"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Showers today; unsettled Friday; light south, shifting to west, winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,977. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEXICO CITY PREY TO HUNGRY MOBS, ENVOY REPORTS

Advices from Brazilian Minister Sent by Courier to Vera Cruz Tell of Terrible Conditions.

FOOD SEIZED ANYWHERE

Rioting and Looting Go On While Zapata Troops Fight Desperately to Hold the City.

REPORTS SENT TO WILSON

No Attacks on Foreigners Up to Last Friday—Fears for Isolated City Growing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Frightful conditions in Mexico City were reported in two messages which reached the State Department tonight from Senhor Cardoso, the Brazilian Minister, who is in charge of American interests in the capital. It was the first news that has been received from Senhor Cardoso since June 18, and only told of conditions on Friday, June 25, when the courier by whom the dispatches were sent left the Mexican capital for Vera Cruz, where he arrived today and turned the communications over to Consul Canada, who cabled them to the United States Government.

The text of the messages was not made public, but it was ascertained that they pictured a horrible state of affairs in the Mexican capital, with rioting and looting by mobs, business halted, and food supplies almost exhausted.

The State Department is still unable to communicate with Mexico City. The Zapatistas have cut a link of nearly two miles out of the cable, rendering it impossible for diplomats in Mexico City to communicate with the outside world except by courier.

When the courier started practically the entire garrison had been withdrawn to join the Zapata army on the outskirts of the city opposing the attacking Carranza force under General Pablo Gonzales. Gonzales had been driven back with considerable loss, and was waiting for reinforcements coming up from Vera Cruz before renewing the assault.

No mention was made of attacks upon foreigners, so officials assumed that they were safe. Many stores had been looted, the dispatches said, and great mobs were rioting and seizing food wherever it was to be found.

The dispatches were forwarded immediately to President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., and the situation will be laid before Secretary Lansing when he returns tomorrow from Amherst, Mass.

The Mexican capital has been cut off from communication with the outside world by wire and rail for twelve days. The last previous word from there has come Monday night night in dispatches from the British Chargé sent by courier, who left the city June 23, two days before the departure of the messenger who brought the reports received tonight. At that time conditions were only only less serious than the latest dispatches describe them.

The Zapatistas are said to have nearly 25,000 men and although poorly equipped for battle against the forces of Gonzales, which are well armed and plentifully supplied with ammunition, are preparing to fight desperately before leaving the capital to Carranza.

The Mexican capital is virtually isolated as was Peking during the Boxer rebellion. The dispatches from Senhor Cardozo tonight served to confirm the worst fears of officials, based on information that had been coming from other agents of the Government who felt that the isolation of Mexico City was accompanied by looting and rioting.

Other reports to the State Department from Vera Cruz tonight said three trainloads of Carranza troops left there yesterday to reinforce Gonzalez. Every available man, it is understood, is being rushed to the scene.

The chief fear of officials here is that the fighting will be carried into the capital itself, endangering the lives of foreigners and creating a situation far worse than any rioting by hungry civilians. The Diplomatic Corps is being depended upon to take necessary steps to protect the foreign colony in any emergency.

Dispatches to the Carranza agency from Vera Cruz late tonight announced that a special train of eight cars loaded with foodstuffs had been sent to General Gonzalez today and would be distributed among the poor of the capital as soon as the Carranza army succeeded in entering.

GALVESTON, June 30.—Arnold V. Shanklin, American Consul General, and Charles J. O'Connor, representing the Red Cross, are expected to reach Mexico City tonight with a large quantity of medical supplies for the use of the Red Cross Hospital at the capital, according to cable information received here today from Vera Cruz by the Constitutionalist Consul. With two aids they left Vera Cruz yesterday on a special train and halted last night at Apizaco.

IMPOSSIBLE TO SEND RELIEF.

Mexican Military Leaders Ignore Needs of People.

The headquarters of the relief work for Mexico of the American Red Cross, which have been established in New York, made public last night a telegram from Brigadier General C. A. Devol, U. S. A., saying Americans arriving at Laredo, from San Luis Potosi, reported that starvation existed in that city, and that under present conditions it appeared impracticable to attempt to give the relief needed. No reply has been received, he said, from General Raoul Madero of the Villista forces to the telegram asking his permission for Red Cross relief supplies to enter the city of Saltillo.

The Mexican Red Cross Relief Committee, of which William C. Potter, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust

Continued on Page 4.

SUDDEN STORM FLOODS CELLARS AND SUBWAYS

Gas and Water Mains Burst—Wedding Party Driven from Restaurant.

The fall of 1.35 inches of rain between 9 o'clock and midnight last night caused trouble in many parts of the city.

The pavement opposite the Martinique Garage at 220 West Thirtieth Street, which was supported by wooden uprights while a new sewer was being laid, caved in and a gas main exploded, sending a column of flame into the air.

This flame scorched the front of the tenement at 225 West Thirtieth Street and bricks fell from the walls. Tenants fled in a panic, and had just got safely out of the way when the high and low pressure water mains burst. The street was torn up until, in front of 225, it became a ditch twenty feet deep, in which the gas flame played, notwithstanding the heavy streams of water pouring over it.

A water main burst and flooded the Alhambra Gardens, a restaurant, at 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, and drove out Otto Voll, a brother of Max Voll, and his wedding party. He and his bride, who was Miss Louise Kaiser of 57 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and about seventy-five friends, had the place to themselves and were driven to the upper floors of the building.

A sewer burst in the basement of the Punch and Judy Theatre, 155 West Forty-ninth Street, and Frank Tocci, the watchman, discovering it, asked a kind-hearted chauffeur whether he ought to break in the red special fire alarm box in the theatre to get assistance. The chauffeur said "Sure," and presently Chief Kenlon, Battalion Chief McKiernan, three engine companies, two trucks, and a fire patrol arrived. They said things to Tocci and went away, advising him to notify the Water Department.

The rain formed pools in the new subway construction and many night shifts quit work in Seventh and Lexington Avenues. The water overflowed into the Terminal Building in Times Square and into the subway station, where a force of sweepers was kept busy driving it back. Trains were not interfered with, however.

In the San Juan Hill district sewers overflowed and crossings were flooded and tenement basements filled, but the weather man said that it was not an unusual Summer storm.

ARREST 7 MIDDIES ON HAZING CHARGE

Others Likely to be Taken Into Custody as Result of Naval Academy Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 30.—Seven midshipmen were placed under arrest tonight as a result of the investigation which is being conducted in connection with the resumption of the hazing practice at the United States Naval Academy. It was learned late tonight that several other students will be placed under arrest in the morning.

The Board of Investigation, which was appointed by Superintendent Fullam, learned today that Midshipman Wyncoop of Ohio, who had been in the academy less than two weeks, was tortured by upper classmen a short time ago. It is said that the young man was required to go through a series of tortuous physical exercises until he fainted and had to be taken to the sick quarters for treatment.

Most of the middies under arrest, it is understood, have offered to resign, but their resignations will not be accepted. Until charges are filed the Academy authorities will not announce the names of those under arrest.

Five of the seven original defendants who were recommended for dismissal for gouging at the recent examinations testified today before the Court of Inquiry. Midshipman Moss, who was the first witness, completed his testimony. He was asked whether he knew anything about the sender of the envelope containing the advance copies of the examination in modern languages. He did not give any clue as to the sender, but said that the handwriting on the envelope was not the same as that on the envelopes containing the mathematical work which was sent him by Instructor W. J. King. When asked if he received a full opportunity for preparing his defense, Moss criticised the treatment before the Board of Investigation, and said he had been handicapped in making his defense

Midshipman Wessell said that he had been in the hospital with a broken arm and other trouble for several months, and while on a visit to Bancroft Hall had been allowed to copy one paper by Moss. He had studied it to some extent, he said, not suspecting it was an advance examination paper, and had allowed Harrison, of the graduating class, to make a copy from his copy. Harrison testified that he saw the papers in Moss's room and several days later took them to his own room.

BRITISH UNIONS KEEP MUNITIONS PLEDGE

Enrolling 10,000 Workers a Day—Government Makes Concessions to Them.

LONDON, June 30.—The seven days granted the trade unionists by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, in which to show that they were able to supply the munitions workers needed, without recourse to compulsion, expired tonight.

With respect to results, W. E. Morgan, who is Mr. Lloyd George's chief assistant in this department of his work, said:

"The enrollments are so highly satisfactory that I think I can say that the voluntary system has justified itself as applied to munitions workers. During the last two days the enrollment has averaged 10,000 a day."

David Lloyd George tonight announced substantial concessions to labor in the form of amendments to the Munitions bill, the concluding stages of which will be dealt with in the House of Common tomorrow.

The chief amendment limits the power of compelling arbitration of labor disputes in fields outside the actual manufacture of munitions. In accordance with the bill as amended this prerogative will be exercised by the Government only when the munitions work is affected. The coal miners particularly objected to being subject to forced arbitration, as they contended that miners had never been shikers.

The question of the British coal output, which, owing to the restiveness of the miners, has been giving the Government anxiety, is to be dealt with at an important conference of miners' representatives to be convened by the Government in London on July 7.

The conference will be addressed by David Lloyd George, and an attempt will be made by voluntary means to bring about an increased output.

Meanwhile, the dispute, which threatened to cause a strike of 22,000 South Wales miners and endanger the coal supply for the navy, has been settled through Government intervention, a conference at Cardiff having accepted the Government proposals for a compromise to operate for the duration of the war.

HAY'S FIVE FRUIT. A delicious, concentrated fruit punch syrup. Has many refreshing uses. Sold by Park & Tilford.—Advt.

WIFE TO TESTIFY ON THAW'S SANITY FOR THE STATE

Evelyn Nesbit Served with Subpoena to Appear in Court on July 6.

THE PRISONER IS EXCITED

Betrays Nervousness as State Reads Mother's Testimony at Murder Trial.

COURT THREATENS AGAIN

Justice Hendrick Angry at Publication of Interview with Evelyn Thaw in Camp.

Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will come to New York on July 6 to testify at the sanity trial of Harry K. Thaw before Justice Hendrick and a jury in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Thaw was served with a subpoena at Chateaugay Lake, near Malone, N. Y., yesterday.

The examination of Dr. Charles K. Mills, the last of the Thaw alienists, was concluded at 2:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and counsel for the prisoner announced that they would call no more witnesses at this time. The State's case was begun by the reading of the "case book" of Matteawan containing the complete history of Thaw's life there from the time of his commitment on Feb. 1, 1908, until his escape on Aug. 17, 1913.

In the Matteawan case book there were recounted many interviews between Thaw and the asylum Superintendents, which showed that he had frequently refused to answer questions and had referred his questioners to his counsel. One entry told of Thaw playing poke with three inmates and recounted a violent outburst on his part during the game.

By agreement of counsel it was decided after a half hour of this evidence to eliminate such parts of the record as were unnecessary, and the testimony of Mrs. Mary Copley Thaw at the second murder trial was introduced. Mrs. Thaw told of her son's early life, his eccentric actions just prior to the murder of Stanford White, and the insanity taint in the Thaw family. This testimony was given at the murder trial by Mrs. Thaw in an effort to convince the jury that her son was irrational when he committeed the murder. Mrs. Thaw will not be called to the stand as a witness at the present trial. She was not in court yesterday. Her testimony was not completed when court adjourned, and it will be continued this morning.

Mother's Words Excite Thaw.

The reading of the testimony seemed to arouse Thaw's interest to a high pitch and there was a grim set to his face for the first time during the day, as he followed the words closely. He seemed nervous and was noticeably excited at times as he glanced at the copy of the testimony before him or conversed in a low tone with his counsel. He had fretted a bit, too, during the cross-examination of Dr. Mills as he heard the counsel for the State bring up time after time questions about his alleged degeneracy and delusions.

Thaw has been in court listening to these stories of his former life for many days now and before he is called to the stand the State's attorneys intend to present them again in even greater detail.

Deputy Attorney General Becker asked Dr. Mills if he had read the testimony of Mrs. Evelyn Thaw at habeas corpus proceedings concerning talks she had with Thaw about charges that he was a degenerate. The expert answered indefinitely, saying that he considered such testimony no proof, until Mr. Becker flashed out this question:

"Do you mean to say that you don't believe her testimony was the truth?"

Dr. Mills would not admit that he meant to make such a statement. He said that Thaw and Evelyn Nesbit had become reconciled after these reported conoversations, and that, as Mrs. Thaw had been shown as a woman who would not countenance acts of degeneracy, he felt that the fact of their reconciliation and marriage was proof that the charges were not true. In reply to a question by Abel I. Smith, Jr., of counsel for Thaw, Dr. Mills said:

"Mr. Thaw and I talked about the efforts of Mrs. Thaw to keep him in Matteawan. He didn't think she really had anything serious against him, but he believed she was apprehensive, or had some fear that if he got out he might deprive her of her rights, perhaps by a will or something of the kind."

"In other words," Mr. Smith, "while Thaw was in Matteawan he couldn't make a will?"

"That was one of the things he seemed to think influenced her," said the witness. "There seemed to be very little feeling against her on his part."

Court Angered by Newspaper.

As the result of the publication in The New York Tribune yesterday of a dispatch containing an interview, said to have been obtained from Mrs. Thaw at the camp where she has been staying with her dancing partner, Jack Clifford, and several friends, Justice Hendrick held a conference with counsel just before the noon recess and then issued another warning to the newspapers that they must not try the case out of court. The Justice was obviously angered by the dispatch, which quoted Mrs. Thaw as saying that she would, if called, endeavor to impress the jury tha the sanity of her husband was not a question for a jury to pass upon, and that she would also endeavor to impress upon Justice Hendrick the great responsibility which rests upon his shoulders. Here is the statement which Justice Hendrick made to the reporters, after excusing the jurors:

"Gentlemen of the Press: I want to say once more that I think the press of New York City ought to give this court its aid in endeavoring to have a fair trial of this case in this court. An

Continued on Page 4.

France's Chant of Hate

A reply to Lissauer's now famous German "Song of Hate," translated for The New York Times by Barbara Hendersen. In

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times today of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

BRITISH WIN FIVE TURKISH TRENCHES

Advance Nearly a Mile at Dardanelles and Capture a Height Near Krithia.

REPORT 6,000 TURKS KILLED

French Artillery Assist in Important Operations—Turks Assert Foe Is Repulsed.

LONDON, June 30.—The allied forces operating at the Dardanelles have inflicted heavy losses upon the Turks in the last few days, according to an official British statement and reports current in Paris, the latter placing the Turkish losses in killed alone at 6,000. The British official statement announces that two lines of Turkish trenches have been captured to the east of Sagnir Dere, and that three lines have been stormed to the west of that place. The full text of the statement follows:

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the plan of operations on June 28 was to throw forward the left of his line southeast of Krithia, pivoting on a point about one mile from the sea, and, after advancing on the extreme left for about half a mile, establish a new line facing east on the ground thus gained.

This plan entailed the capture in succession of two lines of Turkish trenches to the east of Saghir Dere and five lines of trenches to the west.

Effective French Co-operation.

The Australian corps was ordered to co-operate by making a vigorous demonstration. The action opened at 9 o'clock with a bombardment by heavy artillery. The assistance rendered by the French in this bombardment was most valuable.

At 10:20 o'clock the field artillery opened fire to cut the wire in front of the Turkish trenches. This was effectively done, and its effects on one of the enemy's trenches near the sea was great. The very accurate fire of the cruiser Talbot and the destroyers Scorpion and Wolverine succeeded in keeping down his artillery fire from that quarter.

At 10:45 A. M. a small Turkish advanced work in Saghir Dere known as the "Boomerang redoubt" was assaulted. This little fort, which was very strongly situated and protected by extra strong wire entanglements, had long been a source of trouble.

After a special bombardment by trench mortars and while the bombardment of the surrounding trenches was at its height a part of the Border Regiment, at the exact moment prescribed, leaped from their trenches as one man like a pack of hounds pouring out of cover, and raced across and took the work most brilliantly.

The artillery bombardment increased in intensity until 11 A. M., when the range was lengthened. The infantry then advanced, and an infantry attack was carried out with great dash along the whole line.

West of Saghir Dere three lines of trenches were captured with little opposition. The trenches were full of dead Turks. Many had been buried by the bombardment. One hundred prisoners were taken.

East of the ravine the Royal Scots made a fine attack, capturing two lines of trenches which had been assigned as their objective, but the remainder of the brigade on their right met with severe opposition and was unable to get forward.

At 11:30 o'clock the Royal Fusiliers led its brigade in the second phase of the attack to the west of the ravine. The brigade advanced with great steadiness and resolution through the trenches already captured and on across the open, taking two more lines of trenches, and reached the objective allotted them; the Lancashire Fusiliers inclining half to the right and forming a line to connect with our new positions east of the ravine.

Exploit of Indian Troops.

The northernmost objective had now been obtained, but the Gurkhas, pressing on under the cliffs, captured an important knoll still further forward—actually due west of Krithia. This they fortified and held during the night, making our total gain on the left precisely 1,000 yards.

During the afternoon the trenches, a small portion of which remained uncaptured, on the right were attacked; but the enemy held on stubbornly, supported by machine guns and artillery, and the attacks did not succeed.

During the night the enemy made a counter-attack on the furthest trenches gained, but was repulsed with heavy loss. A party of Turks who penetrated from the flank between the two lines of captured trenches was subjected to machine gun fire at dybreak and suffered very heavily, and the survivors surrendered.

Except for a small portion of trenches already mentioned, which still is held by the enemy, all and more than was hoped from the operations has been gained. On the extreme left the line has been pushed forward to a specially strong point well beyond the limit of the advance originally contemplated.

All engaged did well, but certainly the chief factor in the success was the splendid attack carried out by the Twenty-ninth Division, whose conduct on this, as on previous occasions, was beyond praise.

French Report Nearly a Mile Gained.

PARIS, June 30.—The War Office tonight gave out this statement relative to the fighting at the Dardanelles:

An official communication from the Dardanelles says that since our success of the 21 the French troops have not been engaged except in special actions intended to consolidate and extend the gains realized. They have occupied several new trenches and have dug saps uniting the works conquered to the lines previously held. Several counter-attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

On June 27 the British left, supported by our artillery, won a great success. After an intense bombardment the British captured by assault four Turkish lines at certain points, and advanced nearly 1,500 meters. They also occupied on the extreme left an eminence on the heights of Krithia and made 180 prisoners.

A counter-attack by the enemy last

Continued on Page 2.

CARAHANJ., the natural Laxative water, pure—speedy, efficient, 35c., all druggists.—Advt.

TWENTY OR MORE AMERICANS LOST WHEN GERMANS SINK THE ARMENIAN; NAVY MAY SEIZE SAYVILLE WIRELESS

PLANT UNDER SUSPICION

Officers Think German Station May Send Messages to Submarines.

PUZZLING DISPATCHES GO

Two New Towers and Powerful Apparatus Recently Installed at the Station.

EVIDENCE BEFORE CABINET

Plant Likely to be Run by Government for Owners as a Commercial Enterprise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The United States Government is giving consideration to the matter of taking over the German-owned radio station at Sayville, L. I., and operating it under the supervision of the Federal authorities in trust for its owners, as was done in the case of the station at Tuckerton, N. J.

This matter has been the subject of several conferences lately between members of the Cabinet concerned. At one of these conferences Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State; Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, and Eugene T. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation, who has charge of the issuance of licenses for the operation of wireless plants, were present. Today a further conference on this subject took place between Secretary Daniels and Secretary Redfield, and it was said afterward that no conclusion was reached on account of the absence of Secretary Lansing, who is expected back in Washington tomorrow.

The problem under consideration was brought forward by the fact that two more 500-foot towers have been erected at the station and new operating apparatus of a powerful type has been installed. The company which operates the station made application to the Govment for a license to operate the new outfit, and it was this which brought the Cabinet officers concerned to give consideration to all aspects of the advisability of permitting the continued operation of the Sayville station by the Atlantic Communication Company, a private concern, even though all messages sent and received by the station are subject to the supervision of censors assigned from the commissioned personnel of the United States Navy.

There have been reports that the Government was suspicious that some of the messages sent from Sayville, although phrased in plain English or German, were in reality in a cipher code and contained military information that would be useful to European belligerents. Government officials have denied that they had made any discoveries which justified such suspicions. It was learned, however, that the interested officials of the Administration fear that the installation of the new apparatus will afford such an opportunity for quick and certain communication that the Government should take no chances of leaving temptation in the way of persons now connected with the Sayville plant to send information of an unneutral character.

As a matter of fact it has been suspected by some officials here that there has been, or might be, wireless communication between this country and German submarines operating in the Irish Sea or even nearer to this country. Many officers say that submarines could receive messages when coming to the surface, although they probably could not acknowledge receipt of them. Additional significance is given to their statements to the fact that the Government is inquiring into reports that an effort may be made to establish German submarine bases off the coast of Maine for the purpose of enabling submarines to operate against vessels engaged in carrying contraband from this country to British and French ports.

Another matter that has been under consideration by the officials concerned had to do with the employment by the company which operates the Sayville station of a German subject who was a member of the German marine reserves. While no accusation invoiving this officer has been made, it is known that some officials felt that as a person connected with the military service of Germany, his continued employment at the Sayville station might be regarded as affording the possibility of the use of that station for sending military information that might be of value in the conduct of the war.

Many messages have been exchanged between Sayville and Nauen requesting that various dispatches alleged to have been sent previously should be repeated, and in some quarters this practice has given rise to a suspicion that these exchanges, especially when taken together for days at a time, concealed the symbols of a secret cipher code. The Government, it is understood, did not make a practice until recently of keeping from day to day copies of messages submitted to the censor at Sayville for transmission to Nauen, but since this practice has been in effect the Government has had the opportu-

Continued on Page 2.

Armenian Not Chartered to Great Britain; Operated by Owners, Leyland Official Asserts

W. W. Jefferies, General Passenger Superintendent of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the Leyland Line; said last night:

"The Armenian was a peaceful freighter and was not chartered in any way to the British Government or to any other company. She was operated by her owners, the Leyland Line, and is not connected with the Dominion Line.

"She was one of the single-screw four-masted freight steamships of the company and carried cattle, horses and cargo from Boston, New Orleans or other ports in the United States to Liverpool. The Armenian had been to New York, but it was some years ago. Furness, Withy & Co. are the agents of the company at Newport News, who have been acting for the International Mercantile Marine Company in the loading of the ship."

Court Has Upheld Right of American Sailors to Man Trade Ships

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The law covering the case of the Americans aboard the Armenian is as follows:

In 1796 Attorney General Charles Lee laid down the rule that mariners were citizens of the world, and the Supreme Court has ruled to the same general effect in the Skinner and Taylor cases. In his opinion, which has been followed by the Supreme Court, Attorney General Lee said:

Mariners may be said to be citizens of the world; and it is usual for them of all countries to serve on board of any merchant ship that will take them into pay, and this practice, from the manner of their livelihood, seems, for obvious reasons, to be founded on convenience, and, in many instances, on necessity.

If foreign sovereigns purchase ships in the United States, and load them with provisions for the use of their fleets or armies, those ships are to be considered as commercially employed; and if they be not attached to the naval or military expeditions as part thereof in accompanying the fleet, or closely following the army from place to place for the purpose of following them with supplies, there can be no pretext for restraining American sailors from hiring on board of them for the purpose of gaining a support in their customary way of occupation.

A citizen of a neutral nation has a right to render his personal service as a sailor on board of any vessel whatever employed in mere commerce, though owned by either of the belligerent Powers or the subjects or citizens of either, and nothing hostile can be imputed to such conduct.

WILSON HEARS OF NEW DISASTER

President Refuses to Make Any Comment on the Sinking of the Armenian.

WANTS MORE INFORMATION

New Submarine Attack, However, a Surprise in View of Hope from Berlin.

CORNISH, N. H., June 30.—President Wilson was informed tonight of the sinking of the Leyland liner Armenian by a German submarine and of the fact that a number of Americans were reported lost. It was said that he would wait for full official information before deciding what course to pursue, but that a thorough investigation would be conducted.

The President displayed deep interest in the news from Washington, but refused to make any official comment. He has been told that a favorable reply from Germany to the last American note protesting against the submarine warfare was probable, and therefore the news of the sinking of the Armenian was received here with surprise.

The President adopted the same attitude maintained by him following the sinking of the Lusitania, the Nebraskan, and other ships carrying Americans—that of reserving judgment until all available information was obtained.

It was said at his residence that he had not changed his plan of remaining here over July 4, because of the news about the Armenian, but that no prediction could be made as to what he would do after full official information had been received.

RAIN CUTS WILSON'S SPORT.

After Golf in Morning, President Works Rest of Day.

CORNISH, N. H., June 30.—President Wilson was kept indoors most of the day by a drizzling rain which began shortly before noon. During the morning he played golf with Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid and physician, at Hanover, N. H., and in the afternoon he stayed in his study, working on official business and reading. He retired early.

Colonel Jesus M. Aguilar and Major Yrenco Garcia, who came here yesterday in an effort to arrange an interview between the President and General Felipe Angeles, left late today, saying they were going to Boston to call on Mrs. Angeles before going to Washington. They refused to comment on reports from Washington that General Angeles had said there that they did not represent him.

The President received an invitation today to attend a baseball game next Saturday at Claremont, N. H., but has not accepted or declined.

STOPS COTTON INDUSTRIES.

Germany to Cease Making Goods of Product Needed for War.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London.)—The military commandant of the Province of Bradenburg, in which Berlin is situated, has issued an order, effective Aug. 1, prohibiting the manufacture of fabrics wholly or chiefly cotton for nearly all ordinary purposes, such as articles of clothing, bed sheets, pillow slips and table cloths.

The presumption from this order is that Germany needs all the cotton available for use in the manufacture of explosives.

WHEN THIRSTY, a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of water, sweetened to suit, makes a refreshing and healthful drink.—Adv.

TORPEDO MULE-LADEN SHIP

Score of American Stock-tenders Among the Twenty-nine Victims.

BLOWN UP BY THE U-38

United States Consul at Bristol Sends First News of Disaster of Last Monday.

WASHINGTON SEEKS FACTS

Directs Page to Make a Thorough Investigation and Report to Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Another serious factor was injected into the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany today, when the State Department was officially informed that the Leyland Line steamship Armenian had been torpedoed by the German submarine U-38, off the Cornwall coast, with a loss of twenty-nine men and the injury of ten others.

Official cablegrams to the State Department from John S. Armstrong, Jr., American Consul at Bristol, indicated that there were probably twenty or more Americans among the missing.

The Consul dispatches referred to the ship as a Dominion liner, but she belonged to the Leyland Line and flew the British flag.

Unofficial advices here tonight were to the effect that the Armenian had been chartered by the Leyland Line to the Dominion Line, which is understood to have a contract for the shipment of mules for the British Government.

The loss of Americans in the destruction of the Armenian is a matter of grave concern to the United States Government, which has been insisting that human life should not be placed in jeopardy through indiscriminate attack and destruction of merchantmen without the proper warning and the exercise of the right of visit and search.

Ambassador Page has been asked by the State Department to make a thorough investigation and forward complete details, both concerning the destruction of the Armenian and the character of the charter under which the steamer was proceeding to England with a cargo of horses and mules for use by the armies of the Allies.

The first of the cablegrams from Consul Armstrong read as follows:

From Bristol, 9 A. M.
Secretary of State, Washington:
Thirtieth. Dominion Line steamship Armenian from Newport News torpedoed and sunk 8:40 P. M., twenty-eighth, 20 miles west by north Tre vose Head, Cornwall, by German submarine U-38. Marcom house taken by second shot. Twenty-nine men lost, 10 injured.

Following American horse attendants missing:

E. Williamson, address unknown; J. M. Monroe, New Orleans; B. M. Granberry, 4.115 Washington Street, Montgomery, Ala.; S. R. Sutton, Cartersville, Va.; Harry Stone, New York City; Cattle Carpenter Brown, Harrisburg, Penn.; and Dr. J. S. Vise, Porto Rican; R. H. Brooks, or West, chief foreman, naturalized American, London.

Dr. Viso and three negroes reported picked up by submarine. Survivors picked up by Belgian trawler Professor Stevens, and transferred to two destroyers at noon yesterday, brought into Bristol last night.

ARMSTRONG, American Consul.

Further List of Missing.

Later the State Department received this supplemental message, from Consul Armstrong:

Bristol (Undated)—Received 9.55 A. M., 30th.
Secretary of State, Washington.

Add list American negro muleteers, missing from steamship Armenian, following: Julius Henry, King William, Virginia; J. Smith, Portsmouth; Wall, Foley, and Little, Newport News; Leroy, Jackson, and John Speed, Richmond; King, Small, Rickert, and Oakes, Norfolk.

ARMSTRONG, American Consul.

The third message from the American consul was somewhat cryptic. It read:

BRISTOL (Undated)—Received 9.55 A. M., June 30
To Secretary of State, Washington.
Regarding Department's cable 28th—Charles Baer, survivor Armenian; all well. ARMSTRONG.

Officials did not understand this message. They had sent no message on June 26 to the Consul regarding the Armenian which was not destroyed until the 28th. Baer's name had not been mentioned in previous cablegrams, but it was believed that the message was intended to convey the information that Charles Baer was an American survivor of the Armenian attack. Charles Baer, white, was an assistant foreman of hostlers on the Armenian. He lives at Singer's Glen, Va.

Sailed from Newport News.

The Armenian, which was a British steamer belonging to the Leyland Line, sailed from Newport News on June 17 with a cargo of horses and mules, and was bound for Avonmouth, England. Horses and mules are contraband of war, and it is believed here that the German Government will attempt to justify the destruction of the Armenian on the ground that she was a British vessel carrying contraband. The United States Government does not concede any such right, even in the case of a vessel flying a British flag, and has been insistent that the right to visit and search must be exercised and passengers and crew provided with a place of safety.

The Washington Government is reserving judgment until the facts can be

BASE FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES HERE?

Alleged Plan to Utilize an Island Off Maine as a Secret Rendezvous.

TO SINK MUNITIONS SHIPS

Von Tirpitz Said to be Launching a New Campaign to Cut Off the Allies' Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Information has reached Washington that there is a strong probability of the German Admiralty launching a submarine campaign from a secret base on this side of the Atlantic in an effort to halt the procession of munition-laden ships from the United States to British and French ports. It is known that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz contemplates a more vigorous campaign against freight ships conveying ammunition and war supplies from this country to the Allies, and it is believed in some quarters that the attack on the Leyland steamer Armenian may mark a new German submarine campaign against the fleet of British and French steamers which will be carrying munitions to the Allies after July 1.

The information that has now reached Washington, and which came to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES from a very reliable source, indicates the probability of the German under-sea raiders attempting to establish a secret base on one of the islands off the New England coast at a point from which German submarines might make sallies to attack munition freighters going from New York and Boston to England and France.

The establishment of such a base on the American coast would constitute a flagrant violation of neutrality; but the correspondent's informant insisted that the report had come in so definite a fashion that it could not be ignored. It is known that the possibility of such action by Germany has been brought to the attention of officials, who are giving the matter very serious consideration.

It is by no means an impossibility for the latest models of German submarines to cross the Atlantic. It is now known that the largest and newest of them have a cruising radius of not less than 5,000 miles.

Once a German submarine base had been secretly established, it would be a comparatively easy matter to provision it with fuel shipped from American ports in craft not known to be in the employment of the German Government.

The Maine coast is within easy striking distance of the Atlantic steamer lanes, which run farther north in the Summer than in the Winter. It was pointed out tonight that the ordinary maps do not clearly show the nearness of the steamer routes to that coast, and that this fact could be fully appreciated only by studying a globe and drawing great circle sailing routes from New York and Boston to England and the Channel.

FIGURES BRITISH LOSS 113,439 IN 3 MONTHS

London Newspaper Gives Compilation of Casualties During April, May and June.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.—The Daily Telegraph gives the following compilation of the approximate total casualties of the British expeditionary force during the past three months:

April, 639 officers and 10,000 men.
May, 3,000 officers and 25,000 men.
June, 2,200 officers and 12,000 men.

ascertained, but in the light of the messages that came from Consul Armstrong, checked up in the light of what was understood to be the practice followed by the British Government with respect to the shipment of horses from this country, it was believed here tonight that the destruction of the Armenian would soon loom prominently in the diplomatic controversy between the United States and Germany. It is impossible for the officials to determine what its attitude will be toward the loss of the American lives on the Armenian until all the facts are known. Additional information desired by the State Department will embrace the following:

First—Was the Armenian chartered by the British Government in such a way as to have made her a British Government vessel, or was she chartered by the Government only as a straight cargo vessel, with the operation of which the British Government had nothing to do, or was she a straight cargo vessel sailing under no Government charter?

Second—Was the Armenian armed and did she resist an attempt to visit and search her?

Third—Were the Americans named in the list of missing horsemen and muleteers employed by the British Government during this voyage or were they employed by the shippers of the horses, or the contractors, or the Leyland line?

Horses and Mules Contraband.

The British and French Governments have shipped many horses and mules from this country to the war zone in recent months. Most of these shipments have been made from Baltimore, Newport News and New Orleans. Horses and mules are contraband and thus liable to capture by Germany when found on the high seas, or in enemy waters, and destined for the use of the British, French, Russian, or Belgian forces.

While the cablegrams from Consul Armstrong do not say that the Armenian carried other cargo, the plain inference from his allusion to "American horse attendants" and "American negro muleteers," coupled with the fact that the names of twenty-three "attendants" and "muleteers" were given in the messages, is that the Armenian had a very large cargo of horses and mules, if not an exclusive cargo of such animals. Officials here familiar with the character of the horse consignments made in recent months have little doubt that these animals were destined for the use of the British or French armies.

On the assumption that such was the case, it was at first suggested in unofficial circles that the Armenian had been chartered by the British Government as a cargo vessel for exclusive use in transporting horses, and if the steamer turned out to have been a British armed auxiliary vessel, or horse transport, a German submarine commander would be justified in sinking her. On the same assumption it was said that American horsemen and muleteers, by permitting themselves to be employed by the British Government, would have to take the consequences of the hazard of other occupations.

While officials would not permit themselves to form opinions, or comment on the status of the Armenian, it became known tonight that the State Department was not assuming that she was chartered by the British Government in such a way as to be used as a Government vessel. But if it should be ascertained that the British Government merely shipped the horses and mules as cargo freight, or, while chartering the vessel, did not operate her, the loss of American lives would give the case a very grave aspect, particularly at a time when the Administration was hoping that the note to the German Government dealing with the submarine warfare might serve as a basis for a diplomatic solution of the problem.

Many Kinds of Charters.

If the Armenian sailed as an ordinary cargo ship then her status would, it is believed here, be identical in principle with that of the Lusitania, which sailed as an ordinary cargo and passenger vessel. If the vessel was chartered by the English Government, the charter may have been one of several kinds, but for the purposes of the consideration of the United States Government's attitude toward the loss of American lives with the sinking of the Armenian, it was said tonight, only two kinds of Government chartering need be considered. The first involves the question whether the British Government so chartered the steamer as to take over control of the operation of the vessel, supplanting the officers and crew of the steamer with newly engaged officers and crew, or by re-engaging the officers and crew as servants of the British Government, thus assuming responsibility for the steamer during her voyages and making her a "Government" ship, or transport, which would be subject to attack as a military vessel. The second kind of Government chartering would be where the British Government merely chartered the Armenian, as a commercial concern would engage her, to make one or more voyages for the transportation of contraband, the Leyland Line controlling the operation of the vessel and furnishing the officers and crew.

If the Armenian was chartered by the British Government, operated by that Government, and used as a military transport, Americans serving on that vessel would be going at their own risk. They have been warned in the President's neutrality proclamations not to engage themselves for service on vessels used, or to be used, in the hostile service of belligerents.

Law of Subsidized Ships.

Rear Admiral Stockton, an authority in international and naval law, wrote as follows in this connection: "Besides the usual and regular vessels of the navy in existence at the outbreak of the war, the entire revenue marine service is incorporated by law in the navy, and the subsidized merchant lines follow the same course, when they become armed men of war or auxiliary vessels, and to these must be added such other vessels that can be purchased or acquired as are capable of use as colliers, supply vessels, machine repair vessels, transports, hospital ships, and the like. After the outbreak of war all men of war and other vessels like those just mentioned of the enemy, where they are met by a man-of-war of the belligerent on the high seas or within the territorial waters of either belligerent, can be at once attacked after displaying the national emblem of the attacking vessel or fleet."

In the American note to Germany following the sinking of the Lusitania, President Wilson declared that the United States Government assumed that the German Government "accept the rule that the lives of noncombatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the countries at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman, and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag."

As a British vessel carrying contraband the Armenian would be subject to capture, but in his note President Wilson pointed out the belief of this Government that "it is practically impossible for them (the officers of a submarine) to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board to the mercy of the sea in her small boats."

The President then informed Germany that American citizens acted within their indisputable rights in taking their lives in their hands and in traveling wherever their legitimate business called them upon the high seas, and exercised those rights in the confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations.

QUESTION CHARTERING HERE.

Officials Are Sure Armenian Was Only a Cargo Ship of the Line.

The Armenian was one of the Leyland Line fleet of steamships, and although she had accommodation for a limited number of passengers she had never been in the passenger carrying trade. Her principal business was a horse and cattle carrier, which was varied by running cotton cargoes out of Southern ports. The head office of the Leyland Line is in Boston.

The line is a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Company, but the business of the vessel was done through the Boston office or by Furness, Withy & Co. P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President of the latter concern, said yesterday that he did not know whether the vessel was chartered by the British Government. In the office, however, it was asserted that the Armenian was making the voyage under the operation of the Leyland Line. This would be indicated by the published fact that the cargo of mules was consigned to Furness, Withy & Co., who have an office in Liverpool.

The method followed by the British and French Government in the shipment of live stock from this country is to contract for the animals and pay only for such part of the consignment that remains alive when the vessel reaches her destination. The mules on the Armenian are said to have come from the Middle West. They were picked up by dealers here acting under British Government contracts. The mules are assembled at some convenient point and shipped from the camp direct to the vessel that is to take them across the Atlantic. The animals are insured and the freight paid, rail and water, directly to the ports of acceptance, which in the case of the Armenian was to have been Avonmouth. The hostlers are entitled to free return passage on board some steamship of the line carrying consignment abroad.

The Armenian was a steel freighter of 5,754 tons. Her hailing port was Liverpool. She was a single screw steamship, 512 feet long, 59 feet beam and drawing 35 feet of water. The vessel was built at Belfast and she was launched in 1895. Her owners were F. Leyland & Co. The Armenian ran mostly in the Boston-Liverpool trade, but in 1914, after a period of inactivity, she ran as a cotton carrier out of New Orleans. Since the war she had been running out of southern ports and carrying mostly Government consigned freight to Cardiff, Liverpool and Avonmouth.

87 AMERICANS ON BOARD.

Mules Said to Have Been Consigned to France.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 30.—The Leyland Line steamer Armenian, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the English coast on Monday, left this port on June 17 for Avonmouth with a cargo of 1,422 mules, intended for the use of the French armies in Belgium and France. She had a crew of seventy-two men and carried ninety-six men as mule tenders. Of these, eighty-seven were American citizens, nearly all of them negroes. The ship's manifest, filed at the local Custom House when she cleared for Avonmouth, showed that, in addition to the 1,422 head of mules, the Armenian carried 1,771 bales of hay and a quantity of bran, oats, and other horsefeed. There were no passengers.

The Armenian was in command of J. Trickey of Liverpool. The white men aboard the ship, other than officers and members of the crew, were J. S. Viso of Richmond, Va., surgeon, and J. Monroe of New Orleans, first assistant foreman, and the following assistant foremen: F. B. McCool, New Orleans; H. H. Brenwik, Des Moines; E. Williamson, St. Louis; Bob Cox, Memphis; Louis Arnaton, New Orleans; Louis Taylor, Bayonne; S. R. Sutton, Cartersville, Va.; Edward Pond, Newport News; Harry Stone, New York City; Charles Driver, Thomasville, Ga.; B. M. Granberry, Montgomery, Ala.; Charles A. Baer, Rogers Glen, Va.; Jess Osborn, Sidney, Neb.; Frank Hart, Newport News; P. R. Cline, Atlanta, and Edward F. Brown, Harrisburg, Penn.

BROWN A BALTIMORE MAN.

Ship's Carpenter Left Harrisburg Several Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 30.—Edward Brown, formerly of this city, who went to Baltimore several years ago and has not been heard of here since, may be the carpenter who was mentioned in the Armenian list.

He had been doing various kinds of work aboard transatlantic ships for some years.

BRYAN REFUSES TO COMMENT.

Has Nothing to Say About Sinking of the Armenian.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 30.—In reply to a question as to what he thought of the torpedoing of the steamer Armenian by a German submarine W. J. Bryan was non-committal.

"I know nothing of the case other than a brief notice in the papers this evening," he said, "and, under the circumstances, do not care to comment on it in any way."

GRANBERRY A WANDERER.

Young Alabaman Long a Seeker for Adventure.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30.—B. M. Granberry, who is mentioned among the missing in the Armenian disaster, was 25 years old, and lived here with his mother and sister. Eight years ago he went to Havana, and spent considerable time on ocean-going vessels, although he had no regular trade. His relatives say he had an aggravated case of wanderlust.

He wrote two weeks ago from North Carolina to his sister, Mrs. W. W. Seidel of Montgomery, but said nothing of going to Europe. His sister believes, however, that he shipped as a horse tender out of a spirit of adventure. He was unmarried.

MONROE AN EX-CIGAR MAN.

Victim of Armenian Disaster Well Known in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 30.—John M. Monroe, who was lost on the steamship Armenian, was well known in New Orleans for many years, having operated the cigar stand in a prominent café and restaurant on Royal Street.

His wife has been dead several years, but he has a son, J. E. Monroe, who is a clerk in the offices of the Queen and Crescent Railroad.

The War Zone Area Showing Scene of Attack on the Armenian.

FIVE OTHER VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Two German Craft Chased a British Steamer Which Was Fired by Shells.

LONDON, June 30.—News of the sinking by German submarines of four vessels besides the Leyland liner Armenian reached here today. One of these was a British steamer, and the other four were Norwegian craft, including two steamships, a ship, and a bark.

The Norwegian ship Cambuskenneth, which sailed from Portland, Ore., on Feb. 9, for Liverpool or Manchester, was sunk today by gunfire of the German submarine U-39.

The Cambuskenneth was twenty miles south of Galley Head, on the Cork coast, when the submarine signaled her to halt.

It was ascertained that there were eight Germans among the ship's crew, and these had the novel experience of being rowed to the submarine and later disappearing under the sea with her, while their mates (thirteen in all) were left floating in the ship's boats. The latter were landed at Galley Head this morning.

The Norwegian steamship Gjeso, of 1,094 tons gross, also was sunk by a German submarine today. The crew was landed at North Shields. The vessel was sent to the bottom by a torpedo.

The Norwegian bark Kotka was sunk today off Fastnet by the gunfire of a German submarine. Twelve men of the crew were landed at Queenstown after being in the lifeboats six hours.

The Kotka sailed from Stockton, Me., May 5, for an English port.

The British steamer Scottish Monarch, bound from New York for Manchester with a cargo of sugar, was torpedoed and sunk yesterday.

The Captain of the Scottish Monarch says that his vessel was about 40 miles south of Ballycotton when, at 2 o'clock in the morning, two submarines were sighted. The steamer fled at full speed, but was soon overhauled. The submarines began firing without warning.

The crew took to the boats and stood by until 7 o'clock when, after thirty-four shells had been fired and the Scottish Monarch was afire fore and aft, the submarines disappeared.

The Norwegian steamer Marna of Mandal, bound for Leith, with a cargo of pit props, has been sunk by a submarine off Halsund, according to the Christiania correspondent of Reuter's.

The Norwegian steamship Gjeso was built at Trondhjem in 1912. She was 226 feet long, 36 feet beam and 15 feet deep.

The ship Cambuskenneth was a three-master of 1,925 gross tonnage and was built in Glasgow in 1898.

The Scottish Monarch was 400 feet long and her gross tonnage was 5,042. She was built in 1906, and was owned by the Monarch Steamship Company of Glasgow. The steamer sailed from New York for England on June 16.

The Marna was of 914 tons gross and was 210 feet long.

COMMENT ON FRYE NOTE.

The Rundschau of Berlin Says the Case Is Already Settled.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London.)—A Reuter dispatch containing a summary of the United States note asking Germany to reconsider her refusal to settle by direct diplomatic negotiations the claim arising from the sinking of the American ship, William P. Frye, is printed without comment by the Berlin newspapers with the exception of the Rundschau. This paper introduces its article by saying:

"Along with the Lusitania incident, which, it is true, is settled so far as we are concerned, but is to be looked over again for Aemrica's sake, comes an exchange of opinions concerning the sinking of the ship Frye."

The Rundschau asks what more America wants than an offer to pay damages. The paper answers its own question by saying: "It wants here to influence the German method of marine warfare in favor of England and absolutely nothing else can be said." Rejection by the United States of the proposal for prize court proceedings, the Rundschau contends, is not justified, for it maintains damages must be fixed by a prize court, and continues:

"Finally, the American standpoint that Germany has not the right to hinder the shipment of contraband on American ships simply cannot be considered by us. Germany has this right unconditionally, for it is dealing in the protection of its most urgent interests. As to the means wherewith it sees fit to put this right into execution, it does not need any instruction from the United States any more than in the Lusitania case. We offer to pay full damages and have said so. With that this case, too, is settled so far as we are concerned, at least in principle."

PRAYERS TO OFFSET "GOD PUNISH ENGLAND"

Should Be Short and Ejaculatory, Says Archbishop of Canterbury —Chain of Supplication.

LONDON, June 30.—England needs short, ejaculatory prayers as a Christian antidote to the German "Gott strafe England," (God punish England,) said the Archbishop of Canterbury at a public meeting today.

"We should like to retort to the Germans by some genuinely Christian expression," said the Archbishop. He suggested that women inaugurate a continuous chain of prayer from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

GERMAN ORDERS FOR WINTER

Contract for Motor Sledges Indicates Belief in a Long War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, June 30, (via Paris.)—It is learned from private sources that Germany recently issued orders for 15,000 motor sledges, in view of the possibility of another Winter campaign.

Today's Papers on Armenia's Sinking

NEW YORK.

Legally Liable to Destruction.

From The World.

In the absence of full information, the sinking of the steamship Armenian by a German submarine would seem to raise no new difficulties with Germany. The case of a vessel clearly carrying contraband of war does not rest on the same footing as that of a great passenger ship like the Lusitania. Although American lives were lost in both instances as the result of the hostile attack, the circumstances differ so widely as to require separate consideration of the two incidents. It remains to be explained, however, whether the German submarine commander had actual knowledge of the character of the ship and cargo that he destroyed or whether he sank it without warning or exercising the duty of visit and search.

Steamers serving as transports or loaded with horses, munitions or other contraband of war are no more exempt from destruction than war vessels, provided the crews are given opportunity to leave the ships. The von Tirpitz policy of naval war has wholly ignored this condition imposed by international law, and has made of the pretext of necessity an excuse to cover needless sacrifice of noncombatants' lives.

In no way could the Lusitania be classed as a vessel of war subject to instant attack and destruction. But when British ships are employed in ferrying war supplies across the Atlantic they become the rightful prey of the enemy, wherever he can reach them under the rules of war and with due regard to the principles of international law.

May Not Aggravate the Dispute.

From The Tribune.

The Armenian was a British vessel carrying a cargo of mules from Newport News to England. Some American citizens were employed to look after the animals, and if they were not on a vessel chartered by the British Government and thus acquiring the character of a transport, they were entitled to the same protection from our Government as the American passengers on the Lusitania were. Mules are contraband of war. But the Lusitania also carried contraband. That fact alone could not affect the obligation resting on the commander of the attacking submarine to observe the ordinary rules of search and to abstain from sinking the vessel until the lives of the noncombatants on board her were safeguarded.

If the Armenian was not a genuine unarmed merchant ship, but a transport in the military service of Great Britain, the principles insisted on by the United States in the Lusitania and Falaba cases would not apply. She would be subject to attack under the same conditions as any other enemy vessel in actual military use.

The case may not aggravate our present diplomatic dispute with Germany. But it emphasizes the necessity of obtaining direct and conclusive assurances from Germany respecting the rights of Americans passing through the "war zone" on merchant ships flying the flags of Germany's enemies. The sooner we obtain such assurances the better. And the ampler the preparation we make to defend our rights, if they are trampled upon, the more impregnable and self-respecting our position as a neutral will be.

"Visit and Search" Ignored.

From The Herald.

The sinking of the Armenian is another evidence of Germany's disregard of the rules of civilized warfare and contempt for the United States' contention. It is true that the Armenian was a transport for mules, chartered by the British Government, and was therefore carrying contraband of war. The Americans who were lost were mostly negroes, employed to care for the mules during the voyage. They were American citizens just the same, and according to the position firmly taken by this Government the Armenian should have been visited and searched and the crew and others on the ship should have been given time and opportunity for escape, as required by international law.

Probably Not a Transport.

From The Press.

After the Lusitania horror and the crisis brought betwen Germany and the United States, the torpedoing of any ship with the loss of American lives on board must be a cause of concern to the American Government. Flying the British flag, the Armenian, though an American ship under charter when sunk off Cornwall, was clearly out of our jurisdiction. Carrying a cargo of mules, she was just as clearly engaged in unlawful trade, as mules are contraband.

But it is not likely—it is scarcely possible—that the Armenian, though carrying mules for use in the armies of the Allies, could have come under the classification of a British military transport. As such a German submarine would have had every right under the rules of war to attack and sink her, regardless of what neutral persons were on board in any capacity whatever. But how, as such military transport, could the Armenian have been permitted to clear from an American port in regular traffic between this country and a belligerent country? This could not be possible without very culpable negligence on the part of our Government or very grave responsibility to us for trickery on the part of the British Government.

In the absence of fuller information, therefore, it must be assumed that the Armenian was technically a British merchant vessel, engaged, as so many British merchant vessels now are, in the carrying of contraband subject to the risk of capture by an enemy, and delivery, if possible, into a prize court.

There remains, then, the question, now become a very old story, of whether the submarine, if it was necessary to destroy the ship, gave the crew time to leave her, as should have been done under the rules of war and the laws of humanity, or, as in the case of the Lusitania, deliberately slaughtered them without warning.

BOSTON.

"Massacre of Unarmed Men."

From The Boston Herald.

The destruction of the Armenian makes the need all the more imperative that our Government should insist to the utmost on a prompt modification of the most murderous features of German submarine warfare. Once challenged and halted, a ship like the Armenian could not possibly escape; in fifteen or twenty minutes her crew could have taken to the boats, and the German commander could then proceed with his work of destruction—gaining all possible military advantage without the odium of a massacre of unarmed men. However necessary surprise may be to the success of a submarine attack upon ships of war, it is not at all essential when the victim is an ordinary merchant steamer—as, indeed, the Germans themselves have demonstrated in a score of instances when they have given the whole ship's company a chance to save their lives, and have even kindly towed them a long way toward a friendly harbor.

TOLEDO.

Expects Sterner Tone to Germany.

From The Toledo Times.

With the sinking of the Armenian and the loss of American lives, the question of safety of the seas for Americans will no doubt cause President Wilson to adopt sterner methods with Germany. The German reply expected within the next week, will no doubt have much to do with the policy of the President regarding this latest episode.

The Armenian, being a British vessel, it is hard to say just what course will be adopted. It is to be hoped that no more complexities will be added to the sea question which is now being diplomatically arranged between this country and Germany.

SPRINGFIELD.

Armenian's Status in Doubt.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Unless this ship is shown to have been chartered by the British Government the submarine attack upon her serves to remind you that American sailors and American muleteers have all of the rights on the high seas of American citizens in general. An American who works on an ordinary unarmed merchantman for wages is entitled to as much legal protection from his own Government as an American who travels in an apartment de luxe of the fleetest passenger steamer afloat. In the discussions of the Lusitania case this fact was obscured; it may now be more generally recognized.

Opinions concerning the torpedoing of the Armenian are premature because the exact status of the ship is still unknown.

SYRACUSE.

Answers Wilson's Protest.

From The Syracuse Post-Standard.

The sinking of the Armenian is proof, if any were needed, that the Germans have no intention permanently to exempt from attack ships from American ports carrying American citizens. They abandoned this warfare during the period of the first interchange of notes, but it was only a temporary cessation of a style of warfare the success of which has endeared it to the German War Office. The sinking of the Armenian could hardly have been an accident; the claim that she was armed for offense will hardly be summoned to do service in justification; the ship was sunk, regardless of her character and her cargo, because she was in waters through which Germany has forbidden ships to pass.

This is the answer to the note of the President, asking for a precise statement of Germany's intention with respect to peaceful ships of commerce carrying American citizens.

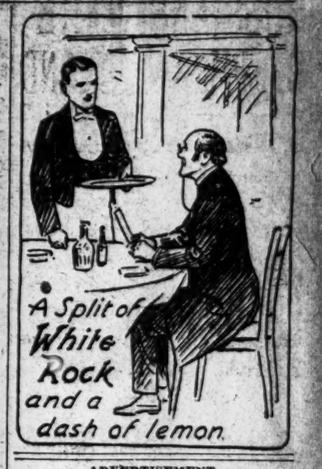
WILKES-BARRE.

All Depends on Ship's Status.

From The Wilkes Barre Record.

If it is found by subsequent investigation that the Armenian was under charter to the British Government, the interest of the Washington officials will be at an end. If American citizens take passage on board ships, auxiliary to a belligerent government, whether as passengers or employes, they take the risk on their own responsibility. They cannot claim the protection of their Government.

On the other hand, if the vessel was under private ownership and control, engaged in commerce, unarmed, and not resisting capture, the case is entirely different. In such event the American Government demands that the lives of its citizens shall not be sacrificed or imperiled, even though the vessel carried contraband.



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FINDS DARDANELLES FORTS VERY STRONG

Correspondent of London Paper Says the Task Before the Allies Is Enormous.

OUTNUMBERED TWO TO ONE

Ammunition Will Be the Decisive Factor Here, as In Other Fields of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.—The Daily Telegraph publishes a letter from Constantinople describing the defenses of the Dardanelles, in which the writer says:

"I have traversed the coast from Fort Nagara to within half a mile of Kum Kale, and, instead of dividing it into named defenses, as Forts Medejieh, Chimilik, Kalid Bahr, Dardanus, and so forth, I am tempted to classify the whole coast as one great fortress, for such it is.

"Since March 18 every position that offered a field of fire in the least suitable has been turned into a battery. The banks of the straits bristle with guns. Artillery of large calibre, excepting the movable howitzers, is absent in these new defences; but they are armed with an uncounted number of small guns.

"This factor of preparation is one that must be kept constantly in mind when studying the situation. All Turkey is an armed camp. From the moment you cross the border at Mustafa Pasha until you reach Constantinople you are passing Turkish troops in the making, and when you go down to the Sea of Marmora and touch land on either the Gallipoli or Asiatic side you cannot ride a mile in any direction without failing on a camp.

"With this indication of what Turkey is doing to meet the crisis that threatens on land, it is evident that preparation of a similar nature is proceeding in coast defenses. The forts that guard the narrows are not in the strict sense modern; yet, tested under the severest attacks of high-power guns, the damage they have suffered is almost nil.

"Under German tutelage the crews that man the forts have arrived at a high state of efficiency. That their morale has increased a hundredfold since the fatal March 18 goes without saying. Confidence is the note of all. A certain amount of friction exists between the Turkish commanders and their German allies. This is bound to be the case under the circumstances, but it is little more than the expression of jealousy on the part of the native officers. The Germans view the pretensions of the officers of the Sultan's army with tolerance. The friction will hardly become of sufficient importance to impede military operations.

"There is no arsenal in Turkey which can turn out ammunition for fortress guns, so the forts must rely on the supply on hand, which is said to be ample.

"The waters before the guns are sown with mines. These are also hidden batteries especially placed to protect the mine fields. The strait is also protected by howitzer batteries mounted on short sections of railway track.

"The Gallipoli Peninsula today is not from a military point of view the same place it was three months ago. What must be realized is that under German guidance on the peninsula today every ravine is a field of obstacles, every ridge a fort. If the British troops have a Herculean task in Flanders, pause to imagine what is before them here.

"In the first place, they are outnumbered by two to one, and, in the second, they are operating from a most difficult base. At first glance one may say that the advantage in numbers is of little importance, as the Turkish troops during their last war were proved inferiority. Perhaps they were a poor lot during that last Balkan war, though from the look of things at present I doubt even that; but today the Turkish common soldier is most formidable.

"From what I have written it may be contended that I look on the operations in the Dardanelles pessimistically. Such is not the case. I can see success for the Allies in time; but they must be prepared to make enormous sacrifices. Ammunition is the decisive factor in modern battle. I do not hesitate to say that in the fate of Constantinople will be decided by the amount of powder and shell available for the use of the contending armies."

BRITISH WIN FIVE TURKISH TRENCHES

Continued from Page 1.

night was crushed, the enemy's losses being very considerable.

A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens says the exhaustion of the Turks facing the French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula is evident and leads to the belief that the Turkish position at Krithia will soon be taken by assault. In a recent advance made by the French, it is added, 3,000 Turks were found dead in the trenches on the front taken.

Recent fighting in the Dardanelles has resulted in an appreciable advance by the Allies the dispatch asserts, the French troops, under the inspiring leadership of General Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary force, having particularly distinguishing themselves.

Facing the French, the Athens correspondent continues, the Turkish front does not exceed three and a quarter miles, which artillery sweeps continually. The Turks are experiencing growing difficulty in bringing up reinforcements and supplies, while the Allies have every facility for supplying their needs.

NAVY MAY SEIZE SAYVILLE WIRELESS

Continued from Page 1.

nity of comparison, and is said to have made discoveries which have aroused suspicion.

Recently an additional naval officer was sent to assist in the work of censorship. Not long before this the Government had sent a commissioned officer and a naval electrician to help the censors and electricians already at the plant.

ACCUSES BERNSTORFF.

Providence Journal Says It Gave Proof of Breaches of Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, July 1.—The Providence Journal says this morning:

"The Sayville wireless station, since the beginning of the European war, has been nothing but an adjunct to the German spy system, and a great part of the information that has reached the War and Admiralty Departments of the German Government has been sent through it by the German Ambassador and Captain Boy-Ed, both in their own names in a secret code, but very much more frequently by the use of names of fictitious individuals signed to messages purporting to be straight commercial dispatches.

"The Providence Journal has been collecting these messages for many months, and last month handed to the Federal authorities at Washington copies of every line of wireless that had been sent from and received by Sayville. The documents prove conclusively that the Government has been persistently fooled by the German Embassy at Washington and that under the very eyes of the censors the German Ambassador has violated every obligation of neutrality.

"The station stands on land leased from Stollwerck, the chocolate manufacturer. Its nominal head is Hermann Metz, former Controller of New York City, and its Secretary-Treasurer is Dr. Frank, who is a Secret Service agent of the German Government. Under the rules by which all wireless stations are operated, Sayville is under obligations to send no code of any character, except for the German Embassy, and only then provided the code, with its translation, is filed with the Secretary of the Navy. An alleged translation of the code used by the Ambassador has been furnished to the Government, but the Journal is in a position to prove that it is a trick translation, and not the correct meaning.

"The code which the German Ambassador uses is composed of combinations of figures. The key furnished by him to the Government is a fraud. In addition to that, however, the Ambassador, and Captain Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Government, have been for months using a secret code, concealed as commercial messages and often sent and signed by certain German banking houses in New York.

"German agents in London and Paris are using the cables to America every day, giving all the details they can of the movements of the British and French Armies and Navies. These details are concealed in innocent appearing commercial messages, which appear to be orders and reports on the cotton market, and they go to Germans in New York. The substance of their meaning is immediately telephoned to Cedarhurst, the German Ambassador's Summer residence, right under the shadow of the Sayville wireless station, and they are then retranslated into innocent commercial messages of another character and forwarded to Berlin by wireless. This has been going on daily for months.

"One of the most brazen methods of conveying secret information in the guise of innocent messages from this station has been by means of alleged service messages from Sayville to Nauen and from Nauen to Sayville. Hundreds of times these messages have asked for repeats on account of alleged bad static conditions, and in these requests have sent masses of figures that refer to no messages that have been previously sent, nor has any effort ever been made to carry the farce to its logical conclusion and to repeat the alleged messages.

"Many of the fake commercial messages contain exactly the same combinations of figures as appear in the Ambassador's supposedly open code, and these figures appear variably as pattern numbers for goods of all kinds, figures supposed to be bank balances, and market quotations that have no relation whatever to any real quotations on the staples named.

"The censors at Sayville have seen from day to day the messages that have gone through the station, but the Government did not take and record these messages for filing purposes regularly.

"The Providence Journal, however, had been patiently securing and keeping a complete file of every day's work from Sayville, and at the request of the Government forwarded copies of everything to the Navy Department, with great quantities of notations proving the continuous use of illegal code. Since that time the Government has been keeping its own record.

"One startling fact disclosed by these wireless messages is that in a great many cases where the British Government has seized cargoes of foodstuffs and contraband consigned to neutral European ports it has been fully justified. These wireless reports are filled with messages to agents in Germany of German-American shippers, asking them to see that consignments of goods on certain steamers bound for Rotterdam, Stockholm, and other ports are forwarded to destinations in Germany, and in many cases they go so far as to give the names of the fraudulent consignees in whose care the goods have been transmitted.

"A prominent Government official, speaking for his immediate superior, a Cabinet officer, said to The Journal tonight:

"'We have known right along that the Sayville station is owned by the German Government, but have never been able to get the absolute proof of ownership. There have been suspicious circumstances connected with its operation ever since the beginning of the war.

"'When the great increase in sending capacity was made some months ago every effort was put forth to conceal from us how powerful a wave could be sent under the new conditions. That effort in itself aroused our fears that some effort might be made to communicate with submarines or submarine bases in various parts of the world.'

"'Have you heard,' he was asked, 'that the Germans maintain a submarine base at the Azores and that it is not considered impossible that more than one base has been established on the Maine coast?'

"'I can only say,' he replied, 'that we are figuring on all the possibilities for violation of neutrality by a station that has laid itself open to such suspicion as Sayville.'"

TELLS WAY TO RIGHT EXCHANGE ON LONDON

Let Americans Subscribe to War Loan or Grant $500,000,000 Credit, Says Davies.

LONDON, June 30.—The weakness of the New York exchange on London continues to be much discussed. The Treasury appears willing to permit gold to flow to America in part payment of the balance created by war purchases. The exchange situation meanwhile has not been remedied.

E. F. Davies, Chairman of the committee of English and foreign bankers on exchange problems, said today: "I consider the best way for American exchange to be righted will be by Americans subscribing liberally to the new war loan, exchange being at present something like 2 per cent. in favor of America on such an operation; or by Americans granting about $500,000,000 of credit to Great Britain. The former way is much the better one, but either is in the best interest of both countries, and America thereby would pay herself for her shipments to this country. Paris depends solely on oLndon and any payments for munitions or food must be made through London."

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RUSSIANS MAKE DESPERATE STAND

Left Wing Holds Advance of Teutons at the Gnila Lipa, East of Lemberg.

RIGHT WING AGAIN BEATEN

Stormed from Positions on the Vistula, It Abandons Town of Zawichost.

FOES TRY TO PIERCE CENTRE

Huge Army Hurled to Sever Semi-Circle and Open Way to Warsaw from Rear.

LONDON, Thursday, July 1.—A brief Austrian official communication received this afternoon indicated that the Teutons were being held up along the Gnila Lipa, but a later official statement made no such admission, although conceding that hard fighting in this sector was in progress.

On that part of the eastern front to the north and northwest of Lemberg it is said that the Russians are falling back precipitately, the Austro-Germans having occupied another Polish town, Zawichost, just over the frontier.

The present position of the Russian forces covers a great semicircle around Lemberg, the two tips of which, to the north and to the south of the capital, the Austro-Germans are attempting to roll back. In the meantime they are hurling great forces at the centre, in the vicinity of Tomaszow.

The success of this movement would so sever the Russian armies as to leave Warsaw unprotected from the rear, and the desire to checkmate this apparently explains the continued Russian retirement to the north.

Fierce Fighting on Two Rivers.

VIENNA, June 30, (via London.)—The following official statement concerning the progress of hositilities was given out here tonight:

In East Galicia, on the Gnila Lipa River, and on the Bug River below Kamionka Strzamilowa fighting is proceeding which is progressing successfully for us. Between the Bug and the Vistula Rivers the enemy is further retreating. Rear guards covering his retreat were everywhere attacked and driven back.

Our troops crossed the Tanew Plain and occupied a border height near Framrol and Zaklikow (northwest of Tarnogrod.) The Teutonic Allies' successes east of the Vistula forced the Russians to evacuate position after position on the west bank of the Vistula, and the enemy has been retreating since last night toward the Vistula from strong positions on the front Zawichost - Ozarow - Sienno (southern Russian Poland.) Zawichost has been occupied by our troops.

BERLIN, June 30, (via London).—The Russians have begun a retreat from the Vistula River and the district of Zamosc, southeast of Lublin, in Russia Poland, according to the following official statement issued today by the Army Headquarters Staff:

In the eastern theatre there is nothing to report. In the southeastern theatre our attacks on the Gnila Lipa are progressing.

East and northeast of Lemberg the situation is unchanged.

Between the Bug and the Vistula Rivers the German and Austro-Hungarian troops have reached the districts of Belz, Komanow and Zamosc and the northern border of the forest-plantations in the Tanew section. Also on a line formed by the banks of the Vistula and in the district of Zawichost, to the east of Zarow, the enemy has commenced a retreat.

An enemy aeroplane was forced to descend behind our lines. The occupants of the machine were made prisoners.

CZECH ORGAN SUPPRESSED.

Police Act Against Young Czech Party's Mouthpiece at Prague.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, June 30, (via London.)—The newspaper Nardni Listy, leading organ of the Young Czech party, has been suppressed by the police.

There have been many reports almost since the war began of disaffection among the Czech element in Hungary, and of a peace propaganda conducted by that party.

NO PEACE, SAYS CZAR, TILL FOE IS CRUSHED

Calls on Entire Nation to Unite in Work on Supplies for the Army.

PETROGRAD, June 30.—An Imperial rescript was issued today in connection with the formation of the Russian Board of Military Supplies. After expressing an unshakable assurance in the brilliant future of the Russian peoples Emperor Nicholas proceeds:

"A prolonged war calls ever for fresh efforts, but surmounting the growing difficulties and parrying the vicissitudes which are inevitable in war let us strengthen our hearts, resolved to carry on the struggle with the help of God to a complete triumph of Russian arms.

"The enemy must be crushed, for without that peace is impossible.

"With firm faith in the inexhaustible strength of Russia, I expect the governmental and public institutions of Russian industry and all the faithful sons of the Fatherland, without distinction of ideas or classes, will work together in harmony to satisfy the needs of our valiant army.

"This is the only and henceforth the national problem to which must be directed all thoughts of United Russia, invincible in her unity."

Asquith Declines to Discuss Peace.

LONDON, June 30.—Premier Asquith today made reply in the House of Commons to a question as to whether the Government would state the terms upon which peace would be possible.

The Premier said: "It would not be in the public interest to add anything to what I have already publicly stated on this subject."

The question was asked by David Mason, Liberal.

TOURIST TRAVEL HALVED.

Only 170,000 Americans Visited Europe During Last Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Fewer than 170,000 American tourists visited Europe in the fiscal year ended today, during eleven months of which the war has been in progress. This is the smallest number of departures for Europe in a generation. The total departures from these shores in the 1915 fiscal year, including aliens and those called to the colors, will not exceed 540,000.

In the eleven months from July 1, 1914, to June 1, 1915, the American citizens who went abroad numbered 163,000. In the month of May, 1915, the citizens departing were 8,471. While the definite figures are not yet available, it is estimated by immigration officials that the June exodus will not exceed 7,000.

The war has frightened away the thousands of rich Americans who every Summer, to the number of 350,000, had gone to foreign countries and spent from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000. This sum, it is claimed, will be kept within the United States this year, and it is estimated that more Americans will visit the fourteen national parks of the great West tha nhave gone there during the last five years. The two California expositions will also be Meccas for Americans.

In 1914 368,797 Americans visited Europe, according to the immigration figures. This was the greatest pilgrimage in five years and the banner year of European travel. In that year the departures numbered 1,062,692, of which 633,805 were of aliens. It is estimated that more American dollars were distributed in Europe in 1914 than would be necessary to feed the American people during one month. The sum is estimated by some authorities at $400,000,000.

Since 1910 more than 340,000 Americans have gone to Europe each year. In 1910 the number was 342,600. In 1911 the travel amounted to 340,471. In the following year the departures reached 353,800, while in 1913 they were 347,702.

FLEMISH REFUGEES HERE.

Son from Duluth Will Care for Aged Farmer of Ypres.

After living all his life on the farm in old Flanders, where his forefathers had dwelt for more than 300 years, Victor van Elslande, 76 years old, arrived yesterday on the steamship Chicago from Bordeaux to end his days in Duluth, Minn., with his son, Cyrille, who met him at the pier. The old farmer was accompanied on the ship by his granddaughter, Alice, 13 years old, who had been living with him at the farm for seven years, while her parents were in Duluth.

Alice told the reporters that she and her grandfather had remained on the farm at Boesenche, three miles from Ypres, until May 24, when all the surrounding houses had been destroyed by the shells of the Germans. They had to flee into France to save their lives with what was left of their possessions.

"For many months," the young Flemish girl said, "we heard the thunder of the cannons day and night. I saw the wounded soldiers carried past the house by hundreds, and the worst of all were the poor men who had been poisoned by the gases from the trenches, two and a half miles away."

In speaking of the poison gases, the girl burst into tears. Many of the victims were young Flemish farmers from around Ypres.

Cyrille Van Elslande said he had come to this country seven years ago with his wife and started in the mill engineering business in Duluth and had become naturalized. He had a letter from the State Department authorizing the immigration authorities to permit his father to land.

GERMANS CAPTURE ARGONNE TRENCHES

Three Days' Bombardment Culminates in Gains Near Bagatelle.

REPULSED IN THE VOSGES

Attack on Metzeral Fails—Artillery Actions on the Yser and Near Arras and Verdun.

PARIS, June 30.—The German attempt to divert the attention of the French from the latter's offensive in the region north of Arras has been productive of gains in the Argonne, where a three-days' bombardment of the French trenches was followed by the capture of French positions near Bagatelle. Elsewhere, particularly on the Yser, to the north of Arras, north of Verdun and near Metzeral in Alsace, there have been artillery exchanges without notable results.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

On the banks of the Yser and to the north of Arras there have been artillery actions. The day was calm between the Oise and the Argonne.

In the Argonne, after a bombardment lasting three days, the Germans attacked our positions on the road between Binarville and Le Four de Paris, but were twice repulsed. They succeeded only in their third attack in gaining a foothold in some parts of our lines near Bagatelle, and they were everywhere else thrown back after a violent engagement.

There has been a bombardment on the front north of Verdun, in the Bois d'Ailly, as well as in the region of Metzeral.

The French afternoon statement follows:

The region to the north of Arras last night saw a violent cannonade, together with some infantry engagements. To the north of Chateau de Curleul we made slight progress; to the south, at the Cabaret Rouge, a German attack was repulsed.

In the Vosges, German troops endeavored, at about 2 o'clock, to deliver a fresh attack against our positions to the east of Metzeral. The movement was easily checked.

This is the official statement given out in Berlin today:

There were no enemy operations of great importance yesterday in the neighborhood of Arras.

An advance made by the enemy in the Labyrinth, north of Ecurie, was repulsed.

In the Meuse hills, west of Les Eparges, the enemy has been attempting since the evening of June 29 to recapture the positions which we have taken. Their efforts were in vain. Yesterday they undertook four fierce attacks, all of which were repulsed with heavy losses.

SWOBODA TO GO FREE.

French Authorities to Drop Charges of Espionage Against Him.

PARIS, June 30.—Charges of espionage against Raymond Swoboda, who claims to have been born in San Francisco, will be dropped, the Petit Parisien says, as no strong evidence of his guilt has been developed. The charge of being responsible for the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine already has been dropped.

Witnesses who have been heard regarding accusations of espionage have failed to give testimony considered sufficient to establish his culpability.

GERMANS EXPORT DIAMONDS

Stocks from South Africa Being Sold to Americans Vit Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 20.—According to The Manchester Guardian, there is one export from Germany which is quite lively and very difficult to check. That of diamonds. When the war broke out a syndicate in Berlin which buys diamonds from Southwest Africa found itself with a stock on hand worth $1,500,000. These diamonds are being cut for very low wages by craftsmen in Belgium and sold via Holland to the United States. The United States is practically the only country buying diamonds now, and the American appetite for them is described as amazing.

On the declaration of war the syndicate which takes over the De Beers and Jagersfontein products had a stock of diamonds worth $4,000,000. It already has disposed of half of this stock. The Premier Mine, which markets its own diamonds, has got rid of a third of its surplus. Almost all of these stones have gone to the United States.

Good judges anticipate a scarcity of diamonds when peace comes. Production has as good as stopped. The mines in South Africa are closed down, their engineering staffs having been disbanded and their native laborers repatriated. Only a handful of river diggers are still at work.

[illegible] A PUNCH IS NEW LEAGUE PLAN

Taft Organization Proposes Economic Pressure Upon Warlike Nations.

FIGHTING THE LAST RESORT

Committees Named to Carry on a Worldwide Propaganda Against War.

The Executive Committee of the League To Enforce Peace, American Branch, at a meeting in the City Club yesterday decided to begin at once a country-wide propoganda to inform the world as to the real purposes of the league.

"The Peace Plan With a Punch," was the way members of the committee characterized their appeal. It will be made clear that it is a new plan, strengthens the old idealistic scheme with allowance for the vagaries of human natures that make up nations. It was pointed out that the cause of the failure of The Hague and of other peace projects has been the absence of force behind the good idea. The League To Enforce Peace believes in "enforcing" it. The four primary objects of its establishment are:

An International Court to try all justiciable questions.

A Council of Conciliation for the consideration of non-justiciable questions.

The use of joint economic pressure and military force against a signatory beginning hostilities contrary to the terms of the alliance.

The formulation and adoption of a code of international law.

The league was formed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, with ex-President William H. Taft as President. At yesterday's meeting Mr. Taft was made Honorary Chairman of the Executive Committee, President Lowell of Harvard, who presided, was made Chairman; Theodore Marburg of Baltimore, former Minister to Belgium, and Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, Vice Chairman; Herbert S. Houston of Doubleday, Page & Co., Treasurer, and William H. Short, Secretary.

Plans for the propaganda were put under charge of a Committee on Home Organization, of which Judge Alton B. Parker was made Chairman, and a Committee on Foreign Organization, of which Mr. Marburg was made Chairman. A Committee on Finance was appointed, with Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, as Chairman, and a Committee on Information, of which Mr. Houston was made Chairman. The officers, with the Chairmen of these working committees and Oscar S. Straus and Professor John Bates Clark of Columbia, were made a Committee on Management, to have charge of the administration and further organization of the League.

A statement issued yesterday by teh Committee on Information said:

The first step will be to let the American people know what we purpose to do. To begin with, the misapprehension that has arisen in some quarters that force is to be placed behind the decrees of the proposed World Court is to be corrected. The league's proposal is that economic pressure and military force shall be used to compel signatory powers to take their international differences to the court for adjudication, rather than to the battlefield.

This is a new form of peace movement. Instead of merely setting up ideals which most people feel are impossible of attainment at this time, the league hopes to promote peace and aid in its establishment by using economic and military force.

The League to Enforce Peace is made up of practical men who are going to work zealously to attain the great purpose in mind by practical means.

A few days after the formation of the league William Jennings Bryan attacked it because of its advocacy of force to attain peace. Ex-President Taft sent to the meeting yesterday a letter in reply to Mr. Bryan. He wrote:

I observe that Mr. Bryan has attacked our league, and has made a sharp issue upon which we ought to be willing to go before the country. Our purpose should be to create such a sentiment in favor of the simple basis that we, that the President, the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of this country will feel justified in presenting such a basis to a future conference of world powers as an expression of real American public opinion.

We believe the time has arrived, or will have come when the war is over, for the nations of the world, including United States, to unite in a defensive league which shall enforce peace by resistance to aggression by one member of the league upon another until submission of the question to a court or a board of conciliation.

Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany, wrote one of the many letters of indorsement read at the meeting yesterday.

"The more I study your League of Peace Communication the more I like it," he wrote. "It seems to be in every respect an admirable basis for a document which shall finally appear not only from the ew York Peace Society, but from all the peace organizations of this country."

LINER RAMMED IN DOWNS.

Nieuw Amsterdam Damaged at Anchor—Many Americans Aboard.

DEAL, June 30.—The Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam, with many passengers on board bound from New York for Rotterdam, was run down in a fog by an unknown steamer while anchored in the Downs today. Her port quarter was damaged, but he vessel continued to ride at anchor.

This makes the eighth collision in the Downs within three days.

HEINZ HARDENBURG CAUGHT

Witness Wanted in Stahl Affidavit Case Found in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Heinz Hardenberg, wanted as a witness before the Federal Grand Jury at New York, was arrested today by special agents of the Department of Justice while walking along the street.

He was taken to the United States Marshal's office, and Chief Deputy Counts stated that he would go with Hardenberg to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Department of Justice officials were glad to learn today of the detention in Cincinnati of Heinz Hardenburg, a former roommate of Gustave Stahl, whose affidavit regarding the presence of cannon on board the Lusitania was presented to the Department of State by the German Ambassador. Hardenburg is expected to be an important witness in the Stahl case.

Hardenburg may also be used in an effort to show that the Staol affidavits, which found their way into the possession of Count von Bernstorff, were prepared in the first place by improper methods.

Hardenburg was brought to Washington as a volunteer witness on June 13, and made an affidavit here. He was tnen escorted to New York. While walking on the streets of New York, accompanied by an agent of the department, he vanished. Agents had been looking for him ever since.

It was learned today that counsel for Stahl was trying to have the trial postponed until the Fall.

TO PROTECT SWEDISH TRADE

British Commission at Stockholm Will Consider War Regulations.

STOCKHOLM, June 30.—A British official commission arrived here today to try to devise measures to avoid the difficulties occasioned to Swedish trade by the British war regulations.

The commission saw the Swedish Foreign Minister. A Swedish commission will be appointed to confer with the visitors.

Offers Trieste Bells to Austria.

The Archbishop of Trieste has offered all the superfluous church bells within his jurisdiction to the Austrian Minister of War, to be turned into munitions, according to a Vienna dispatch printed in Il Giornale Italiano.

SHELLS RUINED IN MAKING.

Waterbury Plant, Suspecting Intrigue, Discharges Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 30. — Because of the return of nearly $75,000 worth of shrapnel shells, which some one is supposed to have ruined in the making in the interest of Germany, the Scoville Company this morning discharged forty men in one section of the fuse and powder rooms. Twenty women in the department left of their own accord. There were grave suspicions of intrigue in the department, and so many were suspected the company thought best to release the whole force and start anew.

The imperfections were discovered at Cape Cod Point, New Jersey, where they test thirty shells out of every lot of 4,000 which come from the factory. Those which stand the test are sent to the Bethlehem Steel Works for final assembling and disposition.

The English inspectors who rejected the shells refused to talk.

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Mercerized cloth with woven satin stripe; also extra fine Madras cloth. A splendid and varied assortment. All sizes and sleeve lengths. Main Floor

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Newest designs, including some fine satin stripe fabrics. White, blue, black, helio, green, tan or gold on white grounds. Shirts of superior merit at this special price. Main Floor

NO. 4—**Pure Silk Shirts at $2.85**

Imported pongee silk and a fine assortment of heavy silks, with satin stripes. Main Floor

NO. 5—**Pure Silk Shirts at $3.95**

Heavy crepe de Chine with satin stripes. White with stripes in rich variety of color; both bold and neat.

NO. 6—**Peau de crepe & crepe de Chine Shirts at the remarkable price of $4.85**

Fabric of extraordinarily fine quality. Some Shirts of other tub-proof silks also of rare quality. A great variety of plain or woven satin stripe silks, including plain white shirts with self satin stripes. Main Floor

NO. 7—**Pajamas at $1.00**

A very fine quality of crepe, trimmed with white, blue, helio, and tan. Fine mercerized cloth in plain colors, and woven Madras in stripes. Main Floor

NO. 8—**Fine Leather Belts 55c**

Excellent quality seal grain leather, fitted with gold-plated buckle. This is a very UNUSUAL price for belts like these. Main Floor

NO. 9—**Beach Robes at $1.95**

Tailored with shawl collar; collar and cuffs trimmed with contrasting color and two tones. All sizes; Palm Beach, gray, blue, lavender. Fifth Floor

NO. 10—**Walking Sticks at 75c**

Manila, furze, bamboo, partridge, Panama, Cornell and others. Made in the Prince of Wales and opera hook styles. Main Floor

NO. 11—**Men's Neckwear, Extraordinary at 29c**

Practically every good weave, including grenadines, foulards, crepes, repps, moires, twills, foulards in spots and stripes, also neat or bold figures, and brocades. Beautiful designs and rich colorings. Many are made with the famous Saks Service bands which insures easy sliding under the collar and lengthens the life of the scarf.

NO. 12—**Athletic Underwear at 55c**

High-grade fabrics, plain white or self-striped. Sleeveless shirts; knee-length drawers. **Union Suits, same fabrics, special at $1.10.** Main Floor

NO. 13—**Fine Wool Bathing Suits at $2.45**

Blue, black or Oxford with bands of contrasting color. Of excellent weight and weave; perfect fitting. Main Floor

NO. 14—**Men's High & Low Shoes at $3.95**

regular stock shoes reduced from $5.00 and $6.00

HIGH SHOES in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf with tops of same or with genuine buckskin or boxcloth tops; lace models. Patent colt high shoes; lace or button.

LOW SHOES in tan, mahogany Russia or gun metal calf. Quarters of same or of genuine buckskin or boxcloth. Also patent colt Oxfords. Fifth Floor

NO. 15—**Straw Hats for Men at $1.35**

Fine Split Straws Sennits Milans Fine Milans and Mackinaws
The product of one of America's best makers Main Floor

Get Your New Fourth-o'-July Straw! At a Reduced Price

BEFORE the Fourth, Straws of *our style and quality* are not procurable at reduced prices, except here.

$5, $4, $3.... **$1.95**
$2..... **$1.35**

Milans, Bangkoks, Leghorns and Panamas, the flower of our stock, are reduced as follows:

$6 and $5.... **$3.25**

All these are Straws of good taste and permanent style, and *will be in fashion next year.*

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

INFORMAL MUSICALES

at AEOLIAN HALL

William Denham Tucker
Baritone
Assisting Artist

Mr. Gerard Chatfield and
Mr. A. F. Lachmund *at The PIANOLA*

This Afternoon at Three in the Green Room

Admission Complimentary

An interesting program of music will illustrate the many uses for home entertainment to which may be put The Duo-Art Pianola and the wonderful new phonograph, The Aeolian-Vocalion.

No cards of admission are necessary
You are cordially invited to attend

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The Largest Haberdashery Business in the United States

Weber and Heilbroner

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Special Sales

Beginning Today:

Pure Worsted Bathing Suits, $1.95

There are 1,500 of these suits—by far the best values we have ever offered—in plain black, blue, oxford and heather mixtures, and stripes.

Mercerized Madras Pajamas, $1.15

Reduced from $1.50

In white, tan, blue and lavender self stripes.

Weber and Heilbroner Straw Hats

$2 Hats reduced to $1.35 $3 Hats reduced to $1.95
$4 Hats reduced to $2.65

The remainder of our Bangkok, Panama and Leghorn Hats, formerly $5 to $15, at substantial reductions.

Outing Haberdashery

Special attention is also directed to the completeness of the Weber and Heilbroner stock of furnishings for sport wear:

Sport Shirts	$1.50 to $3.50	Sport Coats	$6.00 to $10.00
Bathing Suits	1.95 to 7.50	Auto Dusters	2.00 to 15.00
Beach Robes	2.95 to 15.00	Athletic Underwear, per garment	.35 to 3.50
Pajamas	1.15 to 5.00	Rain Coats	5.00 to 25.00
Silk Hose	.50 to 1.50	Summer Neckwear,	.50 to 1.50
Live Leather Belts	1.00		

And the Weber and Heilbroner smart, English style Flannel Trousers, special quality, at $5.50.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 245 Broadway 257 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 156 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 37 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

SOCIALIST APPEAL LEAVES ITALY COLD

Germans Will Yield Only to Force, According to the View of Press and People.

SEES HAND OF KAISER

New Yorker Herold Thinks Government Would Use Labor International to End War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, June 30, (via London.)—The signs of fatigue with the war shown by the German Socialists are being followed here with interest, but without hope that they will have any real influence.

The Roman press says:

There is no doubt that the Germans are disappointed at the length and monotony of the war, as they expected to dash into Paris and then overcome England, while the Austrians intended to walk into Serbia. Thus they are depressed, and perhaps would be ready to return to the ante bellum state, but the newspapers here warn Italians not to have any illusions, as there will never be a German revolution, as the Germans will fight, even when dying with hunger, but will obey, and the Austrians also will grumble but will obey.

Both nations, in the opinion of the papers, will bow to only one argument, viz., the force of arms.

Until the day comes, concludes the press, when they are brought to their knees, no diplomatic arts, no party tactics, no mediation by neutrals, no pacific intervention, clerical or civil, no agitation among a people tired and hungry, will induce the central empires to ask for peace, so the Allied nations must make up their minds to go on until their force is sufficient to make even the Germans concede they have met their masters.

SOCIALISTS' SUMMARY FROM KAISER'S AGENCY

Official News Bureau Sends Out Peace Explanations by Committee.

Under the caption, "The Government Behind the 'Reds,'" printed in large type across the front page yesterday an evening edition of the New Yorker Herold hailed as a most important indication the implication that the German Government was supporting the Social Democrats in their appeal for peace, the Berlin wireless dispatch of the day, via Sayville, publishing the substance of the manifesto of the German Social Democratic Executive Committee and asserting that it had found an echo throughout wide circles of the German people. The paper headed the report with these words: "Socialists—Government Party! Vorwärts Appears Officially!—Berlin Permits the Assumption that the German Government wishes to Use the Social Democrats as Mediators for Peace."

Herold The followed this explanatory introduction:

"The great war, which has compelled us to recognize as fact so much that was incredible, seems to have made the Social Democratic Party of Germany a Government party. The Vorwärts articles, which were sent here in great detail by wireless since the middle of last week, doubtless have the approval of Vorwärts would certainly have been suspended. It appears more clearly, according to today's wireless, that the German Government hopes through the mediation of the international to put an end to the terrible struggle, now that Germany's invincibility has been proven.

"The reports sent out by the German Overseas Service, which are destined for all the foreign press, enjoy quite a special attention on the part of the German censor. If anything is therefore reported by this news agency, the Government wishes it.

Full Text of Socialist Statement.

Then follows the text of the Overseas report:

BERLIN, June 30, (Wireless via Sayville, L. I.)—The German Overseas News Service gives out the following for the press of foreign lands:

The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany made a statement today regarding the attacks that have been made upon the Vorwärts article of last week by a large part of the German press. The Executive Committee of the party directs attention to the fact that the party, through its best men at the beginning of the war, showed its readiness always to stand by the German people and the German Fatherland when it should no longer be possible to come to a peaceable understanding with the rest of the world. Starting from this standpoint, too, all moneys asked for were forthwith approved of by the Social Democratic Party, but always with the explanation that a speedy and good peace must unconditionally be the goal of the Imperial Government.

The Social Democrats have repeatedly proved that they know very well what internal unity meant in these war days, and they have acted accordingly. Especially the fate of the East Prussian border districts has proved clearly that it is necessary in these days to hold firmly together. Nevertheless, thought was always taken in Social Democratic circles of concluding a safe peace as soon as possible. In order to help bring this about, the German Social Democrats also took part at the time in The Hague Conference, which was unfortunately visited by very few of the English Socialists and by none of the French. It has been shown again and again that it is, above all, the French and the Belgian Social Democrats who opposed a peace with a victorious Germany. French Social Democrats especially did much in this respect, doubtless against the will of the great masses, to represent whom they were, as a matter of fact, called.

It was always the French who declared that Germany must be unconditionally annihilated.

The German Social Democracy, which in the course of the war has always and fully done its duty, is, however, now as formerly, opposed to annexations and against the suppression of overpowered nations. In this view the party believe it has the support of the widest German circles, all of which wish to hear nothing of an annexation, but instead yearn for peace.

Someone must stretch out a hand for peace. Germany, which has defended itself victoriously against a large number of enemies, which has proved to the world that it can be crushed neither in economic nor military respects, and which has clearly demonstrated its superiority, should, according to the view of the Social Democracy, take the first step toward peace, in the name of humanity and civilization.

The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party expects, however, that the comrades in foreign countries will take pains to influence their Governments in a similar manner. This appeal should have been issued earlier, but the participation of Italy in the war caused a postponement.

The Social Democratic Leader olh publishes a pamphlet under the title "The Social Democratic Party at the Crossroads," in which he emphasises the fact that the war has woven new bonds aroun the entire German people and the Monarchy, and that the Social Democrats should join the parties of the Left as a unit. They should cease, he holds, to play the so-called militiarism against the militia system, since the latter has proved a complete failure. The Social Democrats should quietly throw some of their doctrines overboard, and recognise that national problems are the highest. If they remain in opposition, they are forever condemned to remain without great influence in the Reichstag. The Intransigents of the party cannot join in this view of the case, and, therefore, they are trying to ruin the party.

Scheidemann's Statement in December.

In connection with the above appeal, it may be noted that as far back as December the Social Democratic spokesman in the Reichstag, Philip Scheidemann, issued a statement explaining the desire of his party for peace. At that time he pointed out that the German Social Democrats had gone on record at the very beginning of the war as opposed to any war of conquest and countenacing only a war for the defense of the Fatherland, but were eager, above all, for a peace that should be honorable for Germany as soon as such apeace could possibly be safely concluded.

Herr Scheidemann then pointed out very bitterly, by citing excerpts from public utterances of leading foreign Socialists, following each such declaration of the German Social Democratic Party, that in every such case the conciliatory attitude had been interpreted not only by reactionists, but also by Socialist comrades abroad, as betokening a weakening of the German defense; and that in each case such pacific declarations had been hailed by leading foreign Socialists as a proof that the orge of "Prussian militarism" was growing exhausted and that now more than ever the Allies must put forth every effort to beat down and destroy it utterly.

"No one has fought more steadfastly than we against militarism," said Scheidmann, "through all the years gone by. But in this case we know that in their intention to destroy 'German militarism' our foes would be destroying nothing else than the German working people in arms, our brothers and comrades in uniform in the field. And to prevent that we must hold through to the utmost."

Scheidemann added that if the third pacific declaration were misinterpreted as had been the other two, and scorned as an expression of weakness of the German people, there would be no fourth opportunity given.

Judging from the tone of the Herold's story the Vorwärts was not suppressed permanently, but only the issue containing the peace appeal was confiscated by the Government, and that perhaps only for appearance.

Dr. Dumba Not at Garden Meeting.

Alexander von Nuber, Consul-General of Austria-Hungary, said yesterday that a general and erroneous impression existed that Dr. Ronstantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, was present at the recent meeting of the American Peace Society at Madison Square Garden and that this impression had given rise to unpleasant comment. "Dr. Dumba did not attend the meeting," Mr. von Nuber said, "nor was he in the city at the time it was held."

ITALIANS ON ISONZO MAKE GENERAL ATTACK

Austrians Report Foe Repulsed—Artillery in Action Along Entire Front.

VIENNA, June 30.—Concerning the operations on the Italian front the War Office today issued the following:

After several days' interval the Italians are developing lively activity on the Isonzo front. On Monday evening our troops repulsed an attack near Plava. In the Sagrada and Monfalcone district, after several minor futile attacks, a general attack took place last night, which was repulsed. Renewed attempts by the enemy this morning near Selz and Monfalcone were also unsuccessful.

Artillery combats are proceeding along the entire southwest front, which are especially severe on the Isonzo.

CAPTURE OF SCUTARI DISPLEASES ITALIANS

Rome Government Protests Against Serbian and Montenegrin Invasion of Albania.

ROME, June 30.—The hoisting of the Montenegrin flag over the fortress of Scutari, Albania, is causing a greater feeling of discontent in the Italian capital than did the occupation of the Albanian towns of Tirana and Elbassan by Serbian forces.

The Italian Government is understood to have protested to both Serbia and Montenegro against the occupation of the Albanian territory by their respective troops. Italy also has protested to the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia, who, together with Italy, in the London Conference of 1912, brought about the creation of Albania into an independent State, and who reached an agreement after the outbreak of the present war to settle definitely the Albanian question at the next peace conference.

GERMANS TO LEAD ARABS.

Officers Reported on the Way to Aid Uprising in Tripoli.

PARIS, June 30.—It is reported from a reliable source, says the Havas correspondent at Athens, that German officers have left Jaffa, in Palestine, and also from an important port in a neutral state for Tripoli to lead the natives there against the Italians.

The Turks, the correspondent reports, are said to have gained to their cause a Senussi Chief who promises a general rising of the Arabs in Tripoli.

Call to Arms Brings Absconder.

Rather than be branded a deserter from the army, following the call for mobilization, Bonaventura Corti, a bank messenger, who disappeared last August from Florence, carrying $40,000 in cash and $20,000 in letters of credit, destined for the Bank of Naples, returned to Florence on June 6 and gave himself up, says an item in Il Giornale Italiano. Corti still had the letters of credit, but what became of the $40,000 in cash is not reported.

Organize Security League Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

SUMMIT, N. J., June 30.—Following an address tonight at the Highland Club by Major George H. Putnam, in which he urged better preparation for war, steps were taken for the organization of a branch of the National Security League in this city. Walter G. Libby, Councilman Guy Bates, who acted as temporary Secretary; William B. Miles, Frank N. Waterman, W. R. King, and Charles H. Daly were chosen as a committee of organization. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, who said: "We have the spectacle of several hundred Americans being killed south and east of us. The country is not mad yet, but it seems to be drifting without any direction of opinion."

Germany Increases Steel Output.

BERLIN, June 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency today said Germany's production of ingot steel during May amounted to more than 1,000,000 tons, a slight increase over that in April. In August of 1914 the ingot steel production was 650,000 tons.

MEXICO CITY PREY TO HUNGRY MOBS, ENVOY REPORTS

Continued from Page 1.

hides to the chiefs, who ship them to the United States and obtain good prices. Many milk cows are destroyed merely for the hides of the cattle and a piece of the beef.

"Some of the soldiers who have begged for the Red Cross corn said: 'I am trying to get out of the army, but the reason I am in it is because I thought I could get something to eat, as those who do not fight down here have to starve, and the leaders tell us to take a gun and join a brigade and help fight our way to some place where we can find corn.'"

SIX NOW HELD FOR PLOT.

Huerta and Alleged Aids Before Federal Commissioner Todya.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 30.—Following the arrest of three more alleged Huertista plotters today, former Federal leaders have been leaving the city on every train and by automobile. General Salvador Mercado, Orozco's Chief of Staff, who was arrested at noon on a charge of being implicated in a Huerta plot, was released on a bond have been handling the purchase of of $5,000 this afternoon. Isaac and Frank Alderete, who, were alleged to arms and ammunition here for the Huerta party, were also released on a bond of $4,000 each.

Five men beside Huerta are now held for the alleged plot. Their hearing will be held at the same time as that of General Huerta, which is at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, before United States Commissioner G. H. Oliver. Other arrests were expected tonight, and many suspects were being closely watched.

Reports from Madera, Colonia Dublan, and Pearson, Chihuahua, say that the mountains are full of armed men, and that they are paying for everything in Mexican gold, and are taking nothing by force. The men are not uniformed and only appear in the hills at night. It is thought they are a part of the recruits sent across in anticipation of Huerta's crossing last Sunday. The wrecking of General Manuel Banda's troop train eighty-five miles below Juarez is said to be their work.

A large number of rifles and a machine gun were found in an adobe warehouse in the Mexican quarter today by the police. It is now said that the entire river front is a cache for arms and ammunition to have been used by the Huerta army.

Efforts were made by Consul Thomas D. Edwards in Juarez today to save the life of Captain Salvador Rossa, a former Huerta commander, who has been with the Villa forces since the beginning of the campaign in the central zone. On his person were found papers said to have proved that he was in the secret employ of the Huerta junta in El Paso, and had been active in spreading the Huerta propaganda in Juarez. His death was ordered at 6 o'clock tonight, following a military court-martial, but because of the protest his execution was delayed pending a rehearing of the case by Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Minister of Foreign Relations, who is now in El Paso.

REBUKE FOR HUERTA'S HOST.

Secretary Garrison Objects to Honors at Fort Bliss.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary of War Garrison admitted today that he had sent a telegram to Colonel Morgan at Fort Bliss calling attention to press reports from El Paso which stated that General Huerta was the guest of Colonel Morgan at a dinner which was given in his honor by the Commander of Fort Bliss on Monday night and that today General Huerta was to review the American troops at Fort Bliss. The text of Secretary Garrison's telegram to Colonel Morgan was not made public, but its tenor was allowed to become known. In effect the Secretary of War said to Colonel Morgan: "I do not consider it within the bounds of propriety for an army officer to extend courtesies to a gentleman in the present status of General Huerta."

General Huerta has neither been indicted nor tried, but has, nevertheless, been arrested on a charge of alleged violation of a criminal statute and while one department of the Government, the Department of Justice, is engaged in handling such a case, Secretary Garrison regards it as improper for an officer of another wing of the Government to be dining General Huerta and inviting him to attend a review.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 30.—Colonel George H. Morgan, commandant at Fort Bliss, who was censured by the War Department for entertaining General Huerta at dinner and planning a review for him, said he invited Huerta as a private citizen and not as a former President of Mexico, and that the review was the regular monthly muster of the Fifteenth Cavalry and not a special review for General Huerta.

General Huerta declined to attend the review today for fear of embarrassing Colonel Morgan, giving as his reason indisposition due to the heat. He continued to see Federal Generals at his apartments and to receive bales of telegrams.

ARMS CARGO FOR HUERTA?

Federal Investigation of Strange Cruise of the Annie Larsen.

SEATTLE, June 30.—The schooner Annie Larsen, which has zig-zagged the North Pacific Ocean with a cargo of war munitions since she left San Diego in March, was undergoing a two-fold investigation by Federal authorities tonight at Hoquiam, Wash., where she put in for food and water.

A Customs Department investigation sought to learn whether the schooner committed fraud in not going to Topolobampo, Sinaloa, Mexico, after clearing for the port, and Clay Allen, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Washington, tried to learn if the Annie Larsen was waiting all these months for the start of a new Mexican revolution. It was admitted that the arrest of General Victoriano Huerta and others at El Paso recently influenced this line of inquiry, which, if substantiated, would go far to explain the schooner's heretofore inexplicable wanderings.

Walter Page of Kansas City, supercargo of the Annie Larsen and in full charge of her movements, was ordered to stay in his cabin and was not allowed to talk to any one. Captain Paul H. Schulter, who said he knew nothing of the Annie Larsen's destination or the proposed disposition of the cargo, was allowed liberty.

The cargo consisted of 4,000 Springfield rifles, with cartridges, belts and bayonets, and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

All information thus far discovered has been transmitted to the Department of Justice at Washington.

HUERTA'S SONS COMING.

Two Sail from Cadiz on Steamer Bound for New York.

CADZ, June 30.—Two sons of General Victoriano Huerta, former Provisional President of Mexico, who at present is on the Texas border, sailed today on a French steamship for New York.

LITTLE HOPE FOR PEACE PLAN.

Calero Doubts That Robles Can Bring Warring Factions Together.

Manuel Calero, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first months of the Madero administration in Mexico, and subsequently Mexican Ambassador to the United States, said yesterday that he approved of the efforts being made by General José Ignacio Robles to bring the warring factions in Mexico into a peace conference, but he doubted very much it success would attend the good intentioned efforts of Robles. Señor Calero is allied with none of the warring factions, but stands ready, he said yesterday, to do whatever he could to bring order out of the chaos that now exists in his native land.

As for the ambitions of Huerta, Señor Calero said they were not to be taken seriously, while as for General Aureliano Blanquet and General Manuel Mondragon, both of whom are now in New York, he does not think any good can come to Mexico as a result of their alleged activities. Furthermore, Señor Calero said that it was absolutely untrue that he had participated in any conference in which those men had taken part. Holding the views he does he said it would be impossible for him to deal with "reactionaries" such as Mondragon and Blanquet.

Of Huerta, Señor Calero said:

"Those who characterize Huerta as a strong man do not know what they are talking about. Huerta obtained power by treachery, and to suppose that he can get it back by intelligent and well directed efforts is to suppose that Huerta is an able man, and Huerta is everything except that. He is abhorred by the people of Mexico.

"Revolutions in Mexico are due to deep social and economical questions that even the contending factions do not understand. Reactionaries like Huerta believe that only by force of arms can the popular agitation be suppressed. The so-called Constitutionalists believe that by fomenting agitation, destroying all social order, and creating a condition of chaos, a new and prosperous Mexico can be born. They are both wrong. Between reaction and anarchy there is a just solution that other men and other methods will have to create. No sensible or patriotic Mexican thinks that by going back to the system of privilege that characterized the so-called Cientifico régime, Mexico's troubles can be settled, and none of the fighting factions has shown any capacity to understand the needs of social justice, which are at the root of the Mexican trouble."

Asked if he thought American intervention would be a good thing for Mexico, Señor Calero said:

"No. I hope that it will not take place. Moreover, I do not see the necessity for it. The Mexican case is not hopeless, and it would be the most unjustifiable action on the part of the United States to intervene when the remedy can be found by other means. President Wilson understands this. I hope that in a very short time the people of this country will see that there are some Mexicans able enough and patriotic enough to save their own country without the sacrifice of the national dignity."

At the Villa Consulate General, Francisco Urquidi, Villa's Consul General, said he believed that there was a chance of Robles succeeding in his efforts.

"General Robles," said Señor Urquidi, "enjoys the unique distinction of being the personal friend of Villa, Angeles, and Obregon. If he can win Obregon over the rest will be easy. With Obregon, Carranza would not be needed. Obregon is the big man in the Carranza movement. There is something in the air, and I believe that the chances are very good for Robles's success."

At the Carranza Consulate General in the Equitable Building, Francisco Elias, the head of that Consulate, said that he had received official word from the Carranza Government that Robles's efforts were not to be taken seriously.

"Carranza," said Señor Elias, "will never parley with Villa. That much is absolutely certain. He is whipped and there is no need of parleying now."

ITURBIDE AGAINST HUERTA.

Wants a Clean Slate in Mexico and Representative Government.

General Eduardo N. Iturbide, Governor of the Federal District of Mexico during the Huerta and Carbajal régimes, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency of Mexico, gave a statement to THE TIMES yesterday on the Mexican situation. While Governor of the Federal District General Iturbide gave valuable aid and protection to American and other foreign residents during the perilous days of the transfer of authority from Huerta to his successor.

Recently he has been much in Washington conferring with United States Government officials on possible solutions of the Mexican problem.

General Iturbide made his statement in view of rumors to the effect that he aided with General Huerta, and in order to make clear his position with regard to Mexico. The statement follows:

"As General Huerta said, I have no connection whatsoever with him, nor could I have, because we follow very different roads. He believes in a dictatorial Government, imposing and sustaining itself by force of bayonets, and which would call for elections when peaceful conditions permitted. In fact, we have had his own sample of a dictator and of what he understands by elections, and I am confounded that he should still insist and again complicate matters at the very moment when things seemed to be shaping themselves together.

"I do not believe in dictators. They are bad, even at their best. A man with all the indispensable qualities that make a 'good' dictator comes only once in a century, and when he does he ends by refusing to turn over the Government, thus starting trouble again.

"Of course Mexico needs a strong man, or, rather, a strong Government, and plenty of bayonets, just as a cornfield needs sharp tools to kill the weeds and protect the crop; but to be really and permanently strong, it must symbolize by its components and by its acts the aspirations, not only of armed groups, but of the whole nation. It must be representative and respectful of all the legitimate social forces composing the nation, which in normal times manifest themselves through the vote.

"But as we cannot have immediate, nor much less, effective, elections under present conditions, the only practical way, if sufficient common sense and patriotism prevail, is to bring out a transitory Government, pledged to the land and other popular reforms, sufficiently representative of all the social forces to inspire confidence and obtain the frank support of all honest Mexicans within and without the factions, that is to say, of fifteen millions, instead of only one hundred thousand, Mexicans.

"And in order to obtain success, even with such a compromise Government, factional demarcations must disappear, so that all true revolutionists from every group, as well as other representative Mexicans, can again gather at a new rallying point, leaving all factional intrigues, personal compromises, and other burdens and entanglements behind.

"In other words, reorganize under the banner of reforms, with a clean slate, in combination with representative Mexicans from all sides.

"I conclude by denying that I have had any secret meetings nor any connection whatsoever, with Generals and conspirators, as the press states. I have never had anything to do with the 'cientificos.' I am a farmer by profession, and what little money I have—or had—I made by improving and subdividing large estates to small farmers; in other words, I am a pioneer in land subdivision. I should therefore be considered a revolutionist, since land subdivision and freedom from the privileged and oppressing class, are the two conditions.

"I stand ready to co-operate in the union of all honest Mexicans, and to fight to a finish against all bad Mexicans, be they real reactionaries or false revolutionists, and I am ready to stand the test.

"Concerning American intervention, no true Mexican wants nor would tolerate it, even if it were preceded by the most solemn assurances that the integrity of the national sovereignty and territory would be respected. Therefore this solution cannot even be taken into account."

WIFE TO TESTIFY ON THAW'S SANITY

Continued from Page 1.

article appeared this morning in one of the newspapers published in this city of such a character that I cannot conceive how the editors could have allowed it to be published.

"I want to ask the aid of the press to see that we have what I said the other day, a trial, not in the newspapers, but in this court. That a statement should be published that Mrs. Thaw is coming here to tell me my duty, to tell this jury their duty, that it should be the outcome of this trial, and that a newspaper of New York will publish that and allow it to be circulated through this city, and come into the hands of the jury, whether the object is to influence their mind or not, is not aiding this court to do justice.

"I want to say further that if the papers think there is no power in this court to protect itself against the publication of such articles as tend to obstruct the administration of justice because of the statutory regulations contained in the code, they may have my opinion that I have such power, and they will have an opportunity to test that question if they persist in the publication of articles of the character to which I have called attention."

Evelyn's Coming a Surprise.

The fact that Mrs. Thaw would testify came as something of a surprise to the Thaw lawyers, it was said, as they had believed she would not care to undergo the severe cross-examination which she must have known would await her after she had told her story.

The cross-examination of Dr. Mills occupied most of the day. The expert continued to insist that Thaw is sane.

He said he had heard of a report that there had been a conspiracy between Drs. Flint, Mabon, and Macdonald to railroad Thaw to Matteawan at the time of the murder, without a trial, and that he had asked Thaw about it. Thaw had told him, he said, that he didn't put much stock in the conspiracy to railroad him, but believed the experts got together to "fix it up," and he didn't think that was the right way to do it. He had expressed the belief that the experts should have satisfied themselves with simply bringing out facts.

He didn't recall that Thaw had told him the experts were scheming to prevent news getting to the public about men like White by railroading him to Matteawan, and that if the facts he knew were published they would lead to reform.

The expert told about Thaw having said that he heard the voices of girls who were being whipped, when he was taken to the police station just after the murder. Mills said he believed Thaw did hear voices of women, which often sounded like the voices of little girls. He didn't think it showed that Thaw suffered from delusions. Thaw at the time, he said, was under a great strain and had been drinking.

Concerning Thaw's expression of regret over the killing of Stanford White, Mr. Becker asked the alienist this question:

Thinks Thaw Repented Killing.

"Do you really think as a judge of men that Thaw showed what is known in religion as repentance?"

"Yes," said Dr. Mills, "I believe he sincerely regretted it."

Questioned again about the pencil pictures drawn by Thaw which have been submitted by the State as evidence that Thaw was a degenerate, Dr. Mills said that men who were not degenerates frequently drew such pictures if they were sitting by while such matters were under discussion.

After one of the answers Mr. Becker shouted:

"Did you ever crawl out of a smaller rat hole than that?

"I am not in the habit of crawling out of rat holes," replied the expert with some heat. "I am not lying about anything."

Mr. Becker withdrew his words.

There was another tiff about the now famous summing up address of W. T. Jerome at the second murder trial, in which he declared Thaw sane and attacked Stanford White. Mr. Becker wanted to know if the expert considered the summing up anything more than an argument and whether it should be taken as evidence. Then he asked:

"Do you regard Mr. Jerome's beliefs as being of the slightest consequence in this trial?"

"I don't know," said Dr. Mills. "I believe he was on both sides of the case at different times."

It was said yesterday that most, if not all, of the remaining sessions this week, would be devoted to reading documentary evidence.

MRS. THAW ACCEPTS SUBPOENA

She Will Testify to Her Belief That Husband Is Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., June 30.—William J. Macguire, from New York, met Evelyn Nesbit Thaw at Young's Hotel, Chateaugay Lake, near her camp this morning at 11 o'clock and served a subpoena upon her in the Thaw insanity proceedings. Mrs. Thaw was accompanied at the time by Jack Clifford and her son, Russell. She accepted the subpoena, and will appear in New York on July 6.

She was extremely nervous when the officer met her, but said she was willing to go, and that she believed Harry to be insane, and that he would be a menace to society if he were released. Apparently she stands in great fear of him. She also remarked that she had been offered an engagement by a film company at a very alluring salary, but had not decided to accept it.

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U. S. STEEL RIVALS TO UNITE IN EXPORTS

Big Foreign Trade Project Is Started by Cambria Co. in a New Subsidiary.

OTHERS TO GIVE SUPPORT

Federal Aid Expected Through Modification of Sherman Law to Foster Sales Abroad.

The Cambria Steel Company has taken the lead, through the formation of an export company, in a campaign of independent steel concerns of the United States for a prominent place in the markets of the world. The American Steel Export Company, incorporated in Delaware on Tuesday with a capital of $200,000, was formed ostensibly to promote the sale abroad of the Cambria's own products, but it was learned yesterday that far more comprehensive plans than this were involved.

While progress of a cautious order is being made it was said in authoritative quarters yesterday that the new concern would be the nucleus of a combined effort on the part of leading independents to compete with the United States Steel Products Company, the export branch of the Steel Corporation, and at the same time to gain a powerful hold on the foreign markets which heretofore have been dominated by the steel producers of England, Belgium, Germany, and France.

Officers of the Cambria who were asked about the project said that nothing could be told about the American Steel Export Company at this time. President W. H. Donner was reached by THE TIMES in Philadelphia over the long-distance telephone.

"It is said in responsible quarters in ew York," Mr. Donner was told, "that the Cambria intends to centre the efforts of a number of independent companies on export sales through the American Steel Exports Company. Can you confirm the report?"

"I can neither confirm nor deny the story," he replied, 'for I am not in a position just now to discuss the affairs of the export company in any way."

To Unite With Cambria.

While plans have not gone far enough to include other independents definitely in the scheme, one concern has expressed a willingness to unite with the Cambria as soon as the new company begins to place its products abroad. This was said to be the Pittsburgh Steel Company. Others mentioned, which have been closely connected with the Cambria, are the Pennsylvania Steel Company. Mr. Donner, beside being President of the Cambria, is Chairman of the Pennsylvania. The Maryland and Pennsylvania Companies maintain a common sles office in this city.

The expansion of the American Steel Company's activities is expected to be governed largely by the findings of the Federal Trade Commission, which is considering evidence presented on foreign trade matters, gained through hearings in this city a few weeks ago. The findings of the Commission will indicate, among other things, its view of the application of the Sherman law toward the united efforts of American exporters to gain a stronger foothold in foreign markets. The independents have not united before in sales abroad for fear that they might come under the ban of the anti-trust act through joint action in meeting competition in the European and Asiatic fields.

Six years ago John A. Topping of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, a leading independent concern, led a movement for closer co-operation of American steel manufacturers in the export trade. The matter was gone into thoroughly and finally dropped when it was found that shuch a step might place the participants in conflict with the Department of Justice.

It is hardly expected that the new effort for co-operation can make substantial progress until Congress acts on a proposal to make the Sherman law less severe on business, which entails a complete understanding among competing manufacturers. A report of the Federal Trade Commission is looked for soon, and, acting on its recommendations, it is believed the National Foreign Trade Council will prepare an amendment to the Clayton law for presentation to Congress.

Foreign Distribution Plan.

Meantime the American Steel Export Company will be busy placing its agencies and branches in foreign countries, handling the products of the Cambria primarily. An English distributing firm has made application for the agency for Great Britain. Until the project is established firmly in other countries, it is expected the Cambria will intrust its work of distribution to agencies rather than direct branches because it will take time to build up a force of salesmen. South America will receive especial attention, as it offers an especial opportunity for the replacement of English and German producers whose business has been destroyed largely by the war.

"Prediction cannot be made yet as to the scope of the work," said a steel man who is familiar with certain of the Cambria's plans. "Ever since the Federal Trade Commission was formed and began to inquire into export conditions, the independent manufacturers have felt that a great opportunity was at hand. If steel makers could lawfully unite and make their prices to suit conditions in the foreign markets, there would be not only much less expense in shipping, but greater profits on the goods sold. Domestic consumers would not suffer because the home market would not be affected by the joint action of American companies in Europe or South America."

In its early endeavors the American Steel Export Company will by no means confine itself to the sale of its own products, although the growth of a joint effort for the distribution of surplus goods of steel concerns competing with the Cambria necessarily will be slow. C. B. McElhany, Vice President of the Cambria, was quoted in Philadelphia on Tuesday as saying that the export company would embrace other American manufactures in its sales.

The formation of the American Steel Export Company is the latest of several projects to increase the sale of American products abroad through specialization in foreign distribution. The American Car and Foundry Company more than a year ago founded the American Car and Foundry Export Company, and a few days ago certain lumber dealers in Seattle were joining forces to enter the foreign trade.

TWO PESO COIN IN MEXICO.

Zapata Issues a Hybrid of Gold and Silver Mixed.

Two new two peso pieces have just been received from Mexico by Thomas L. Elder of 32 East Twenty-third Street. They were issued by Zapata, the revolutionist. These coins were struck from gold and silver seized by Zapata. They contain a considerable percentage of gold.

As Zapata could not readily separate the metals, he simply used the mass as he found it. The result is a very crude coin, slightly under the silver peso size.

The obverse of this hybrid piece bears a sun with rays and the legend "Reforma Libertad Justitia 'Ley.'" In the obverse field the proportion of gold is stamped. The reverse has the general design of the old peso with the eagle perched on a cactus plant, the legend "Republicana Mexicana, Dos Pesos," and the date 1914.

This is the only silver coin of the denomination of two pesos ever issued in Mexico. It is the third silver coin of peso size issued since the commencement of the revolutions. Villa issued the first at Parral. It bore simply the value, legend and place of issue. The second, of much finer workmanship, but of obscure origin, bore the bird of the republic, with "Muerta Huerta" added. Revolutionist one, two and fifty centavo coins have also appeared.

PREMIER BORDEN SAILS.

To Inspect Canadian Troops and Consult the British Cabinet.

Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic, to consult the Cabinet officers in London on the financial situation of the Dominion and to inspect the Canadian troops in France. The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, and a number of prominent Canadians who are in business in New York, were at the pier to see him off.

The Premier said that the Chief of the General Staff at Ottawa, who had recently inspected the Edmonton regiment before it left for England told him he had never seen finer troops in all his experience in India and South Africa.

Sir Robert added that so far Canadian casualties had been about 10,000 out of the 75,000 troops that had already left the Dominion, and that another 75,000 were now being trained for active service. Canada's volunteers, he said, would number 250,000 before the war was finished. Canadian plants for manufacturing shells are working day and night, according to Sir Robert.

He will visit the Canadian troops in the trenches and be away about six weeks.

Another passenger on the Adriatic was Captain F. Conway Jenkins of the Royal British Aviation Corps, who said he had been here four months arranging for the manufacture of a number of airships which had been negotiated through the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Dr. Charles Saroles, the Belgian Consul at Edinburgh, sailed for Liverpool after delivering forty-seven lectures in this country. He said he met with strong opposition in the cities where pro-German sentiment prevailed, and once in San Francisco the police had to be called in to quell a riot in the lecture hall.

Rains Aid Germany's Crops.

BERLIN, June 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Abundant rains, after a long period of drought, have considerably bettered the crop conditions throughout Germany, and the outlook for a good harvest is very bright, says the Overseas News Agency.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine." Also a la Carte.

5th Avenue Restaurant

He's on his way to the "SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER" which he has ordered— WITH WINE—for $1.25.

5th Avenue Restaurant

ENTRANCE 24TH ST.

FOR BATHTUB TESTS BY LONDON JURY

Judge Asks Them to Experiment Before He Sums Up the Remarkable Case.

AMERICAN COURTS ASSAILED

Prisoner's Counsel Makes Reference to Wealthy American Prisoners in His Address to the Jury.

LONDON, June 30.—The trial of George Joseph Smith, who is charged with the murder of three of his wives, approached its conclusion today. Smith, it is alleged, killed his wives while they were in their baths and collected insurance money on their lives.

Addresses were made to the jury at the afternoon session by Prosecutor Bodkin and Marshall Hall, an attorney representing the prisoner. Justice Scrutton will sum up tomorrow.

Mr. Hall pleaded that no sane man and the sanity of the prisoner was not in question—could be guilty of these crimes which, if the deductions of the prosecution were correct, constituted "one of the most diabolical series of continuous crimes which ever have been recorded in any country. You must go back to the days of the Borgias for a parallel," Mr. Hall declared.

Referring to the evidence of Drs. Spilsbury and Willcox, Mr. Hall expressed the view that "such medical evidence opens the door to the worst form of Americanism in the administration of British justice."

"Suppose the prisoner had not been a pauper, as he is," Mr. Hall said, "but possessed of unlimited means like many recent American prisoners. He could have procured experts to say that the cause of death was other than the one given by the experts for the Crown."

Justice Scrutton announced that he would sum up the case tomorrow. In the meantime he asked the jury to experiment with bathtubs.

The Justice suggested that the jury might consider the possibility of a husband going into a bathroom, turning on the water and then lifting his wife into the tub. There was no evidence of this in the present case, the Justice said, but the jury might consider the possibility of it.

After the Justice had given these suggestions to the jury, court adjourned for the day.

Says Friedrichshafen Raid Failed.

STUTTGART, June 30.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Württemberg Minister of War today announced that a French biplane on Sunday approached Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin hangars are situated, coming from Constance. The machine was bombarded by anti-aircraft guns, and it turned back after dropping three bombs between the Lake Constance shore towns of Schnetzenhausen and Kaggenhausen, without doing any damage. The biplane was compelled to land on Swiss territory, and the aviators were arrested.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN CLOSED FROM 5 P. M. FRIDAY, JULY 2D, UNTIL TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 6TH.

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Linen & Shantung Coats—$15, $20, $25

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Silk Outing Coats—formerly $28 to $45—at $15

Of guernsey silk, in fashionable shades, or of blazer-stripe Shantung.

Smart Golf & Tennis Skirts—$7, $10

Of linen, pique, cotton-gabardine, golfine and cretonne.

$25 & $35 Linen Suits—$18

Fashionable models, weaves and shades.

$55 to $85 Silk Suits—$35 and $45

Of Shantung, pongee, taffeta, etc.

$35 to $55 Country Frocks—$18, $25

Charming styles, of linen, voile, crepe and batiste.

$45 to $75 Summer Wraps—$18, $35

Silk Afternoon Coats—Coatees and Throws.

Country and Outing Hats

formerly $10 to $25—at $5 and $10

Smart styles in linen, cretonne, panama, crepe and felt.

$10 to $15 Summer Blouses—$5

Linen tennis blouses and sheer effects of voile, batiste, etc.

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Boys' School & Office, 241 W. 125th St. Tel. Col. 8894. Girls' School, 239 W. 75th St. Founded 1906. Open all Summer. Also at residences, Jersey Coast, Long Island, Bar Harbor, Greenwich, Conn., etc. 89% of college examinations passed. All subjects to pupils of any age and either sex. Rapid, thorough preparation for September examinations. Resident or traveling tutors if desired.

MILLER SC

INTERNAL REVENUE HERE UP $13,000,000

Income Tax Alone Shows Gain of $3,000,000 in Two Districts in Manhattan.

BIG GROWTH IN BEER TAX

Final Figures from Other Districts May Further Reduce Expected Treasury Deficit.

Despite the war in Europe and the consequent uneasiness of business here, the fiscal year 1915, which ended yesterday, was prosperous in New York, according to the internal revenue collections. Manhattan alone paid Uncle Sam more than $13,000,000 in excess of the tax payments for the preceding year.

No table of comparisons for the whole year could be made in the first New York Internal Revenue District, which embraces Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Long Island, but figures there showed that for the month of June alone the increase this year had been $333,077. In the Bronx no figures had been prepared.

John Z. Lowe, Collector for the Second District, which comprises Manhattan below Fourteenth Street, gave out last night the approximate figures for the fiscal year. While he was unwilling to make public exact figures, owing to the fact that they had been compiled in haste, he announced that the year's collections in his district amounted to $26,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000 over 1914.

Collections under the Income Tax law for the year just ended amounted to more than $14,000,000 as nearly as the Collector could estimate last night. Last year, which was the first year of the new law, the amount was between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000. During the last two days of the fiscal year there was a rush to pay the income tax, more than $4,000,000 being taken in on Tuesday, and an equal amount yesterday.

"The increase in the income tax is unusual," said the Collector, "as under the revised income tax laws a person may pay his tax either in the district in which he resides or in that where his business is. Many have taken advantage of this and have paid their taxes in the Third District, which comprises Manhattan above Fourteenth Street. Notwithstanding this falling off in the number of taxpayers the increase of $1,000,000, in my opinion, shows that the last fiscal year was prosperous.

The Collector expects to swell his receipts somewhat when all the returns from Porto Rico are in, as he is responsible for collections in the island. These cover stamp taxes for the most part. Mr. Lowe said his office had been able to keep up with the rush of the past few days to such an extent that it will be possible to mail receipts today to all paying their income taxes the first three days of this week. The Presidents of the Hanover and Gotham national banks, which are depositories under the law, had greatly aided his office, Mr. Lowe said, by sending down clerks to assist.

More than 2,000 individuals and corporations paid approximately $3,500,000 income taxes yesterday in the Third District office, at Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street. The total income taxes collected, practically all of which was received within a week, amounts to approximately $8,884,000. This represents an increase of $3,000,000 in income taxes over 1914.

There has been collected in the district $14,616,000, an increase over last year of more than $4,000,000. This and the amount collected from incomes makes $22,000,000, or $7,000,000 more than last year.

"The increase in the internal revenue is due largely to a greater output and consumption of cigars," said Collector Mark Eisner. "A decrease is noticed in the manufacture and sale of cigars and cigarettes. It is very apparent that more New Yorkers drank beer last year than ever before and that the higher alcoholic drinks are not so much in favor.

"In the matter of incomes it would seem that this part of the country, at least, is maintaining its prosperity. Despite war conditions and other influences on business incomes show no material changes, while a comparison in some cases indicate increased prosperity as affecting incomes."

Among the 2,000 taxpayers yesterday was John D. Rockefeller. hTey were all attended to between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

"Special efforts will be made in the next few months to rush the tax dodgers," said Collector Eisner. "Persons who have to be hunted out and made to pay up may be fined a large amount in the discretion of the Commissioner in adition to paying an advance of 50 per cent. on the income tax."

Collector H. P. Keith of the First District announced last night that the day's collections had broken the record of his office. The total was $392,601.00, making a grand total for June of $2,380,-890.24, or $333,677 more than for June, 1914.

The revenue for June was divided into corporation, excise and income tax, $334,411.26; individual income tax, $763,-327.21, and the ordinary internal revenue, $1,283,151.77.

Collector Keith and Deputy Collector Miles expected a big day and made preparations in advance. The office on the second floor of the Federal Building in Brooklyn was opened before 8 o'clock and the office force was increased to thirty-five, which included four cashiers. Between 1,500 and 2,000 persons paid their taxes. Frederick Leonard, 45 years old, of 990 Bedford Avenue, was overcome by the heat while waiting in line and was taken to the hospital.

Deputy Collector Herman A. Rappo't, in charge of the Internal Revenue office at 391 East 149th Street, the Bronx, which is a part of the Fourteenth Internal Revenue District, refused to make public last night the amount of his collections. He said that one-half of the recipts had been paid direct by the taxpayers to the main office in Albany, and that any figures he might give of the collections made through his office would afford no indication of the actual receipts for the Bronx.

LAST RUSH CUTS DEFICIT.

Government Year Ends with Exact Results in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The business year of the Federal Government came to an end tonight with Treasury officials unable to determine exactly how much of a deficit the accounts of receipts and expenditures for the last twelve months would show. Internal revenue offices throughout the country telegraphed that they would remain open until a late hour and that receipts were coming in freely.

Figures of today's receipts were not obtainable, but they will probably be large, those on the same day last year amounting to more than $32,000,000. Of that sum $26,000,000 came from the income tax alone, but it is thought that this year more general advantage will be taken of the ten days of grace and collections in the next ten days will be counted in the next year's receipts and will not reduce this year's deficit.

While the income tax has been expected to produce $80,000,000 this year, receipts up to the close of business yesterday were only $48,525,000.

The deficit of all disbursements for the year compared with all receipts will probably be about $100,000,000. But as some $30,000,000 was expended on the Panama Canal, which could be paid back into the Treasury by the sale of Panama bonds, the excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts will be under $70,000,000. Receipts in the last few days have made it probable that there will be no present need for a bond issue, looked upon as a possibility a few months ago.

The working balance in the general fund of the Treasury at the close of business yesterday was $38,026,000. This has been largely increased today. The working balance at the end of the fiscal year a year ago was almost $146,000,000.

The Post Office Department has run behind somewhere between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. Many reasons are given for this, among them the condition of business during the first few months of the war, the closing of Stock Exchanges for a long period, and the falling off in foreign business.

Customs receipts of the Government hahve apparently not been far under what was expected by officials a few months ago. Secretary McAdoo estimated that the customs would bring in about $240,000,000, and it seemed probable tonight that the total would not be below $210,000,000.

From all information available now the emergency tariff law has not been such a good revenue producer as was expected. The Internal Revenue Bureau has not divided receipts from this source from those from ordinary internal revenue taxes, but it is pretty well understood that the law has not lived up to expectations. Receipts from the taxes on whisky in particular have shown a falling off.

PHILADELPHIA TOTAL UP.

Pays $16,000,000 in Taxes, $4,000,-000 More Than Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Philadelphia district, in which is one-fortieth of the population of the United States, this year paid to the Government approximately $16,000,000 in income, war and special taxes. These figures were annouunced tonight by Collector of Internal Revenue, Lederer at the end of the busiest day ever witnessed at his office in the Post Office Building. More than $1,000,000 poured into the Internal Revenue Office today. About $2,000,000 had been received since Monday.

The recipts for the previous year were $12,901,916. The gain over the first year of the income tax, therefore, is about $4,000,000. This great increase is attributable largely to the war levy.

Preliminary computation of accounts reveals that the Philadelphia district collections again rank it next to New York. Chicago still holds third place. In 1912, the total tax for the local district was $10,078,808.

About 1,200 physicians, half of whom are Philadephians, face a fine of $25 each for failure to pay a fee of $1 for a yearly license prescribed by the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act. Deputy Collector Glover, in charge of this department, says notices will be served upon the deliquents. If this appeal brings no response, then the cases will be turned over to the United States District Attorney's office for prosecution. The national act carries a maximum fine of $2,000 or imprisonment of two years. There are 7,000 physicians in the district.

READ AND WHITE TO VOTE.

Constitutional Convention Expected to Adopt Educational Qualification.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—It has about been decided that the revised Constitution is to contain a clause creating an educational qualification for voteors. Gordon Knox Bell of New York and Charles H. Young of Westchester, both having proposals of such purport before the convention, got together today on a compromise measure under which no person will be in a position to qualify as a voter after Jan. 1, 1918, unless he is able to read and write the English language, provided there is no physical defect to prevent.

The question was before the Constitutional Convention of 1894. Since then Connecticut and California have adopted educational qualifications for voters.

Under the compromise proposal the rights of persons already entitled to the ballot, though not able to meet the educational test, or of aliens having made application for citizenship are not affected. With the time extended two years, would-be voters who cannot meet the requirements will have ample time, it is pointed out, to acquire the necessary knowledge of English to qualify.

Employers to Pay Militiamen.

Frank W. Smith, Vice President of the United Electric Light and Power Company, announced last night that all employes who are members of the National Guard would receive full pay for any time they might be on miltary duty under orders, this being allowed in addition to any vacations with pay to which such employes may be entitled.

BLOW TO REMAKING SENATE DISTRICTS

Chairman Root Presents Official Notification Showing Convention Lacks Time.

CITY'S DEMANDS DEBATED

Democrats Urge Elimination of Restrictions Preventing Proportionate Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—Elihu Root, who is guiding the Constitutional Convention with a firm though gentle hand today gave a stunning surprise to the Republican stand-patters in that body who have been contending clamorously for a reapportionment of Senate districts by the convention, firmly controlled by their own party, instead of by next years' Legislature, which may have a Democratic Assembly. The advocates of reapportionment tonight admit that their plans have been seriously disarranged, and that the outlook for a reapportionment by the convention is exceedingly poor.

The surprise came near the end of today's session, when Secretary Root handed down a letter he had received from Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, with instructions to the Secretary of the convention to read it. Secretary Hugo, in the communication, declared that in order to properly promulgate the result of the Constitutional Convention, as he is required by law to do when sending out the official notice for the coming election, he should have the report of the convention not later than Aug. 16. This would make it necessary for the convention to conclude its labors and adjourn sine die on or about that date, and any further adjournment would place an insurmountable obstacle in the way of reapportionment by the convention. Any reapportionment made must be based on the present State census, and Secretary Hugo declared to-day that he did not expect to have the figures in tabulated form much before Sept. 1.

The letter from Secretary Hugo came in response to a communication from ex-Senator Root. There are those tonight who declare that Mr. Root has executed a coup at the expense of his standpat opponents. It was said that the influential men in the convention who follow his leadership have been outspoken in their opposition to the reapportionment scheme on the ground that it would tend to infuse bitter partisan politics into the convention. It is the general opinion at the Capitol tonight that the letter from Secretary Hugo was meant to be the answer of Mr. Root to the element shouting for reapportionment by the convention.

Test of Strength Due Today.

The fight over reapportionment and collateral questions pending before the convention was begun today and probably will reach its culmination at to-morrow's session with a call is expected to furnish the first actual test of strength between the reapportionist and anti-reapportionist elements. What effect the Hugo letter will have on the developments of tomorrow no one is willing to predict tonight. Ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett, of Saratoga, leader of the element advocating reapportionment by the convention, did not, up to a late hour this evening, show any signs of weakening.

The debate at the session today will be continued tomorrow. It was on Senator Robert F. Wagner's motion that the convention disagree with an adverse report from Mr. Brackett's Committee on Legislative Powers on a proposal introduced by Judge William H. Wadhams, Jr., and Judge O'Brien, Democratic Vice President of the Constitutional Convention. The purpose of the O'Brien proposal was to repeal the present constitutional provision prohibiting the crossing of county lines in creating Senate districts, so far as the City of New oYrk is concerned, and thsu give the people of the city opportunity for a more equitable representation in the upper house of the Legislature. It has been estimatd that the adpotion of the O'Brien proposal would give New York City two additional representatives in the Senate.

Senator Wagner, ex-Judge O'Brien, and ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan were the three Democratic supporters of the Wagner motion to reject the adverse report from Mr. Brackett's committee. Mr. Sheehan, in a long speech, denounced the treatment New York City received at the hands of the last Constitutional Convention, when the clause preventing New York City from ever having in the Senate a representation based on its population, was inserted in the fundamental law. He declared that a continuation of that sort of treatment might bring about a situation in which the people of New York City would start a movement for the separation of the city from the rest of the State.

How New York City Is Shackled.

Mr. Sheehan pointed out that under the existing system there were and must continue to exist in New York City Senate districts with 300,000 or more population, as against 109,695 people in Mr. Brackett's Senatorial district. Queens, with a population of 284,000, can have only one Senator, while the same representation is given to each of thirty-one Senate districts outside of New York City with an average population of 140,000. New York City, with 52 per cent. of the population and paying 73 per cent. of the taxes, can have only twenty-one Senators, as compared with 31 for the rest of the State.

"Who will say that it is not an abridgement of my right to vote for a State Senator when the vote of my friend, Mr. Quigg of Columbia County, counts at least twice as much as my vote in New York City?" asked Mr. Sheehan. "Every device known to human ingenuity has been resorted to in many of the Southern States to so far make impossible the free exercise of negro suffrage. Our highest courts have repeatedly placed the stamp of their disapproval upon such devices, and within a week the United States Supreme Court has condemned legislation by Southern States to circumvent the suffrage provisions of the United States Constitution.

"The distinguished presiding officer of this convention knows from ripe experience thes efforts that have been made to secure equality of suffrage in Southern States. He knows and we know of the insistent demand from many quarters that if the negroes continue to be deprived of their suffrage rights the Congressional representation of those States be cut down. The day may not be far distant when a demand will be pressed in the halls of Congress that the large representation to which our population now entitles us in the House of Representatives shall be curtailed for abridging the rights of the male citizens of this State who are entitled to at least as much protection under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution as are the negroes of the South.

"It has been said that the Convention of 1894 was greatly influenced to write this prohibition in the Constitution because the Democratic Legislature of 1892 had made an unjust and indefensible apportionment. If that had been true the correct remedy would have been to ask the people to refuse to continue in power the party responsible for the wrong. A legislative wrong is bad enough, but a wrong committed by a constitutional convention is much worse.

Creation of a Separate State.

"It must be conceded that on the basis of population New York City is entitled to a greater proportion of legislative representation than has been allotted to her. It must be conceded that the greater city is paying and must continue to pay a much larger percentage of State taxes than the remainder of the State. Taxation without adequate representation is unjust taxation, and unjust taxation has always led and always will lead to revolution, in one form or another.

"If this convention continues the wrong of 1894, it is inevitable that a movement will be started for a division of the commonwealth and for the creation of a separate State from that portion of it which is penalized because it is great. Personally, I hope all this territory from Lake Erie to Montauk Point will continue to remain subject to the same sovereignity, but you cannot deny justice to a city destined to be the greatest commercial and financial centre in the world without starting a conflagration that will irreparably injure those whom you would protect. I warn this convention, composed of men worthy of our best traditions, that, if this indefensible wrong is not righted, the entire work of this convention may be repudiated at the polls."

Ex-Judge O'Brien said that the provision in the Constitution which prevented New York City from having a majority in the Senate, no matter what the size of its population, was contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the Federal Constitution and our own Bill of Rights.

"It is wrong in principal and bad in policy and could be of advantage to neither party, and for that reason it should be rejected," said ex-Judge O'Brien. "There is no particular sanctity in county lines, and, now that United States Senators are elected by direct vote, there could be no further reason for locality representation. I do not care whether New York City has one or two more Senators or Assemblymen, what I do care about is that there should be rankling in the breast of half the citizenship of this State a great sense of wrong wrought by disfranchisement of a large proportion of the people of New York City, without any political wrong having been committed to justify the imposition of such a penalty. I fear this will be the rock on which the labors of this constitutional convention may founder."

City Would Have a Majority.

"If representation in the Legislature were based upon population," said Senator Wagner, "New York City would have 28 out of 51 Senators and 83 out of 150 Assemblymen. The present representation of 21 Senators and 63 Assemblymen shows that New York City is deprived of nearly one-third of its proper representative strength in the Legislature.

"The average New York City Assembly district contains 75,665 people. Throughout the rest of the State the Assembly districts contain populations as low as 14,000. Putnam and Schuyler have 14,000, Yates 18,000, Tioga 25,000, Lewis 24,000, Schoharie 23,000."

Senator Wagner pointed out that while in the metropolis there was a Senator for every 218,000 persons, the Niagara-Orleans district elected a Senator to represent 124,000, the Livingston-Stuben district one for 12,000, and the Saratoga-Washington district one for 110,000.

"Some men," Senator Wagner continued, "may make bold enough to say that the control of the tSate should not be contred in a community which has a large foreign population. To those men, if such there be in this age of enlightenmen, I say that the days of the Know-nothing Party have gone forever from this land; that the foreign-born American contributes to our best citizenship; that he has helped to build up this country to its present industrial and commercial prominence; that he has defended this country to the utmost in the past, and that tomorrow—and may

Opposed by Republicans.

Edward E. Franchot, a Republican delegate from Niagara, said that what New York City needed was not more representation but more home rule.

"But home rule cannot be a proper substitute unless it comes to New York City as a Constitutional right, not as a grant of freedom to the Legislature to deal with the matter," said Mr. Franchot.

"New York City should not have the representation its spokesmen here have asked for. For the same reason that the State should not dominate the affairs of any locality, no locality should dominate the affairs of the whole State. New York is asking nothing less than that."

George Clinton, Sr., of Buffalo, another Republican, said the contention of those from New York City was not based on anything coatained in the fundamental law governing representation in the Senate.

"Our institutions are not those of a pure democracy," he said. "There is nothing in the fundamental law to indicate that representation in the upper house of the Legislature should be based on population. In the Senate there should be loyalty representation. Localities need protection from the tyranny of unrestrained democracy, and that vindicated thought is the Genesis of our upper house.

"It seems to me that the only question involved is this: Does this constitutional clause prevent New York City from protecting its rights in the Senate? I think the answer must be that its large representation insures the fullest protection. If you can convince all the New York Senators, regardless of party, of the justice of any proposition affecting New York City, then all you have to do to prevail is to get the concurrence of one or two Senators from outside New York. And if you cannot convince these that you are right you may as well make up your minds that you are wrong."

Seth Low of New York City said the convention, before its finished its labors, should do something to allay the feeling of antagonism between New York City and other portions of the State, and suggested that proportional representation might hold the solution of the very problem under debate.

The debate had been in progress more than three hours when George W. Wickersham moved an adjournment to permit the committees to perform their scheduled duties for the day. eH announced that the debate woul be continued tomorrow, and he urged a full representation, as a vote would be taken when the debate closed.

1,340-PAGE CITY SURVEY.

Two Months' Work of 72 Men Goes to Convention at Albany.

A comprehensive survey of the government of the City of New York has just been completed by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, working with the Bureau of Municipal Research, and was submitted yesterday to the Mayor. It will be placed immediately at the disposal of the Constitutional Convention. The survey is the result of two months' labor on the part of thirty-two members of the staff of the Commissioner of Accounts office, assisted by twenty-nine men from the Municipal Research Bureau, seven from the Board of Estimate, two from the Water Department, and two from the Finance Department.

The survey makes a volume of 1,340 pages on the organization and function of every office in the entire city, including not only the city departments and the counties, but the five boroughs. It presents in schedules, charts, and accompanying text a description of the organization of the 145 municipal divisions, boards, commissions, and institutions constituting the city government, their functions, activities, number of employes, and the total allotment for payroll and personal service for each division respectively.

Judge William H. Wadhams, President of the New York State Direct Primaries Association, sent a letter yesterday to William N. Cullinhan, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage of the Constitutional Convention, protesting against any constitutional provision which would require nomination by convention or prohibit nomination by direct primary.

"Such reactionary provision," wrote Judge Wadhams, "would raise a serious and organized opposition to the adoption of the proposed constitution." After explaining the various direct primary bills, he said:

"The defects in the present law are not due to direct primaries, but are due to abuse of the present system through the enactment of ill-advised legislation. The remedy is not constitutional prohibition, curtailing the powers of the people, but by statutory amendment providing a reasonable and adequate plan. Such a step was carefully worked out under the Hughes administration and can readily be adopted at any time."

GLYNN GIVES BUDGET IDEA.

Opposes Taft's Executive Plan at Constitutional Convention Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—On invitation, ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, today addressed the Committee on State Finances of the Constitutional Convention, on topics of State finance. He took issue with ex-President Taft and other authorities and opposed the "executive budget."

"What does the man who comes new into the Governor's office know about the needs of the State Department?" he said. "To offset this ignorance you are thinking of providing for a bureau of experts to enlighten him. That system would build up a little clique which in time would control the finances of the State."

Mr. Glynn said he would have department heads make statements under oath as to the needs of their departments thirty days before the Legislature convened. He would have them divide their demands into necessities, desirable items, and contingencies. The Legislature would treat the three separately. He would give the Governor power to summon before him department heads and cross-examine them under oath as to the purposes for which the funds asked for were needed. The Governor in his initial message to the Legislature would be required to deal with the demands and recommend what items should be allowed.

Mr. Glynn would require every legislator to file with the State Controller and the Governor a copy of special bills introduced by him and carrying an appropriation for local purposes, with full explanatory data. He would require the finance committees of the two houses to refrain from reporting any special bills until after the general appropriation bills had been reported.

The ex-Governor recommended a constitutional requirement of a two-thirds vote for all special appropriation bills. He would give the Governor power to reduce items in the appropriation bills and send such items back to the Legislature with a statement giving reasons for urging the reduction. The Legislature would have power to either concur or restore the old amount, when the bill would go back to the Governor to permit him to exercise his veto power.

"Under the present plan," said Mr. Glynn, "the Governor is very much in the dark regarding the purpose of many appropriations. I know where money has been appropriated ostensibly for office expenses which has gone for the purchase of automobiles, used partly on the State's errands and partly for joy rides. I know where money appropriated for the payment of salaries at an institution has ben spent to hirep rivate servants for the head of the institution or to put wine in his cellar for social service. And I know where appropriations for the purchase of canal land have been used to put hordes of men at work. Both parties have been equally responsible for such derelictions."

Mr. Glynn said that in his opinion the huge surplus in the sinking funds should be made available for the immediate relief of the taxpayers of today, who had helped to pile them up.

ARGUE FOR FOOD STANDARD.

Osborn and Dillon Want State to Protect the Housewife.

ALBANY, June 30.—Pleas for amendment of the Constitution so as to permit the Legislature to establish a bureau for the standardization of food products were made today before the Industrial Relations Committee of the Constitutional Convention by William Church Osborn, J. J. Dillon of New York, and others. The Franchot proposal, to which they were speaking, would permit the appointment of inspectors when it seems necessary or desirable.

"The middleman fixes the prices of food products by fixing grades," Mr. Osborn said. "To understand the method of grading, one must make a life study of them. The producer is forced to ship to the middleman blindly and accept pay for whatever grade of produce the buyer desires to grant him. The State now is powerless to establish a court of appeal between the producer and the middleman. This is the condition we wish to eradicate."

Mr. Dillon, who is State Commissioner of Markets, said that if standard grades were established the housewife could not be cheated by unscrupulous dealers who argue "high grades" to her.

HEARING ON TAX EXEMPTION

Dr. Butler Opposes Withdrawing Present Benefits from Institutions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, appeared at a hearing today before the Committee on Taxation of the Constitutional Convention as the chief opponent of proposals presented by Delegates James L. Nixon of Buffalo and Herman J. Westwood of Fredonia, which would sweep away the present ta xexemptions in favor of churches and educational, charitable, and philanthropic institutions. Dr. Butler took the ground that such institutions performed a public service which entitled them to exceptional treatment.

The principal support of the proposals outside of the convention is supplied by that element in Western New York and the southern tier which in the last Gubernatorial campaign opposed Governor Glynn on the ground that he was a Roman Catholic. The Catholic enterprises are large beneficiaries from the existing tax exemption. There were many advocates of the proposal from Buffalo, Rochester, Elmira, Schenectady, and Albany. One of the Elmira supporters, Harrison Chapman, argued that the present tax exemption compelled non-believers to indirectly share in the support of the churches and that this was un-American.

O. J. Kane of Rochester said that in his city men who followed all sorts of vocations, but who at one time had been ministers, still enjoyed exemption from taxation under the clause of the present Constitution which exempts the property of clergymen up to a certaine amount.

"That is a fraud to which you should call the attention of the Public Prosecutor in your county, but not a ground for changing the fundamental law," said Dr. Butler.

William D. Guthrie opposed the proposal on behalf of the Catholic churches, Dr. Walter Laidlaw as the representative of the New York State Federation of Churches, and George Zabriskie as representing the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The committee, it is known, will not recommend any specific curtailment of the present exemption. It will leave that to the Legislature. The committee, however, will declare against the creation of any new exemptions.

CURB ON PRIVATE BANKERS.

Proposed to Make State Regulation a Constitutional Function.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 30.—The supervision of private bankers by the State will be a Constitutional function if a recomdendation made to the Committee on Banking and Insurance of the Constitutional Convention is adopted. The recommendation emanated from a sub-committee of which the State Superintendent of Banks, Eugene Lamb Richards, is Chairman.

The proposed amendment would apply to all unincorporated banking concerns which activel ysollcit deposits. There are many such concerns in rural communities, at present subject to no supervision. Last year, when private bankers generally were subjected to more rigid statutory supervision, up-State Republican influence availed to create an exemption for the rural bankers.

The Committee on Insurance and Banking will give a hearing on this proposal on July 14 at 2 P. M.

CHIEF MARTIN HURT AT FIRE.

Explosion of Gas Meter Burns the Battalion Leader.

A gas meter exploded in the face of Battalion Chief Michael J. Martin at a fire yesterday in a five-story tenement at 147 and 149 Clinton Street. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital suffering from burns on the forehead, cheeks, chin, neck, and arms.

It was after flames that caused $3,000 damage were extinguished that Battalion Chief Martin went to the flat of Samuel Kraft and began to tear down the smoldering ceiling. Without warning the explosion occurred and Martin was thrown backward. He was picked up by firemen and carried downstairs.

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If you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Man-a-cea Water with each meal and occasionally during the day, you will find the uric acid rapidly being eliminated. Often pronounced relief is felt in a few days. Man-a-cea Water is a natural mineral water, powerful in its action, but non-laxative and with no medicinal taste, so that it can be used freely as a table water until the desired result is attained. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers, and served at the best clubs, hotels, and cafes.

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of taffetas, corduroys, satins, gabardine, men's-wear serges, silk crepes and worsted checks, for the various occasions of Summer wear.
There is now in readiness, in this Department,
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An Extraordinary Offering of Women's Separate Skirts
for to-day and Friday, will include
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Today—Annual Holiday Sale of

$5 and $5.50 Silk Bathing Suits
At $3.95 Each
1,500 Suits of Black Satin and Taffeta
The new Smock Suit in Taffeta—scalloped instead of finished with a hem; silk cord girdle.
Smocks, Princess Dresses and Suits with the natural waistline—in Black Satin and trimmed with silks in beautiful colors.
Princess Suits of Mohair, $2.95
Combination Tights Included.
Copied from one of our most favored peau de cygne models at $5.95. Collar, revers and skirt bandings of the new domino checked material.
The New Daisy Cap in Sateen, 75c
Copied from a $2.95 Satin Cap.
In white, blue, red, black and black-and-white, trimmed with white or black. Illustrated.
Every Suit in This Sale Is Guaranteed by GIMBELS!
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TO FIRE FORT'S BIG GUNS.

Col. Austin's Coast Defense Command Going to Fishers Island.

The Eighth Coast Defense Command of the National Guard will assemble in the armory at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 6 o'clock next Sunday morning, to depart for a two weeks' tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright on Fishers Island. Colonel Elmore F. Austin expects to take 700 officers and men. The command will be transported to Fishers Island on an old freight steamer from the foot of East Ninety-sixth Street.

The baggage allowance has been cut down to a bedding roll, a clothing roll, and a small locker, for each officer, and not even an additional dress suit may be taken. The War Department found that many National Guard officers heretofore have carried a large amount of unnecessary baggage, which made transportation more difficult.

Captains Henry B. Clark, Harry J. Watson, and Jay P. Hopkins, of the Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., will direct the instruction in camp.

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Outfit consisting of heavily nickel-plated, genuine brass saucepan, with folding stand and can of Sterno Canned Heat at 50c
Owing to the great advance in the price of metal this offer will probably never be made again.
RIKER HEGEMAN
Reliable Drug Store Service

In October, 1907, a campaign was started by THE DELINEATOR to find homes for homeless children. The active work was stopped in January, 1911.

During that period three thousand children were placed directly by THE DELINEATOR. In addition, five thousand children gained homes through opportunities which the campaign disclosed.

In 1914, three years after the active work ceased, THE DELINEATOR received 451 applications for children to be placed in homes.

Consider for a moment what THE DELINEATOR must mean in these eight thousand homes. Consider also the confidence in THE DELINEATOR this remarkable campaign reveals.

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STRAUS GIVES YACHT TO ZIONIST CAUSE

Philanthropist Contributes a Costly Vessel to Aid Work for Relief of Jews in Palestine.

BIG CONVENTION CLOSES

Acclaimed Most Potential Meeting of Jews Ever Held—Dr. Friedenwalder Elected President.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—After electing officers for the national organization, the Federation of American Zionists closed tonight what is on all sides acclaimed as the most potential convention of Jews ever held. Dr. Harry Friedenwald of Baltimore was elected President, and the other officers are: Chairman of Executive Committee, Louis Lipsky of New York; Honorary Secretary, Bernard A. Rosenblatt of New York, and Treasurer, Louis Robison of New York. In view of a deficit of 13$,000 in the treasury of the federation, i twas voted that the per capita ta xbe increased to 75 cents.

The delegates to the convtntion received a pleasant surprise at the closing session when it was announced that Nathan Straus of New York had decided to turn over his private yacht for the use of the movement to aid the Jews in Palestine. The yacht is said to be worth between $35,000 and $50,000.

The following letter from Mr. Straus to Mr. Brandeis was read to the convention delegates:

Hotel Somerset, Boston, June 30, 1915.
Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, Chairman Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs.
Dear Mr. Brandeis:

In these dark days for all humanity and for our brethren in particular, the importance of taking steps to relieve the general distress prevailing, especially in the Holy Land, has become a matter of paramount importance. It has also become the pressing duty of every one to make sacrifices, or at least to dispense with some luxuries in order to furnish relief where it may be needed.

"The world is my country; to do good is my religion." I have, therefore, resolved to make a gift to the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs of my steam yacht, the Sisilina, a description of which is herewith enclosed. This yacht I have now placed in the hands of brokers to be sold at a sacrifice, so that the cash may be realized as quickly as possible to relieve the needs that are pressing. The proceeds are to be expended under your personal direction in the way that you will find most effective.

I have been deeply impressed by the manner in which you have always stood forth in behalf of right and justice, and I therefore take the liberty of asking you to distribute these funds, for I am sure that with your knowledge of the conditions prevailing, you will know best how to apply them. Faithfully yours,

NATHAN STRAUS.

A declaration by the federation was given to the press after tonight's adjournment, pointing out that the Jews have most at stake because of the war. The Jewish problem, it is said, has been aggravated since the war's beginning.

"All the warring nations," says the declaration, "declared themselves to have gone into the war in defense of the equal right of the small and the weak nationalities with the great and the strong to realize most completely the potentialities of their national life. The Zionist organization solemnly points out that the Jewish people is also one of the small and the weak nationalities, whose international rights and national ideals are in issue.

"It demands for Jews the same freedom and civil status in all lands as is accorded to other peoples. It demands particularly the same freedom for the Jewish people to realize its national individuality as a people that is demanded by all European peoples for themselves. Such freedom will open a way to remove permanently the condition designated as the 'Jewish problem.'

"To the attainment of this freedom and the perfection of this service the Zionist organization is dedicated. It seeks to obtain for the Jewish people a publicly recognized and legally secured home in Palestine. It seeks to develop in the Jewish land the national life of the Jewish people, to renew its historic language and literature; to conserve and carry forward its historic ideals in all appropriate forms of social and spiritual organization.

"In the present great world crisis the Zionist organization calls upon the Jews of their respective countries; upon their loyalty not only to their own people, but to the whole of civiliztion for material and moral co-operation. It asks the support of the enlightened public opinion of this great Republic and of the entire world in the realization of its humane and democratic ideal of national freedom for the Jewish people."

The Federation paid a high compliment to Chelsea, the most Jewish city in the United States, by holding its afternoon session there. The entire city apparently took part in the reception to the delegates, and was decorated for the occasion. The receiving party was headed by Mayor James H. Malone, who later made the welcoming address in the big assembly hall of the Williams School. Fifteen hundred school children took part in a street parade in honor of the city's guests, and sang patriotic songs. Mr. Brandeis in behalf of the delegates, answered the Mayor's address.

At its forenoon session, the convention discussed a resolution by the terms of which the Federation is to confer with the Hebrew Teachers' Association of the United States and Canada, for the purpose of devising methods which will enable the Federation to participate more actively in the education of Jewish children. Most of the speakers asserted that the American children should receive a Hebrew education. The resolution was adopted.

A paper on "The Zion Commonwealth" was read by Bernard A. Rosenblatt, President of the organization. S. Frankel read a paper on "The Work of the Achooza in Palestine."

The opening session of Young Judaea Congress was held this morning. The organization now has ninety-eight affiliated clubs, with a large and growing membership. The session was opened by Sundel Doniger, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the speakers were Professor Richard Gothell of Columbia College, Rabbi David De Sola Pool and Joseph Barondess.

The insurance commissioner of Massachusetts has today issued a license to the Sons of Zion Order to do business in this commenwealth. The order is incorporated in New York State and is a fraternal branch of the Zionist movement, holding its session here with the other branches. It is the first license issued to a foreign insurance society since 1901. The license was delivered to Joseph Barondess, Grand Master of the order, by Adolph Hubbard of Boston, who was instrumental in obtaining it.

This afternoon's session of Hadassah, the woman's organization of the Zionist movement, was taken up with the discussion of various resolutions affecting the educational and other activities of the organization. A resolution was adopted calling for the organization to do educational work in the training of Zionist workers in all fields. Among other resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, To request Miss Sampler to maintain a school for Zionism under the auspices of Hadassah, and that she enable the Hadassah to send out needful material and direction to its chapters, and also to co-operate with any committee appointed by the Federation of American Zionists or by Young Judaea, for the purpose of establishing systems of such schools by other agencies than Haddash.

These schools are organized for the purpose of training young men and young women to be leaders and teachers of boys' and girls' clubs.

The officers elected for the coming year are: Miss Henrietta Szold, Chairman; Miss Sophia Berger, Treasurer; Miss Lotta Levensohn, Recording Secretary; Miss Rose A. Herzog, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Richard Gottheil, Mrs. B. A. Rosenblatt, and Miss Alice L. Seligsberg.

WELCOME TO MISS ADDAMS.

Women's Committee Will Greet Her on Arrival Here.

Mrs. Henry Villard was appointed Honorary Chairman of a committee to welcome Miss Jane Addams, President of the National Woman's Peace Party, on her return from The Hague Peace Congress. The arrangements were made at the headquarters of the New York branch of the Peace Party yesterday afternoon. Miss Addams is expected to arrive here on the St. Louis on Sunday. A mass meeting is to be held in her honor.

On the Committee of Arrangements are Miss A. Evelyn Newman, of the Studio Club of New York, and one of the delegates to the International Conference of Women at The Hague, Chairman; Miss Hester B. Jenkins, Secretary; Mrs. Frank Cothren, Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Nellie M. Smith, Dr. Marguerita Stewart, Miss Elizabeth Watson, Miss Ruth Robinson, Miss Jessie Ashley, Miss Mary Chamberlain, Miss Ellma Maris, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Katherine Huntington, the Rev. Mabel Erwin, Miss Mabel Kittredge, Miss Ida Proper, Miss Carrie Wise, Miss Constance Drexel, Miss Emma J. Carr, Mrs. Lois Pierce Hughes, Mrs. Amalia E. DuBois.

LIQUOR MEN URGE REFORMS.

Producers Would Aid Authorities in Regulating Saloons.

The formulation by a national committee representing the brewing, distilling, wine-growing, and saloon interests of a constructive plan to give the licensing and police authorities the practical co-operation of the liquor trade in the enforcement of laws and regulations which govern saloons, was announced here yesterday by the United States Brewers' Association.

A resolution adopted by the committee urged that the trade should advocate regulations providing for the elimination of objectionable practices; complete cleanliness and sanitation; elimination of treating by proprietors; refusal of service to habitual drunkards and to persons apparently intoxicated; the reasonable restriction of free lunches and the bucket trade, and the absolute suppression of any licensed premises connected directly or indirectly with any disorderly or gambling resort.

The resolution also urged that licenses should be granted only to American citizens of good character; that the trade should refuse to sell to illicit vendors of any kind, and that screens and other obstructions to the view of saloon interiors from the outside should be done away with during prohibited hours.

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THE "CHICAGO LIMITED" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 7.50 A. M. and foot Liberty Street 8.00 A. M., arrives Chicago 9.00 next morning, with Drawing-room, Sleeping Cars and Observation Parlor Car. It traverses the eastern mountain section to Pittsburgh in daylight.

THE "INTERSTATE SPECIAL" leaving New York, foot 23d Street 1.50 P. M. and foot Liberty Street 2.00 P. M., arrives Chicago 4.40 next afternoon, with Drawing-room and Compartment Sleeping Cars and Lounging Observation Car. It traverses the great steel manufacturing district of Ohio and Indiana in daylight.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaves West 23rd St. 5.50 P. M., Liberty St. 6.00 P.M. Arrives Chicago 8.55 P.M. next evening. Through Drawing-room Sleeping Cars.

THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS, leaves Liberty St. 1.30 A. M., arrives Chicago 8.30 A. M. next morning; Drawing-room Sleeping Car. (Last boat leaves 23rd St. for this train at 11.50 P. M.)

Secure a copy of "See America" from Ticket Offices—1276 and 379 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., 245, 398, 1328, 1354, 2174, 2081 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue, 4 West 125th St., 4 Court St., Brooklyn, and stations foot Liberty St. and foot West 23d St.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO

ALTMAN GIRLS WIN SCHOOL DIPLOMAS

Fifteen Graduated in Classes Conducted by Fifth Avenue Department Store.

PRAISES FOR M. FRIEDSAM

T. W. Churchill Says He Will Put Education Board in Business and Business in the Board.

Fifteen attractive young girls were graduated yesterday afternoon from the school which is held daily for the younger employes of the firm of B. Altman & Co. on the twelfth floor of the annex to the firm's building, on Fifth Avenue. All the girls, and there were forty in the school, wore white frocks and each carried a long-stemmed American Beauty rose. There was a diploma for each graduate and a special prize for the four honor pupils.

The school is conducted by the Board of Education, and is intended to carry girls who have not completed the regular grammar course through the city curriculum.

President of the Board of Education Thomas W. Churchill was the chief speaker of the afternoon. He told of his acquaintance with Michael Friedsam, the head of the firm, for many years and dubbed him D. C. S., Doctor of Common Sense.

Mr. Friedsam was the recipient of most of the compliments of the afternoon. The girls in the class were seated in lines to form his initials, and the entire school standing gave for one of the exercises of the afternoon what it called "Quotation."

The girls took Mr. Friedsam's name, and letter by letter called off a virtue, beginning with the initials and ending by spelling the name M-I-C-H-A-E-L F-R-I-E-D-S-A-M in full in chorus.

Mr. Churchill told the girls he was born in New York and educated in the public schools, and that the late Benjamin Altman of the firm had also been a public school boy.

"Before I leave office," said Mr. Churchill, "I am going to find the school where he was graduated and I am going to call that school by his name."

Speaking of the affiliation between the commercial work and the educational system of the city he said:

"I am going to put the Board of Education into business and business into the Board of Education."

Mrs. Anna H. Wilcox, Supervisor of Schools, gave the girls two pieces of advice.

"Be thorough in whatever you do," she said. "Don't let anything be good enough unless it is the best that it can be. And girls," she continued, "I want you to promise me one thing, that you won't speak of your work as a 'job.' I want you to dignify it as a profession. You won't say 'job,' will you?"

"No," answered the girls together.

Dr. John A. Haaren, Associate Supervisor of Schools, said this work of schools in the big stores was an important experiment for which President Churchill was responsible.

Mr. Friedsam made the closing remarks. He congratulated the girls, and said that from their ranks the store would make heads of departments and buyers. Referring to remarks the other speakers had made in reference to their being stolen away by other business houses, he said:

"We want you, we are going to keep you, and no one else can have you."

To President Churchill, as representing the Board of Education, he said:

"You should teach reading, writing, and figuring, and we will make merchants of them. We are going to increase the work in the Fall. We will have classes for boys and girls and for new employes."

The girls, forming in line, marched once around the circle in which they had been sitting and then in pairs passed to the elevators to the floor above, where a luncheon had been prepared for them. The big room was crowded with as many of the 4,000 employes of the store as could get into it.

Dorothy Leon of Class 2 was the salutatarian and Estelle Marion of Class 1 gave the valedictory. The other honor pupils were Carolyn Powley, Class 1, and Helen Tackney, Class 2. The teachers of the school were Mrs. Francis Daly and Mrs. Anna P. Davidson, and the Directress Miss L. C. Harrington of Altman's.

Commencement in Store School.

The Continuation School for Vocational Training, which is conducted at Bloomingdale's store for the benefit of girls employed by that house, and which is the first one of its kind in Manhattan under the auspices of the Department of Education, held its commencement day exercises yesterday morning. The girls indulged in dancing and other amusements, finishing with cake and ice cream.

KOENIG TRIES FIRST CASE.

New Magistrate Turns to Wife and Sister for Conference.

Magistrate Morris Koenig, who was appointed on Monday by Mayor Mitchel, took up his duties on a flower-laden bench in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, and picked up a gold-mounted ivory gavel, the gift of his former associates in the District Attorney's office. "Case of Te-rob-ia Ey-rac-ial-is," the court crier called. An elderly woman dressed in black stepped forward.

"Who is the complainant?" Magistrate Koenig asked. A comely young woman stood up.

"I am Mrs. Jeanne Morris, an actress in the Jewish Theatre," she explained. "This morning I was riding downtown on the Third Avenue elevated with my husband. We were married three weeks ago. This woman here was sitting opposite. All of a sudden she got up and came over to me.

"'Arrange your dress,' she said. 'Your skirt is way up over your ankles, and all the men in the car are staring at you.'

"I didn't pay any attention to her at all, but she kept on talking about me all the way downtown. We got off at the Brooklyn Bridge, and this woman caught up with me on the promenade. She told me that she was a 'Mexican Indian Princess,' and said that I was a disgrace to America. A big crowd gathered around us, and I pulled out a police whistle and blew it. A policeman came, and he told my husband to arrest the woman himself if he wanted to."

The defendant said she was a janitress of 305 East Fifty-fifth Street. After he had heard her story Magistrate Koenig turned to his wife and his sister, who were on the bench with him, and conferre with them. Then he said:

"This garrulous old woman sees things differently from those of the younger generation. I think she has been punished enough by being brought here, so I will let her go with a warning not to let other people's attire work on her feelings."

FAMILY OF SIX DESTITUTE.

Homeless and Jobless, Knorr Takes Wife and Babies to Police.

Homeless, out of work, and with only $2 left on which to support his family, Frank Knorr, a driver, took his wife, Adelaide, 35, and children, Eugene, 3; Tilly, 8; Robert, 4, and Clara, 2 years old, to the East 104th Street Police Station late yesterday afternoon, and asked Police Lieut. Ayres to take charge of all six.

Knorr said he lived in a two-room flat, 1,891 First Avenue, near 102d Street, until he was evicted yesterday. Four weeks ago, he said, he was a driver for the East River Lumber Company, but he hurt his arm and had to lay off. When he retired to work two weeks later he said his job was filled. He tried without success to get employment, and said he was at a loss how to take care of his wife and children.

Lieutenant Ayres communicated with the Children's Society, to which the four children were sent, and with the Salvation Army Relief Society, which took the mother and father to its home at 523 West Forty-eighth Street. Knorr said he was willing to do any kind of work.

KOHLER FUND PAYS $35,000.

Semi-Annual Memorial Distribution to Employes Tomorrow.

The fourth semi-annual payment of the Charles Kohler Memorial Fund will be made tomorrow. Checks will be mailed to the home of every employe of the Kohler industries. These checks will be presented by the employes at the pay windows when receiving their weekly salary, and they will receive money credited them under the provisions of the Charles Kohler Memorial Fund. About $35,000 will be disbursed.

The Charles Kohler Memorial Fund was created by the executives of the Kohler industries in 1914, in memory of their founder, who died June 4 that year. First-year employes are credited each month with 2 per cent. of their monthly wage, second year men with 3 per cent., and third-year men with 4 per cent.

SCORED HUSBAND IN WILL.

Wife Desired That He Should Not See Her Body After Death.

In her will filed yesterday, Mrs. Josephine Freeman, who lived at 236 East Eighty-first Street, leaves all her estate, the amount of which is not given, to her friend and attorney, I. G. Frauenthai, of 1,496 Broadway, "for taking care of my affairs." Referring to her husband, George Freeman, the will reads:

"The reason I am not leaving my husband anything is on account of his cruel and inhuman treatment to me. I do not desire him to attend my funeral or see me after my death."

NEW BANKERS' CLUB IS WORLD'S BIGGEST

Men Representing $2,000,000,000 Open Home on Top Floors of Equitable Building.

STARTS WITH WAITING LIST

Grand Panorama for Diners—Art Outdone in Furnishings and Decorations.

Diners in the new Bankers Club, which opens today in the Equitable building, may lok upon a panorama including the North and East Rivers, the bay and the greater city, without leaving their tables. The new club, the greatest in the world, in point of floor space, has three upper flors of the biulding.

On its first day of existence will see its resident membership limit of 1,500 full with a long waiting list.

The keynote of the club is bigness, and its members represent bigness in a business way. Ninety per cent. of its members are bankers, although it has not been the purpose of the Board of Governors to restrict the roster to that profession. The five dining rooms, the great lounging room, the reception rooms, including one for ladies, have 100,000 feet of floor space, while the open-air rooms of the topmost floor add 30,000 feet more. The Board of Governors, including fifty-two of the best-known men of the city in banking, business and legal circles, are trustees for more than $2,000,000,000.

The architectural lines and decorative features of the club are of so impressive a quality that one of the governors, whose nature is artistic, was driven yesterday, at his first visit, to take pen in hand and describe what he had seen in this way:

The club is a series of pictures. Each room is a poem in color. Mr. Henry J. Davidson, who is accredited as the leading colorist of this country has outdone himself. Each room is a symphony of some one color. Symphonic trettment is the most difficult form of decoration.

The lounging room, done in the boldest kind of Georgian architecture, is treated in wonderful tones of dark crimsons, leading to purple on the one hand, and almost inching, in occasional spots, the orange on the other hand.

The Italian Rennaissance dining room is done in natural oak, and is a peculiarly harmonious room. The judicious use of gold panels upon the wood, and the gamut of browns which have been run with great subtlety, give a particular charm and restfulness to the room.

The Grecian or classic dining room is the largest of the dining rooms, and is a bold but effective rendering of green blues.

The grill room is treated very freely and suggests no particular period, but is a harmonious rendering of very dark blues, dark browns and dark reds. The room has all the cosiness of a grill room, and while it has the suggestion of get together, as a composition it is of alluring beauty.

The ladies' rooms are too dainty to describe. Their charm is as effervescent as the perfume of a flower, and suggests the most graceful forms of colonialism. The colonialism of New York drew its inspiration from France and England, as well as Holland. The colonialism of New England was essentially English; that of Albany was essentially Dutch. New York colonialism might be termed Washington Square colonialism. People of New York in those days were of catholic tastes and broadly traveled.

The equipment of the club rooms was financed by the Equitable Building Corporation, but the expense will be rapidly liuidated by the club. The total cost of the furnishings and equipment was $750,000. This will be largely paid off in the first few months of the club's existence from the initiation fees and dues of members, which will amount to nearly $400,000. In addition to the authorized local membership of 1,500, several hundred nonresident members have been admitted.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, has been elected President. The Vice Presidents are T. Coleman du Pont and George T. Wilson. Charles A. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, is Treasurer, and Franklin A. Plummer, a member of the Stock Exchange, is Secretary.

Suffrage Appeal to be Read.

The women's Appeal for Liberty is to be read to as many people in the State this year as will listen to the Declaration of Independence. Suffragists in every city, town, village, and hamlet are to arrange for patriotic suffrage demonstrations and to read the appeal. Where it is possible there will be street meetings. The appeal also will be posted in conspicuous places in country districts.

MUST REINVEST TRUST FUND

Widow of Henry Batterman Wants Sure Income from Her $900,000.

Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham of Kings County decided yesterday that the trust fund of $900,000 left by Henry Batterman, the Brooklyn merchant, to his widow, Sarah E. Batterman, must be reinvested in stocks and bonds authorized by law for such funds. More than $400,000 of the fund is invested in the Barwin Realty Company, which controls the realty holdings of the Batterman estate, and has been continued for three years by Mrs. Batterman's son, Henry L. Batterman, who is Trustee of his father's estate.

Mrs. Batterman objected to the investment of the money of the trust fund in the Barwin Realty Company on the ground that the investment might prove unstable and if continued her trust fund might be materially impaired by a bad market. She contended that she was willing to accept a smaller income, but wished her fund invested in stocks and bonds from which she would be assured of a fixed income.

BURN $11,000,000 BONDS.

Officials of Tennessee Watch Destruction of Unsold Issue.

With but little ceremony, $11,000,000 worth of bonds of the State of Tennessee were consumed at the incinerating plant of the American Bank Note Company at Garrison Avenue and Tiffany Street, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. R. R. Sneed, Secretary of State, and John B. Thomason, Controller of the State of Tennessee, were present, as were several employees of the Bank Note Company. Governor Frye of Tennessee, his son Paul, and other Tennessee officials who were expected to be present, did not attend.

The bonds were issued in 1913, but there was no sale, and Governor Frye subsequently made negotiations with the National Park Bank of this city which necessitated the destruction of the first issuance.

$1,000,000
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.
Payment guaranteed by
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
55 Liberty Street

SAN FRANCISCO
Geary at Taylor
Bellevue Hotel
10 minutes to Exposition without transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath to every room. First class in every detail.
Rates from $2.00 up.
R. W. WILLS, Manager.
(Member of Official Exposition Hotel Bureau.)

POMPEIAN
OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

To-day's the Day.
Brill Brothers
Half (½) Off Sale
Of the Entire Stock of
Smith Gray & Co.
Men's Clothing
One of the Greatest Sales New York Has Seen in Years
Commences This Morning at 8 o'Clock
Brill Brothers
279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
125th St., Corner Third Avenue—Open Evenings

The Musical Bungalow
is where the fun centers and the "jolly fellows" gather.
There are no dull moments where the music of a good player piano is available. Love songs in the moonlight—afternoon dances on the porch—lively entertainment for stormy mornings. Think of its fascinating possibilities, and double the joy of your vacation by having a Kranich & Bach Jubilee Player.
The "Bungaloafer" who selects a Kranich & Bach will never regret his choice. In addition to the simple beauty of its case, and its exquisite tone, it is made to stand the hard usage of vacation life.
This is the only High-grade Player Piano that is built complete from start to finish under one roof.
"Kranich & Bach" on a piano or player piano means Ultra-Quality—all through—you can depend upon it.
This instrument will solve your Summer musical problem for a generation to come.
Dividing the cost by the years of usage, your season's pleasure costs you very little.
And, better still, you can pay for it practically at your own convenience.

Price, $700
A pleasing and useful gift souvenir of gilt-metal was distributed during our Golden Anniversary Year. Four cents in stamps will bring one to you if we receive your request before the supply remaining is exhausted.
KRANICH & BACH
Jubilee PLAYER
237 East 23d Street, New York City
Harlem Warerooms, 16 West 125th Street

what is the LILY cup?
a round rigid & speckless paper glass, stiffened by little pleats, sterilized and waterproofed by an outer coat of pure white wax. it is the nicest "individual."
public service cup co.
the bush terminal, brooklyn

The Coward Shoe
During July and August the Coward Shoe Store will close at
1 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS
James S. Coward
264-274 Greenwich Street, New York

GREENHUT DEFENDS PLAN TO REORGANIZE

Head of Bankrupt Store Answers Criticisms of Minority Creditors.

H. W. TAFT ADDS STATEMENT

Most Valuable Asset is the Good-Will of the Business—Greenhut Family the Heaviest Loser.

Captain J. B. Greenhut, who had declined to talk for the public since the beginning of the discussion among the creditors of the bankrupt J. B. Greenhut Company concerning reorganization of the store and immediate liquidation, yesterday gave out, through his lawyer, Benjamin G. Paskus, a statement defending himself against the criticisms of the Independent Creditors' Committee and giving his reasons for favoring the proposed reorganization of his store. At the same time a statement was issued by Henry W. Taft, counsel for the Monmouth Securities Company, which is owned by the members of Captain Greenhut's family and owns stocks, bonds, and notes of the store.

Frank I. Worrall, Chairman of the Independent Creditors' Committee, announced that he had received 700 communications from creditors opposed to the reorganization plan favored by the Greenhut interests and the Creditors' Protective Committee. A number of these creditors representing more than $400,000 in claims against the bankrupt, he said, expressed their attitude in the proceedings for the first time.

Richard E. Dwight of counsel for the Protective Committee, which submitted the reorganization plan to the creditors, announced that he had received replies from about 600 creditors, 5 per cent. of whom were opposed to the plan.

"A substantial number," Mr. Dwight said, "wrote seeking further information concerning the plan, and the remainder indorsed it."

It was persistently rumored among the creditors yesterday that definite developments in the situation would occur today and do much to clear away the confusion of the last few weeks and perhaps indicate the ultimate solution of the bankruptcy tangle.

Captain Greenhut's Statement.

Captain Greenhut's statement follows:

The Creditors' Protective Committee, which represents a very large majority, both in number and amount, of all claims against the J. B. Greenhut Company that have been filed, has agreed upon a plan of reorganization involving the continuance of the business with my co-operation. This committee is composed of some of the leading merchants of this city. They and their counsel, before reaching conclusions as to the wisest course for the creditors to pursue, investigated both the legal and business as pects of the situation in the most careful manner, and the plan and the circular which accompanied it represent what the members of the committee were willing to approve.

The Independent Creditors' Committee represents a minority of the creditors of J. B. Greenhut Company. It has endeavored, by the circulation of literature and the use of the newspapers for the dissemination of a variety of charges and claims, to embarrass the careful, painstaking, and conservative treatment of the subject by the Protective Committee. Its action has perhaps led to undue weight being given to the possibility that the creditors might, after years of expensive and doubtful litigation, obtain greater dividends than they would receive under the proposed plan.

This committee has apparently been led to forget that the most valuable asset the creditors have is the goodwill of the business; for it has persistently attempted, by asserting numerous legal claims against me and my family, to create an atmosphere of doubt and suspicion which can have no result but to destroy the goodwill. The character of their campaign will, if the present plan is not adopted, go far to make impossible any reorganization at all.

A Constructive Policy.

I am advised that the Protective Committee, of course, gave careful consideration to all of the legal claims now asserted by the Independent Committee; but concluded that the advantages offered by this plan, and particularly the preservation of the going business, were far greater than the doubtful alternative of paying dividends years hence out of what might be collected in a multitude of doubtful lawsuits.

In short, the Independent Committee proposes to substitute a destructive campaign of litigation in place of a constructive policy of preserving the business.

One of its claims is that a loss may be sustained in connection with certain assets which the corporation took over from the private bank conducted at the store, for which the partners in the bank may be made liable. The bank was conducted on the store premises. The claim is made in connection with the liquidation of the bank and the payment of its depositors.

The bank had been in existence for eighteen years, and during that entire period was conducted solely for the benefit of the corporation, none of the members of the banking firm having ever profited directly or indirectly in any way from its business. All profits earned by the bank were turned into the corporation, and in addition, the corporation got the benefit of the custom of the sixty thousand or more depositors of the bank. The business was conducted under agreements which have existed during all of this period, by which the corporation assumed all liability for losses that might be incurred.

By reason of occurrences in the neighborhood in the early part of the year 1914, there was a run on this bank, and it became necessary to convert the assets of the bank into cash for the payment of the depositors.. In one year [illegible]00 depositors, with deposits aggregating $4,500,000, were paid in full. Even if there was not a legal, there certainly was a moral obligation on the part of the J. B. Greenhut Company to pay those depositors, who placed their money in the bank, relying upon the financial strength of the store. If they had not been paid on demand, the corporation would have been compelled to at once go out of business. As there was no suspicion then that it was not entirely solvent, it considered itself fully justified in doing what it did to prevent the bank from going in liquidation, and thus causing a loss to thousands of small depositors.

The Monmouth Company.

As to the claim with reference to alleged preferential payments to the Monmouth Securities Company, it is to be noted that at the time these alleged preferential payments are claimed to have been made, I was personally indorsing the paper of the corporation, discounted at the various banks, as I had continuously before done. Furthermore, the record shows that during the few days previous to the appointment of the receivers, I personally indorsed and offered my indorsement on $550,000 of the corporation's paper, and that the receivership was brought about by reason of the refusal of the banks to renew existing notes, even with such indorsements.

Since the receivership I have done all I could to assist the receivers and the Trustee in the proper administration of the estate. I have given them all the information in my powery and have endeavored to preserve the goodwill of the business in every way possible, and I am ready and willing to give my services, as set forth in the plan of reorganization, to the new company without recompense.

It may be further said, in view of the atmosphere which the Independent Committee has sought to create, that neither I nor my family have never sold a single bond or a share of stock of the company, and that on the other hand, we have, since the bonds were issued, in addition to the original investment the stock and bonds of the company, purchased from third persons for cash $200,000 of these bonds at 85, and also over $400,000 of the stock of the corporation at par, showing our confidence in the enterprise and in the value of the real estate by which the bonds were secured.

Statement by Henry W. Taft.

Here is the statement given out by Mr. Taft:

I have personally attended at the hearings before the referee in bankruptcy in this matter at which the testimony has been taken on the examination into the affairs of the Greenhut Company, and I have read Captain Greenhut's statement.

In connection with the claims of the Independent Creditors' Committee preferential payments were made, it is a significant fact that Captain Greenhut, in his effort at the last moment to prevent the Greenhut Company from getting into bankruptcy, either indorsed or offered to indorse the Greenhut Company's paper to the extent of $550,000, and that all of the outstanding paper of the Greenhut Company at the time of the receivership bore Captain Greenhut's personal indorsement. The so-called preferential payments were made four or five months before the receivership, and at a time when Captain Greenhut was personally indorsing the company's paper to an extent largely in excess of the aggregate amount of the alleged preferences, and was thereby placing his personal credit. Under such circumstances it is difficult to see how an intention to secure a preference can be imputed to him.

With regard to the situation of the bank which was conducted at the store, no one can question the moral obligation to pay the 60,000 depositors whose deposits aggregated $4,500,000, and that was done within on year. The corporation seems for many years to have gotten the benefit of the operation of the bank, both by way of profits and the patronage of its customers, and there does not appear to be any evidence, nor, so far as I have seen, any charge, that the members of the banking firm ever directly or indirectly profited from the operations of the bank.

Greenhuts, Heaviest Losers.

Whether, as a matter of law, the agreements by which the corporation indemnified the bank were valid, it is a fact that they had been in force for nearly twenty years and had not been questioned. If they had been canceled the members of the banking firm would probably long before have refused to continue the bank and all its advantages to the store. The recognition of the indemnity in the last year was nothing new. It seems to have been a fair transaction.

The Greenhut family is the heaviest loser in the Greenhut Company, as it owned about $4,000,000 of the stock and about $3,500,000 of the bonds of that company. They are, moreover, unsecured creditors for over $400,000.

I believe that the plan proposed by the rPotective Committee will realize more to the creditors than any plan which contemplates the collection of assets through litigation.

When these statements were shown to members of the Independent Creditors' Committee they said that the views of the Independents on most of the points in them had been expressed and that they did not care to take up the statements in detail without further consideration.

ACROSS CONTINENT BY AUTO

Craig Ferguson and L. D. Andrus Start on Long Tour.

Craig Ferguson, brother of Armour Ferguson, the racing car driver, and L. D. Andrus, both of Huntington, L. I., left New York yesterday afternoon on a four-months' tour that will take them into Alaska for elk and bear, to the two California expositions, and back to New York through the Panama Canal. They will be accompanied as far as Chicago by Thorne Donnelly of that city.

In a big touring car fitted out with cooking and sleeping accommodations the party will go to Seattle by way of Pittsburgh and Chicago, Denver, and the Yellowstone Park. At Seattle they will leave their car and go by boat for a month's hunt in Alaska. Upon their return to Seattle they plan to drive down the Coast to the Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, and then to San Diego. About the middle of October, if their plans do not miscarry, they will sail for New York by way of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Andrus said yesterday that no attempt at speed records will be made, but that he and Mr. Ferguson had planned to see in the most agreeable way some of the wonders of America.

LOWER PHONE RATES TAKE EFFECT TODAY

New Schedule a Saving to the Public of Approximately $2,636,000 a Year.

LOCAL SERVICE EXTENDED

Few Toll Charges Between Points in the City Remain, and Maximum is 10 Cents.

Reduced telephone rates for New York City becomes effective today. The Special Legislative Committee on Telephones, of which Senator James A. Foley is Chairman, and Robert L. Luce is counsel, issued yesterday an analysis of the reductions prepared by Professor E. W. Bemis.

The total direct reduction in telephone rates involved under the schedule now coming into force is approximately $2,636,000. This is in addition to the 10 per cent. ad interim reduction made by the Telephone Company in January, 1914, amounting to $2,200,000. The Telephone Company also claims to have made indirect reductions of $807,000, or a total of $2,943,000.

In Manhattan, Lower Bronx, and Brooklyn a minimum individual service of 900 messages for $40 is provided for as against the superseded rtae of 600 messages for $42.20, (i. e. $48 less 10 per cent. discount.) The rates for additional messages are also much more favorable. In Upper Bronx, Queens, and Richmond a minimum individual service of 720 messages for $36 with correspondingly favorable advance rates has been established in place of the superseded minimum of 600 messages for $48.20. Throughout these zones and in Brooklyn subscribers under the unlimited service will have the option of retaining their present service or coming under the measured rate schedules outlined above. Two-party service is provided with a minimum of 720 messages for $36, and four-party service with a minimum of 600 messages for $30, which supersedes rates of $37.80 and $32.40 respectively. The five-cent message rtae has thus been established.

The minimum private branch exchange service in all zones except Staten Island is now to be provided at a rate of $132.00 for cord board and $126.00 for monitor board together with 2,400 local messages. Extension stations are charged for at the rtae of $6.00 each for the first ten, $4.80 for the second ten, and $3.60 for all over twenty, as against a fita rtae of $5.40 for all extensions. The rtaes superseded provided a minimum service of 3,600 local messages together with switchboard and euqipment for $204.00, or $183.60 net.

On Staten Island the new minimum is established at $120.00 and $126.00 for monitor or cord boards respectively with 2,400 local messages, as against a superseded minimum of $118.80 for 1,200 messages. Under the new schedules a charge of $1.20 is made for each working drop over the first thirty. Considerable reductions have been made in respect of additional messages.

In addition to the more favorable rates detailed above considerable extensions in the scope of local service will prevail under the new schedules. The most notable changes lie in the abolition of the toll barriers between Manhattan and Brooklyn, and Lower Manhattan and Upper Bronx. The toll charges between Brooklyn to points in Queens have been largely eliminated. In no case does the maximum toll charge wtihin the city exceed 10 cents, and conversation from Lower Manhattan can be had to any point within the city with the exception of Southern Staten Island at a maximum toll charge of 5 cents.

The following is an approximate distribution of the reductions made:

Individual and Party Schedules	$ 860,000,00
Private Branch Exchange Schedules	406,000,00
Toll Charges	1,370,000.00
Other items arising from these reductions possibly	307,000.00
Total	$2,943,000.00

The long fight which led to the reduction in telephone rates was largely due to concerted action of taxpayers associations oragnized for the movement under the direction of Max H. Winkler, a lawyer, of 90 Wall Street.

INDICT ATLANTA RIOTERS.

Disturbers in Front of Slaton's Home May Get a Year in Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 30.—After an emphatic charge by Judge Hill the Fulton County Grand Jury today indicted for riot the twenty-six men who were arrested by the militia last Friday night near the home of ex-Governor Slaton. The penalty on conviction is a year imprisonment or $1,000 fine or both. Bond for the men who are in jail was fixed at $500 each.

"I have called you together," said Judge Hill to the Grand Jury, "in the discharge of my official duty, to charge you in reference to a most deplorable situation that took place in our county during the past week. I am informed that a large body of citizens assembled as a mob, not to criticise but to assault and perform acts of violence against the Governor or his property."

Judge Hill then stated that an official could be impeached if he acted corruptly, "whether he is in or out of office," pointing out that impeachment would bar an official from holding office again.

"Mob violence," he continued, "sounds the retreat of free government and constitutional rights. I speak strongly because I feel strongly. It is a bad day for the history of Georgia if mob law exists. It is sadder if it goes unpunished.

"The people of this county have had much to bear during the past two years; much to arouse their indignation and resentment. Fake and mountebank detectives have been imported and efforts made to impeach the verdict by perjury. In newspapers outside the State courts have been caricatured. In Georgia very few journals have raised their voice in defense of the courts. With the exception of one or two notable instances, the press of the State has been silent.

"But nothing justifies mob violence."

Women Push Plea to Save Her from Electric Chair.

Women working for "justice" for Mrs. Madalina Ferola, who is sentenced to be put to death at Sing Sing on Aug. 2 for the murder of Carmelo Carnestrale, met at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday and appointed a committee, comprising Mrs. William Einstein of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, Miss Katherine Leckie, Mrs. Clarence Burns of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, Mrs. Frank Cothren, and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley. Mrs. Cothren and Mrs. Greeley are lawyers.

The petition to be presented to Governor Whitman asking for commutation of sentence will say that Mrs. Ferola was deprived of her constitutional rights at her trial, and that she is undoubtedly innocent. Mrs. Eugene Grant, President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke in the interest of Mrs. Ferola. Maida Craigen, President of the Professional Women's League; Helene Richter, Miss Leckie, Miss Elizabeth Watson, and Mrs. Burns were other speakers. Miss Grace Phelps told of her visit to Mrs. Ferola and her conviction of the woman's innocence.

Dittorio Racca, an Italian, said his country people often were treated unjustly in the courts because of their ignorance of the English language and the methods of the courts.

"There are 1,500 dialects in Italy," he said. "The interpreters frequently do not understand the prisoners, and the prisoners feel that they are obliged to answer 'Yes' to all questions asked them."

Miss Alice Carpenter presided at the meeting. She and Mrs. Cothren are to go to Albany to arrange for a hearing with the Governor when the petition will be presented. The petition is to be discussed at the Biltmore on Tuesday at 4:30 P. M.

SEES PLOT IN PAJAMA THEFT

Candidate for Surrogate Expects Garments to Figure in Scandal.

A plot of some of his political opponents to ruin him is suspected by Selah B. Strong, candidate for Surrogate of Suffolk County, who said yesterday that a safe in his law office, 50 Court Street, Brooklyn, was rifled a week ago of papers useless to anyone else, and that a handbag, containing a pair of pajamas, bathing suit, night shirt, collar, and two pair of socks, also was stolen. He anticipates that they will be found perhaps under embarrassing conditions in the room of a hotel. Signs that Mr. Strong's desk was jimmied were found, but he scouted the idea of burglary, because articles of value were not taken.

BANK LOST $278,171 UNDER GROUT RULE

E. L. Dodge, State Official, Also Says Surplus and Undivided Profits Shrank $1,041,000.

PROSECUTION RESTS CASE

Motion by the Defendant's Counsel to Strike Out Certain Evidence Overruled by Court.

The trial of Edward M. Grout, former City Controller, before Judge Harry E. Lewis and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, on an indictment accusing him of swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank as President of the institution, was half finished yesterday afternoon when District Attorney James C. Cropsey closed the State's case against the defendant.

Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel for Grout, occupied the rest of the afternoon session in making various motions to strike out the testimony of different witnesses and other evidence which the prosecution piled up against the defendant. The counsel for the defendant intimated that he would consume the entire morning session of the hearing today with other motions asking the Court to rule out of the records of the trial certain testimony.

Judge Lewis disagreed with the arguments offered by Mr. Baldwin yesterday and denied his motions.

The counsel for the defendant asked the Court to exclude from the trial records the alleged false bank report signed by Mr. Grout as President of the Union Bank, to which he is accused of swearing as a truthful statement of the financial condition of the bank. Mr. Baldwin argued that the defendant did not commit perjury in swearing to this report because he believed at the time that it was a true statement of the bank's affairs.

Wants Bank Books Excluded.

He also asked the Court to exclude as evidence the books of the bank on the ground that the District Attorney had failed to show that the defendant had any direct knowledge of the books. The attorney for the defendant insisted there was no connection shown between the bank books and the charges in the indictment.

Judge Lewis wanted to know in what other way than by the books of the bank could proof be offered to corroborate the items of the bank report named in the indictment.

"I am not suggesting a method to convict my client," replied Mr. Baldwin. His motion was denied.

Mr. Baldwin asked the court to strike out the testimony of Edwin J. Stalker, Vice President of the Union Bank under the Sullivan administration. Mr. Stalker testified about the efforts of Grout to obtain a $50,000 loan a few days before the bank closed. Stalker was at a meeting which Grout attended and objected to this loan. He declared then, as well as on previous occasions, that he disagreed with the efforts of Grout to keep the bank running when he said the institution should be closed. Stalker testified that his work in the administration of the bank was to look after new business, while all matters of loans and notes of the bank assumed from the previous administration of David A. Sullivan were to be attended to by Mr. Grout and Cashier Ashley.

The last witness called yesterday by District Attorney Cropsey for the prosecution was Edward Lane Dodge, Deputy State Banking Superintendent, who until recently was in charge of the liquidation of the Union Bank after it closed its doors a second time, in April, 1910.

Banking Department Disclosures.

Figures in a statement used by the District tAtorney in his examination of the witness showed that the Union Bank was running at a loss for several months previous to the last closing, and that the actual loss to the bank during the Presidency of Mr. Grout amounted to $278,171.91.

Mr. Dodge testified that on Aug. 17, 1908, the surplus and undivided profits of the bank amounted to $1,538,424.50, and that on March 25, 1910, a few days before the bank closed, this item had dwindled to $461,309.57. Most of the difference, or gross decrease, amounting to $1,041,724.99, was due to "charge, offs" made by the bank on account of bad loans and worthless paper carried from hte previous administration of Sullivan, and other "charge offs" ordered by the State Banking Department because of excessive realty valuations of Union Bank assets contained in the bank reports sent during the Presidency of Mr. Grout.

After Mr. Baldwin finishes the formality of making various motions to strike out evidence today, he will open the case of the defense. He expects to outline the defense this afternoon. There is a prospect of the defense lasting the greater part of July.

When the District Attorney rested his case yesterday afternoon he had taken twenty-six and a half days, including the first day occupied in selecting the jury, for the prosecution. He called ninety-seven witnesses for the State. Many of these witnesses were recalled during the trial. William R. Pearce, President of the Shetland Company, a subsidiary of the Union Bank, testified seventeen times. There were 920 exhibits for the prosecution and there are sixty to be used for the defense. The number of pages of testimony taken so far is about 3,400.

STREET DANCING ON THE 4TH

Vacation Committee Plans Novel Celebration for Monday Evening.

The Vacation Committee will offer a program of unusual interest on Monday, July 5, and extends an invitation to the public to attend the American entertainment to be given at Vacation Headquarters in celebration of Independence Day.

Mayor Mitchel has been invited to make an address at 7 o'clock, and for the first time in this city there will be street dancing, which has been a favorite pastime in Paris.

The right o close the block from Fifth Avenue to Sixth Avenue, in Thirty-ninth Street, has been given by the city, and through the courtesy of the Engineers' Society there will be erected a bandstand on the sidewalk opposite the Vacation clubhouse. An immense screen will be put up on the Engineers' Building for the moving pictures.

Arthur Williams of the Edison Company, member of the Advisory Board of the Vacation Committee, has arranged for the illumination of the street, and has given assurance that it will be worth seeing.

WHAT DOES IT COST?

HOW much does a title policy cost?

No! as much as you think perhaps. Our rate for some titles is as low as $20.

It depends on the location of the property, the amount of the purchase price and whether or not we have examined it before.

It costs you nothing to inquire from us in each individual case. The rates are fixed and not subject to any variation or uncertainty.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000

Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The Men's Custom Tailoring Sections on the Third Floor,

Will accept orders until Saturday noon, for

Men's Sack Suits

Made-to-measure at the very unusual price of

$25.00

Regularly $35.00 to 40.00

Tailored from the most fashionable Foreign or American Suitings, in extremely light or medium weights; quarter, half or full lined.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.

STORE HOURS 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Closed Saturday

FOUNDED 1826 — GREELEY 1900

Barber Shop — Usual prices and unusual service. *Mezzanine Basement*

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Finals in Men's Summer Suits

465 of Them—Smartly Hand-Tailored

That Were $25.00, $27.50, $30.00

Today, $21.50

Most of the men who get their clothes here used to pay their tailors from fifty to sixty dollars a suit. The success of the *Lord & Taylor* clothing business has grown from our ability to please men of this type.

So these 465 suits will go *fast.*

Early comers will find great variety in fabric and pattern as well as in models—for every line of our finest stocks goes in this sale.

Serges — Tweeds — Novelty Weaves

English Homespuns — Worsteds — Cheviots

in checks, brown, blue, plain and striped Oxford gray, plaids, pencil stripes and solid colors.

Sizes 33 to 44. Stouts and Shorts.

A stop on your way downtown will be worth money to you.

Fourth Floor.

Men's $7-$8 Oxfords and High Shoes are now $4.65

A big collection to look over and pick from—tan, black, patent leather. Bench workmanship and smart styles made these shoes good values at their original prices.

Ground Floor.

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5 P. M. — Closed All Day Saturday.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — *Extraordinary Sale* — *5th Avenue*

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

TO-DAY AND FRIDAY

"McCreery Shirts" regularly 1.50 & 2.00 — **95c**

Negligee Shirts in various models and materials. Outing Shirts of Mercerized Cheviot.

"McCreery Silk Shirts" regularly 4.00 — **2.65**

Made of Tub Silk with neat and novel stripes, choice colors, French cuffs.

"McCreery Silk Shirts" regularly 6.00 to 7.50 — **4.45**

Fine Imported Crepe and Extra Heavy Habutai Silk; beautiful colorings.

"McCreery Shirts" regularly 2.50 and 3.00 — **1.45**

Made of Madras and Mercerized Materials, in various models.

Scarfs and Bow Ties regularly 75c and 1.00 — **45c**

Fancy Silks, Crepes, Foulards and Washable Silk Mixtures.

Pajamas regularly 1.50 — **95c**

Made of Plain or Fancy Mercerized Fabrics.

To Close Out STRAW HATS — **1.35** regularly 2.50 and 3.00

American make; large variety of models, including the new self-conforming crown.

Tennis Trousers regularly 5.00 — **3.65**

White Flannel,—plain or with neat stripes.

Athletic Underwear regularly 65c per garment **38c**

Made of White Shirting Madras.

Silk Half Hose regularly 35c and 50c pair **25c**

Plain or Fancy; large assortment of colors.

SPORTING GOODS

5th Floor

Golf Clubs, Bags and Balls; Tennis Balls and Racquets

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Golf Clubs

Drivers and Brassies.....2.00 regularly 2.75

Golf Irons.....regularly 2.25, 1.75

Caddy Bags

White or Brown Canvas,—five inches in diameter; solid leather trimmings; sling strap and large ball pocket. regularly 3.00, 2.50

Heavy White or Brown Canvas,—six inches in diameter; heavy leather bottom; solid leather trimmings; sling strap and large ball pocket. regularly 5.50, 4.50

Tan Cowhide Leather, solid leather strap; large ball pocket. regularly 6.75, 6.00

Other styles from 1.00 to 15.00

Tennis Racquets

Wright, & Ditson

"Pim".....regularly 7.50, 7.00

"Challenge"....regularly 6.00, 5.65

"Sears".....regularly 5.00, 4.65

"St. George"....regularly 4.00, 3.65

"Champion"....regularly 4.00, 3.65

"Columbia".....regularly 3.00, 2.65

Spalding Racquets

"International" .regularly 8.00, 7.50

"Gold Medal"..regularly 8.00, 7.50

"Model DH"...regularly 5.00, 4.65

"The Slocum"...regularly 3.50, 3.15

"The Nassau"...regularly 3.00, 2.65

"The Oval".....regularly 2.50, 2.25

Slazenger Racquets

"Stadium".....regularly 9.00, 8.50

"Brooks".....regularly 7.00, 6.50

"Doherty".....regularly 8.00, 7.50

Tennis Balls, Etc.

Spalding Championship, doz. 3.50 regularly 4.00

Practice Balls.....doz. 2.75 regularly 3.00

Racquet Covers, —waterproof; with ball pocket; regularly 85c, 65c

Presses.....85c regularly 1.00

Tennis Nets..... 1.00 to 4.50

GIANTS GET ONLY TWO HITS AND NO RUNS IN BROOKLYN GAME—YANKEES WIN—TURF

GIANTS BLANKED BY PFEFFER'S PITCHING

Brooklyn Hammers Marquard in Eighth Inning and Wins Game, 7 to 0.

The Giants's visit to Brooklyn yesterday was painful, but brief. It was just like going to the dentist to get a jumping tooth drawn, something awful while it was being done, but it was over quickly. It was one of the quickest games of the season. Brooklyn got seven runs and the Giants got hooted by the crowd. The crowd at Ebbets Field was small, but in splendid voice and remarkably frank and outspoken about what they thought of the Giants.

All that these Dodgers would have to do to win the pennant and then the World Series would be to play as they did yesterday and let big Ed Pfeffer pitch all the games.

Pfeffer gave the Giants two hits. Snodgrass, the first man up in the first inning, got a scratch single and Eddie Grant, the first man up in the ninth inning, got a single. The intervening innings were as barren of hits as Sahara is of grass.

Pfeffer had a blinding fast ball, a tantalizing slow ball and curves which wiggled flippantly about the Giants's bats. He had as much control as Bird Millman on the high wire. The Giants all acted as if they were wearing blinders. They swung on the ball like a girl playing her first game of golf.

For seven innings Rube Marquard pitched almost as well as Pfeffer, but in the eighth inning the Dodgers landed on him as gently as a safe falling from a tenth story window. Hits splashed from the Brooklyn bats like fiery sparks from a Roman candle. Rube went from the sublime to the ridiculous. The promising pitching battle became a joke, with Brooklyn doing all the laughing.

Fred Snodgrass was with the Giants, but he acted as if he was on a vacation instead of on duty. Several balls were streaked into centre field, to which Snodgrass absolutely refused to give even a nod of recognition. The only thing he needed out there to make him comfortable was a Morris chair.

Zack Wheat came to the bat in the eighth inning, with two Dodgers on the corners, and whacked a screamer to centre field, which carried enough buzz to wake up a sleeping man. Snodgrass must have thought that the ball was made of hot lead or something because after sticking out his hands in the direction of the ball, he suddenly withdrew them from the immediate vicinity.

Then Snodgrass stood as if posing for a photograph, while the ball rolled to centre field for a home run. Snodgrass did not even chase the ball. He took a rest while Davy Robertson went after it. This is the first time Davy ever covered right and centre fields at the same time. Usually he has about all he can do to cover one field.

Behind Pfeffer, the Dodgers contributed lavish support. The nimble O'Mara at short made smart stops and nifty pegs to first base, while at first Daubert reached out yards in all directions to grab balls from the clouds and dig them out of the dust. Myers, in centre field for Brooklyn, played as Snodgrass should have played.

The only chance that New York had to score was in the first inning. Snodgrass hit a hard ball through third base, which Getz knocked down. "Snod" stole second and went to third on Burn's out at first. Doyle hit a lightning hopper at O'Mara, who made a beautiful stop and threw the ball home to head off Snodgrass. The runner was chased between third base and home until Getz hit him on the back with the ball and Snodgrass got safely back to third.

The second inning, Merkle hit a bounder at Pfeffer which almost knocked him oer. He held the ball, however, and although his hands hurt, he got the ball over to first in time for an out.

The scoreless monotony of the game was broken in the fifth inning by Brooklyn's one and only run by Merkle. Zimmermann snapped a roller wide of first base, which Merkle went after and trapped. Marquard romped over and covered the bag, but Merkle's short toss went high over his head and Zimmerman went on to second. Getz's sacrifice chased him to third, and he went home on McCarthy's long fly to center.

Brooklyn's joyous inning was the eighth. Getz hoisted a fly to short centre. Snodgrass raced in for it, but it got away and Robertson recovered, but threw until Getz was at second. McCarty flied out, and Pfeffer singled to right. Getz was out trying to steal third. Myers singled to center, but Snodgrass fumbled the ball, and the slow-moving Pfeffer got around to third. O'Mara singled, scoring Pfeffer. Daubert singled and Myers counted.

Wheat pushed a bounder past Snodgrass for a home run, and two runs preceded him to the pan. Still they came. Cutshaw singled, and Zimmerman's hit sent him to third. They tried a double steal, and when Chief Meyers threw the ball far into centre field Cutshaw counted. In the ninth, Eddie Grant, pinch-hitting for Marquard, singled. He went to second and then to third, as nobody as much as tried to stop him. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
O'Mr'a, ss.	4	1	1	5	5
Daub't, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0
Wheat, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Cut'w, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
Zim'n, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Getz, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
McC'y, c.	2	0	1	4	2
Pfef'r, p.	3	1	1	0	2
Total.	32	7	10	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Snod's, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
Flet'r, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Rob'n, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Merkle, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
Lobert, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	2	2
Marq'd, p.	2	0	0	1	3
*Grant	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	0	2	24	13

*Batted for Marquard in ninth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Getz.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	..—7

Two-base hit—Getz. Home run—Wheat. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Grant, (2.) Earned runs—Brooklyn, 6. Sacrifice hit—Getz. Sacrifice fly—McCarty. Left on bases—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Marquard, 1; by Pfeffer, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes.

Connolly Hurt; Evers Out Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 30.—Boston put up a fine-up hill battle here today, but lost to the home team, 8 to 5. A drive off Cravath's bat took an ugly sound and struck Left Fielder Connolly of Boston on the jaw. Connolly was rendered unconscious and his lower lip was split. Cravath got three bases before the ball could be returned to the infield. Evars left the game in the sixth inning because of a lame ankle. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	5	1	1	2	2
B'croft, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Whit'd, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Crav'h, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Kl'ker, lf.	4	1	2	0	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1
Lud's, 1b.	3	2	1	10	1
Killifer, c.	2	2	1	8	2
Alex'r, p.	3	1	1	1	3
Total.	30	8	9	27	13

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilb't, rf.	5	2	2	1	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1
F'zp'k, 2b.	2	0	1	0	3
Con'ly, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Shan'n, lf.	1	0	0	1	0
Smith, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Sch'dt, 1b.	3	1	0	12	0
Magee, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
M'Inv'e, ss.	4	1	1	3	3
Gowdy, c.	4	0	0	3	3
Davis, p.	3	1	1	0	1
*Moran	1	0	0	0	0
†Cather	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	5	9	24	13

*Batted for Davis in ninth inning.

†Batted for Shannon in ninth inning.

Errors—Schmidt, Magee, Marinville, Niehoff (3).

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0—5
Philadelphia	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0—8

Two-base hits—Gilbert, 2; Smith, Becker. Three-base hits—Cravath, Home runs—Magee, Luderus. Earned runs—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 6. Sacrifice hits—Rariden, Niehoff. Sacrifice fly—Shannon. Double plays—Niehoff, Bancroft and Luderus; Killifer and Byrne. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Davis, 4; off Alexander, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Davis (Niehoff); by Alexander (Moran). Struck out—By Davis, 3; by Alexander, 6. Wild pitch—Davis. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

There's something about them you'll like—

Cardinals and Pirates Split Even.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—Willie Doak pitched his first shut-out game of the season here today, winning the first game of a double header from Pittsburgh for St. Louis, 2 to 0. Sallee made things easier for the visitors in the second game and they found him for a twelve-hit, 4 to 2 victory. Art Butler brought in both of St. Louis's runs in the first game. He singled and stole second and came home on a sacrifice fly in the first inning; singled, stole second again and scored on Miller's long drive in the sixth.

Collins opened the way for Pittsburgh's victory in the second game. His single brought Schang in with the tying run in the seventh inning and his single launched a batting rally in the tenth during which he and Hinchma scored. Manager Huggins entered the local line-up today for the first time in several weeks. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'tler, ss.	3	2	2	1	5
B'cher, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Miller, 2b.	2	0	1	3	4
Wilson, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Long, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Hyatt, 1b.	3	0	0	14	1
Betzel, 2b.	3	0	1	0	1
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	5	0
Doak, p.	3	0	0	1	6
Total.	26	2	4	27	17

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	0	1	5	1
C'lins, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Baird, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
H'man, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	2	0	0	1	5
Schang, c.	3	1	1	6	1
Cooper, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Viox, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
Gibson, c.	4	0	1	2	1
Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*Costello	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	32	0	5	24	14

*Batted for McCarthy in ninth inning.

Errors—Butler, Doak.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	..—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Carey, Gibson. Three-base hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Butler, 2. Sacrifice fly—Miller. Double play—Doak to Butler to Hyatt. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—Pittsburgh 2. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Wagner.) Struck out—By Adams, 2; by Doak, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	5	0	2	2	1
C'lins, cf.	4	1	3	2	0
Baird, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4
H'man, rf.	5	1	1	2	1
Wag'r, ss.	5	1	2	2	4
McC'y, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	1	15	0
Schang, c.	3	1	1	6	1
McQ'n, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total.	37	4	12	30	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 3b.	5	0	0	3	3
B'cher, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Miller, ss.	4	0	0	2	0
Long, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Hyatt, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1
Betzel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Gonz's, c.	4	1	2	5	1
Sallee, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total.	37	2	8	30	12

Errors—McQuillan, Huggins.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Wagner, Schang. Three-base hits—McCarthy, Gonzales, Hinchman. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 1. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, McQuillan, Wilson, Baird. Double play—Hyatt to Gonzales. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 11; St. Louis, 8. Bases on balls—Off McQuillan, 2; off Sallee, 5. Struck out—By McQuillan, 4; by Sallee, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Quigley. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-eight minutes.

Shutout Each for Cubs and Reds.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Cincinnati and Chicago divided honors here today in a double-header, Cincinnati shutting out the visitors, 1 to 0, in the first contest, and Chicago duplicating the trick in the second, 2 to 0. In the first game the only tally made resulted from Killifer being hit by a pitched ball, Groh's sacrifice, McLarry's fumble of Wingo's drive, and a wild pitch. Excepting this slip-up Lavender pitched good ball, allowing Cincinnati only two hits, while Chicago only obtained three off Dale. In the second game, Cheney was always master of the situation, while Schneider was hit hard, four successive singles in the third inning netting the visitors their only scores. Zimmerman was put out of the game for disputing a decision. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Schulte, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Zim'n, 2b.	1	0	0	0	1
Mc'y, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	12	3
Will's, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Phelan, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Archer, c.	3	0	1	2	1
Lav'r, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Pierce, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Kinseley	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	20	0	3	24	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Moll'z, 1b.	3	0	1	4	0
Herzog, ss.	3	0	0	6	1
Killi'r, lf.	2	1	0	3	0
Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	6	2
Griff'h, rf.	2	0	0	5	0
Olson, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2
Dale, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total.	24	1	2	27	6

*Batted for Lavender in eighth inning.

Errors—Fisher, McLarry, Olson.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Lavender. Sacrifice hit—Groh. Double plays—McLarry to Saier; Lavender, Saier to Phelan; Wingo to Herzog. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cincinnati, 2. Base on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Dale, 2. Hits—Off Lavender, 2 in 7 innings; off Pierce, 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender (Killifer). Struck out—By Lavender, 2; by Dale, 4. Wild pitches—Lavender, 1; Dale, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	5	0	2	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	1	2	2	2
Sch'te, lf.	5	1	2	5	0
M'Lr'y, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Saier, 1b.	4	0	1	8	0
Will's, cf.	4	0	0	0	0
Phel'n, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Bresn'n, c.	4	0	2	6	2
Cheney, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	36	2	11	27	8

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
*Clark	1	0	0	0	0
M'Iw'z, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
M'Kee, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Killi'r, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	9	2
Fisher, p.	2	0	0	1	0
W'koff, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Davies	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	0	4	27	13

Errors—Olson, Lear.

*Batted for Leach in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Sacrifice hits—McLarry, Double plays—Olson, Herzog to Mollwitz. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 3; off Schneider, 2. Hits—Off Schneider, 10 in 8 innings; off Lear, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Cheney, 4; by Schneider, 5; by Lear, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes.

Bush Does Some Fancy Fielding.

DETROIT, Mich., June 30.—Steen pitched a fine game against his former Cleveland teammates today, and Detroit, hitting Mitchell hard in the first and seventh innings, won, 7 to 2. Bush and Chapman did some wonderful fielding. Twice Bush stopped a hard-hit grounder back of second base, and while on the run threw back handed to Kavanagh, retiring a runner. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	5	2	2	1	1
Kav'h, 2b.	2	1	1	3	1
Cobb, cf.	3	1	0	4	0
C'w'd, rf.	4	1	3	2	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Burns, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1
Bush, ss.	3	0	0	1	6
Stan'ge, c.	4	1	1	1	2
Steen, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total.	32	7	9	27	14

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Ham'd, 2b.	4	1	1	1	4
Chap'n, ss.	3	1	0	4	3
J'kson, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Graney, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
S'th'n, rf.	4	0	2	0	0
W'sg's, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0
O'Neill, c.	4	0	1	6	0
M'chell, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Hars'd, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Smith	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	35	2	10	24	15

*Batted for Harstad in ninth inning.

Errors—Jackson, Wambsganss, Horstadt, Cobb.

Detroit	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	..—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Jackson, Crawford. Three-base hits—Chapman, Crawford, Vitt, (2.) Stolen bases—Steen, Burns. Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 6. Sacrifice hits—Steen, Bush. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 6. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Steen, 2; off Mitchell, 2. Hits—Off Mitchell, 8 in 7 innings; off Harstadt, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Steen, 2; by Mitchell, 1; by Harstadt, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes.

American Association.

At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Milwaukee, 2.
At Columbus—Cleveland, 10; Columbus, 7.
At Indianapolis — Louisville, 6; Indianapolis, 3.
At Minneapolis — Minneapolis, 5; Kansas City, 4 (eleven innings.) Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 6.

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Hartford, 3; Taunton, 2.
At Pawtucket—Pawtucket, 7; Fall River, 5.
At Brockton—Brockton, 2; New Bedford, 0. New Haven at Springfield, postponed; rain.

Southern Association.

At Birmingham — Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 1.
At Chattanooga — Chattanooga, 3; Memphis, 2.
At Mobile—New Orleans, 3; Mobile, 1. Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 0.
At Little Rock—Nashville, 3; Little Rock, 0.

YANKS, HOME AGAIN, DEFEAT SENATORS

Donovanites Have No Difficulty in Taking Game from Washington by Score of 4 to 1.

It isn't very often that one runs across a ball game that don't give even one little incentive to shout either approval or disapproval, and when one comes away wondering what is the matter. It was just that sort of a game at the Polo Grounds yesterday when the Yanks came home to play the Senators. Wild Bill's men won and that was a source of gratification, but it was done in such a coldly mechanical way that there was hardly a murmur from the spectators. There were no plays that made one feel like putting a muzzle on his feelings, so that his yell wouldn't disturb some one over in Brooklyn. The Yankees won by a score of 4 to 1 and that looks on the face of it like a great game, but there was the lack of excitement in the victory. It seemed as if the taming of the Washington men was a certainty from the very start, and even a home run drive to centre field in the sixth inning by Roy Hartzel, that drove Doc Cook in ahead of him, failed to send a real thrill to play tag with one's brain.

The only error that the Yankees made came in the first inning when Maisel failed to gather in Shanks' sharp drive, and there might be those who would have called that a hit. When Milan a moment later chopped one of Warhop's shoots to right field for a base it looked as if the Senators would pull in a run even though two men had been turned back. The runners, however, didn't trust Gandil, and tried to put over the Ty Cobb sort of thing when a double steal was attempted with Shanks dashing for the plate. It worked about as well as a rusty engine, for Shanks was run down between the bases with the whole Yankee team hovering along the line like flies.

The visitors did better, however, in the fourth inning, and some pessimist was heard to say "here goes the game." Milan sent the ball to centre like an express passing a local station He trotted around to the third sack before the sphere was brought back into the arena. Gandil popped up one that was easy for Hartzell, but Neff stung a single past Pipp and Milan crossed the plate with the only Washington tally. Neff was doing patrol duty at second base for the Senators because Morgan got mixed up in an automobile accident and for some reason it placed him on the suspended list.

Aside from that one time Warhop threaded the ball down with a twist that made the Senator's bats almost as useless as toothpicks. The leaders got one seven hits for their total, but the fourth was the only innings in which they were gathered in a greater quantity than one. It was Shaw who opposed the Yankee pitcher, the same Shaw who last year piled up about fifteen strike-outs against the Yanks. He started with the same idea in mind yesterday, but it was quickly dispelled. In two innings he made three men fan, and after that the strike-out idea took an awful slump.

In the third inning the Donovan players made the Washingtons stand treat to a pair of runs. Warhop went out on a grounder to Gandil. Then Hugh hit one that tsruck in front of Shaw and bounded over his head so that he could just touch it with the tips of his fingers. Peckinpaugh rolled out to right, but Maisel was passed. Pipp was the next up, and Pipp supplied the unexpected when he bounced the ball away to the left field for a double that sent High and Maisel hurrying across the plate. Pipp settled down until the sixth, when Hartzell supplied the home run that proved unnecessary. After Pipp had struck out Doc Cook returned to his old-time form when he beat out a hit that went to McBride. Hartzell brought him leisurely home by rolling one almost down the straightaway sign in centrefield, and himself managed to get to the plate without great difficulty.

Shaw was allowed to remain in the box for the rest of the inning, and then Hopper, who first broke into fame because of a story about a bird dog and a trade that sent it to the mound for the balance of the game. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, cf.	3	1	2	2	0
F'lp'h, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	1	5	1
Cook, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
H'tz'l, lf.	4	1	1	5	0
Peck'gh, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Sw'ney, c.	3	0	0	2	1
W'hop, p.	4	0	1	0	3
Total.	30	4	7	27	10

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Con'ly, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Foster, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Shanks, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Milan, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
Gandil, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Neff, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
Henry, c.	3	0	0	6	0
McB'e, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Shaw, p.	1	0	1	1	2
*Mosiler	1	0	0	0	0
Hoper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Willis	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	1	7	24	8

*Batted for Shaw in seventh inning.

†Batted for Hopper in ninth inning.

‡Batted for Cuper in ninth inning.

Error—Maisel.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Shaw, Pipp. Three-base hit—Milan. Home run—Hartzell. Earned runs—New York, 4; Washington, 1. Double plays—Peckinpaugh and Pipp; Gandil, McBride and Gandil. Left on bases—New York, 10; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 4; off Hopper, 4; off Warhop, 3. Hits—Off Shaw, 6 in 6 innings; off Hopper, 1 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Warhop, 2; by Shaw, 5; by Hopper, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

Two Games for Red Sox.

BOSTON, June 30.—Boston won twice from Philadelphia, 10 to 5, and 10 to 7. Each game was marked by free hitting and pitching, after Pitcher was driven from the box. Scores:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	2	6	0
Wag'r, 2b.	5	1	2	2	0
R'ers, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0
Sp'ker, cf.	3	2	2	5	0
Scott, ss.	3	2	2	5	0
Gainer, 1b.	4	1	3	3	0
J'vrin, ss.	4	0	1	0	2
Lewis, lf.	5	1	1	5	0
G'd'r, 3b.	2	2	2	2	1
C'gan, c.	1	1	0	3	1
Thomas, c.	1	1	1	0	0
Foster, p.	0	1	0	1	1
Collins, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*H'iltzel	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	10	14	27	4

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Str'k, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Walsh, lf.	5	1	2	4	0
Sch'g, 3b.	5	1	2	0	3
Lajoie, 2b.	5	1	2	2	3
McI's, 1b.	4	2	2	7	0
Lapp, c.	3	1	1	3	1
H'ner, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Harr, p.	5	1	1	0	1
Haas, p.	1	1	0	0	1
Bush, p.	2	0	1	0	1
W. D's, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Malone	0	1	0	0	0
‡H. Davis.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	40	4	12	24	12

*Batted for Foster in fourth inning.

†Batted for Lapp in eighth inning.

‡Batted for Bush in eighth inning.

Errors—Wagner, Rodgers, Speaker, Carrigan.

Philadelphia	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	..—10

Two-base hits—Lapp, McInnis. Three-base hits—Schang, Gainer. Home run—Gardner. Stolen bases—Schang, Wood, Speaker, Gainer. Sacrifice hit—Speaker. Sacrifice flies—Mc-Innis, H. Davis, Gainer, Janvrin. Double play—Kouf, Lajoie, and McInnis. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Haas, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Foster, 1. Hits—Off Haas, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Bush, 10 in 5 2-3 innings; off W. Davis, 3 in 1 inning; off Foster, 6 in 4 innings; off Collins, 6 in 5 innings. Struck out—By Bush, 2; by Haas, 1; by Foster, 5. Wild pitches—Haas, Bush. Passed ball—Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	1	1	2	0
Wag'r, 2b.	3	2	1	3	1
Sp'ker, cf.	3	2	2	1	0
G'ner, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
H'lit'l, 1b.	4	2	2	14	0
J'vrin, ss.	5	0	2	1	3
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
G'dner, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Cady, c.	5	1	2	2	2
Pen'k, p.	0	1	1	0	0
Foster, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Wood, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total.	34	10	14	27	12

| PHILADELPH

CARTER WINS JUNIOR METROPOLITAN GOLF TITLE THIRD TIME—TENNIS

CARTER WINS THIRD JUNIOR GOLF TITLE

Fine Record for Nassau Boy, Who Will Advance to Senior Class.

Philip Van Gelder Carter of Nassau achieved an enviable record and one that ought to stand for many years when he won his third consecutive junior Metropolitan golf championship yesterday on the course of the Garden City Golf Club. The youngster brought his junior career to a triumphant close by defeating Reginald M. Lewis of Wykagyl in the final round in a close see-saw match that was not decided until they had played nineteen holes. Carter will be 20 years old in a few months, which will put him in the senior class. He belongs there.

There was no stopping him in the morning when he faced Archie McIlwaine, the Yale freshman, in the semi-final round. The young collegian had beaten him at medal play in the first round, so just to show that that was an accident Carter played the first nine holes at par with the exception of the fourth, which is a par 5. Carter did it in four. He had McIlwaine 4 down at the turn, and by halving the tenth and twelfth holes and winning the eleventh and thirteenth captured the match at 6 up and 5 to play. McIlwaine was fairly carried off his feet and never had a chance.

Carter played his best golf in this round. His 37 for the first nine holes was one under par and he kept on playing after the match was won in the hope of equaling the par of 74 for the full course. When he reached the eighteenth tee he had two strokes to do it. His drive over the pond dropped on the green, but not within striking distance of the hole, so Carter gave it up.

Lewis had almost as easy a time disposing of Howard Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, in the semi-final round by 5 up and 4 to play, and he and Carter seemed primed for the battle of their lives when they teed up in the afternoon.

After halving the first at four, the young Wykagyl crack jumped into an early lead by taking a three on the short second. Carter's drive was over the green into the sand pit, which cost him two strokes before holing out in five. Carter lost a chance to even matters on the next by missing a six-foot putt, and they halved it at five. Then Lewis dropped two shots trying to get out of the road in the fourth, taking seven for the hole to Carter's five. That squared the account and the champion made it two up by taking the fifth and sixth. In the latter, Lewis pulled his tee shot and sent the ball into the bunker to the left of the green, but a beautiful mashie put him on the green with a chance to break even for a four. His second putt, however, rolled past the cup.

Carter could not stay in the fair green on the seventh, and this combined with wretched putting gave him a six for the hole, which his opponent took at 4. A topped drive and a fozzled second shot made Carter a poor four on the green in the sixth, so that Lewis took this easily with another four. That squared the score, and they reached the turn even up, breaking even with fours on the ninth.

Both youngsters were playing for all they were worth, though they tried hard to conceal it. It was "Good shot, Reg" and "Good shot, Phil" every time a ball was hit, much to the amusement of Chairman George Barnes of the Tournament Committee, who thought it would be a good deal more interesting if Carter and Lewis would let the gallery know what they were really thinking.

On the tenth, Carter made it one up by a beautiful short approach out of the tall grass which rolled into the hole for a 3. Lewis came near doing the same trick on the next, but had to be satisfied with a 4, which was sufficient to win. He seemed in a fair way to make it 1 up on the next, as he reached the green in 2 to Carter's 3. The champion, however, holed out in 1, and they took 4 apiece.

Fortune again favored Carter on the long 513-yard thirteenth hole. After a miserable topped drive and a weak second shot, the champion got off a long brassie and reached the green in 4 on a long mashie approach. Lewis's third shot was over the green, and in the ditch so that he could do no better than break even with six. He had his chance at last on the next, however, when Carter missed a two-foot putt, which made Lewis 1 up, but on the fifteenth Lewis did the same thing and again the champion drew up on even terms.

Lewis's desire got the better of him on the next and he swung so hard in his second shot that the head of his brassie flew off. The ball, however, landed on the green, and they halved the hole with fours. The seventeenth went to Carter rather easily, Lewis driving wildly and missing a short putt.

With only one more hole to go, the championship was within Carter's grasp when Lewis holed out a fifteen-foot putt for a 3 on the eighteenth, Carter taking four. This tied the score once more, and the match was continued on the first hole. Lewis sliced a long drive here into the sand pit, while Carter topped his into the bunker, but the ball rolled to one side and enabled him to make the green on a long approach. Lewis also got out of trouble with a high shot from the pit which landed on the green. It looked like an easy four for both, but Lewis misjudged a short putt and took five, which gave Carter the match. The card:

Par out	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—38
Carter out	4	5	5	5	4	4	6	6	4—43
Lewis out	4	3	6	5	5	5	4	4	4—41
Par in	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	3—36—74
Carter in	3	5	4	6	5	4	4	4	3—38—82
Lewis in	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	6	3—40—81

Extra Hole—Carter 4; Lewis, 5.

The prize in the second eight went to A. L. Pelrson, Jr., of Montclair, who defeated Alden Blanchard, Brooklawn, 3 up and 1 to play. Alan Eggers, Baltusrol, and Louis Werner, Jr., Fairview, were the winners in the third and fourth eights respectively. The 18-hole handicap event was won by 14-year-old Joseph McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, the youngest player in the tourney, with 98, 21—77. The summary:

Championship Division.—Semi-Final Round—Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl, beat Howard W. Maxwell, Jr., Nassau, 5 and 4; Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat Archie McIlwaine, National, 6 and 5.
Final Round—Carter beat Lewis, 1 up, (19 holes.)
Second Eight.—Semi-Final Round—Alden Blanchard, Brooklawn, beat Harold Downey, Canoe Brook, 1 up; A. L. Pelrson, Jr., Montclair, beat Devereux Emmet, Jr., National, 4 and 3.
Final Round—Pelrson beat Blanchard, 2 and 1.
Third Eight.—Semi-Final Round—Alan Eggers, Baltusrol, beat Ensign Conklin, Scarsdale, 3 and 2; F. W. Arnold, Jr., Montclair, beat John D. Beals, Jr., Wykagyl, 6 and 5.
Final Round—Eggers beat Arnold, 3 and 1.
Fourth Eight.—Semi-Final Round—Louis Werner, Jr., Fairview, beat Martin Schreiber, unattached, 1 up, (19 holes); Edward L. Rohdenberg, unattached, beat Benjamin Siegel, Woodmere, 3 and 7.
Final Round—Werner beat Rohdenberg, 3 and 2.
Handicap Event.—Won by Joseph G. McMahon, Sleepy Hollow, 98, 21—77; tie for second between Ensign Conklin, Scarsdale, 95, 16—79, and Eugene C. Stevens, St. Andrew's, 90 11—79.

MASSACHUSETTS OPEN GOLF

M. J. Brady of Wollaston Leader in First Day's Play with 144.

BROOKLINE, Mass., June 30.—With half of the seventy-two holes play of the Massachusetts open golf championship tournament completed today, M. J. Brady of Wollaston led the field with a score of 144, two strokes better than his nearest competitor, Walter C. Hagen of Rochester, former United States open champion. Gilbert Nicholls of Wilmington, Del., was third with 149, J. M. Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley fourth with 150, while Francis Ouimet, amateur champion, and Thomas L. McNamara of Boston, who led all the professionals in the United States open competition at Baltusrol, were tied for fifth place with 151.

Brady's score of 71 in the second round was the best record for eighteen holes during the day of the sixty golfers, amateur and professional, who entered the competition. The following had scores under 161 for the two rounds, amateurs being indicated by an (*):

M. J. Brady, Wollaston, 72, 71—144; Walter C. Hagen, Rochester, 73, 73—146; Gilbert Nicholls, Wilmington, 77, 72—149; J. M. Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, 79, 71—150; *Francis Ouimet, Woodland, 74, 77—151; Thomas L. McNamara, Boston, 78, 73—151; Tom Kerrigan, Dedham, 77, 76—153; Louis Teller, Canoe Brook, 78, 75—153; George Bowden, Tedesco, 75, 78—153; A. E. Reid, Upper Montclair, 79, 76—155; Tom Anderson, Montclair, 75, 80—155; T. J. Doyle, Myopia, 76, 81—157; Fred McLeod, Columbia, 78, 79—157; Wilfred Reid, Seaview, 80, 78—158; *P. W. Whittmore, the Country Club, 79, 80—159; Orren A. Terry, Belmont, 80, 79—159; T. R. Fuller, Hatherly, 82, 78—160; C. H. Hoffener, Woodbury, 79, 81—160; *S. K. Stern, Tatnuck, 80, 80—160; Alex Campbell, Baltimore, 85, 75—160.

Scores of some of the other well-known professionals were: Matt Campbell, the Country Club, 165; A. J. Sanderson, Boulogne, France, 162; Alex Ross, Brae Burn, former national champion, 164, and E. K. McCarthy, Florida, 165. Jesse H. Guilford, the Bellevue amateur, had a card of 163.

*Amateurs.

Advertisers Golf at Hot Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 30.—Seventy-seven golfers were on the links by 10 o'clock this morning to play in the first match round for men and women of the annual tournament of the American Golf Association of Advertising Interests. Showers fell intermittently, but the round was finished by 1 o'clock, and the afternoon was free for friendly games. The results:

First Sixteen.—Don M. Parker, Garden City, beat Z. T. Miller, Apawamis, 2 and 1; A. C. G. Hammesfahr, Bronxville, beat F. H. Sisson, Dunwoodie, 3 and 2; Lee Maxwell, New York, beat R. R. Mamlok, Fox Hills, 2 up; A. H. Johnson, New York, beat W. C. McMillan, Scarsdale, 3 and 2; L. A. Hamilton, New York, beat A. J. Watson, Dunwoodie, 3 and 1; W. F. Wood, Virginia Country Club, beat H. P. Lewis, Merrimack Valley, 1 up; A. K. Oliver, Allegheny, beat E. M. Hoopes, Wilmington Country Club, 3 and 2.

Second Sixteen.—R. L. Whitton, Beverly Country Club, beat D. F. Sawin, 3 and 2; H. E. Spaulding, Dunwoodie, beat H. R. Mallison, New York, 1 up; L. Young, Jr., Des Moines Golf Club, beat W. D. Lashar, Brooklawn Country Club, 4 and 3; B. D. Butler, Exmoor Country Club, beat H. H. Treadwell, Dunwoodie, 1 up; F. A. Sperry, Westward, beat G. D. Jones, Himsdale, 2 up; J. C. Martin, Huntingdon Valley, beat T. E. Conklin, 1 up; A. L. Alden, Wannamoissett, beat A. R. Gardner, Dunwoodie, 1 up; H. C. Milholland, Oakmont, beat F. W. Nye, Dunwoodie, 2 up, (17 holes.)

Third Sixteen.—F. S. Smith, Westward, beat A. S. Moore, North Fork, 1 up; W. S. Foster, Youngstown, beat S. R. McKelvie, Lincoln Country, 2 and 1; F. L. Rogan beat R. Trier, Fox Hills, 5 and 3; F. E. Mann, Chicago, beat W. Campbell, 5 and 3; C. S. Collette, Midlothian, beat J. Barber, New York, 4 and 3; George A. Schofield, Chicago, beat G. H. Ault, Stoke Poges, 1 up; E. F. Meyer, Whetley Hills, beat R. R. Whitman, Highland Park, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Fourth Sixteen.—Edward Rode, Dunwoodie, beat H. E. Green, 5 and 4; G. N. Oliver, beat J. F. Matteson, 3 and 1; G. Sullivan, Westmoreland, beat J. P. Wallace, Des Moines, 4 and 3; C. R. Suthpen, Oakmont, beat E. B. Meredith, Des Moines, 3 and 1; D. S. Flood, Chicago, beat I. A. Klein, New York, 2 up; J. M. Thorset, New York, beat W. C. Izor, New York, 5 and 4; R. R. Reed, Englewood, beat G. S. Osborne, Chicago, 4 and 3; A. G. Carter, Fort Worth, beat W. S. Bird, Scarsdale, 1 up.

Thirteen players took part in the first round of match play for women, three of whom won by default.

Racing Automobilists at Brighton.

Three more drivers who are to participate in the auto races at the Brighton Beach race track Monday afternoon and evening arrived in the city yesterday, making twelve speed motorists in all ready for the various events. All the drivers must be on hand by Saturday night to receive their numbers and positions in the contests. All of the fifteen events scheduled are filled. As every car and driver entered wishes to start in the big 100-mile sweepstakes, worth $5,000, the management has decided to allow the twelve fastest cars to go in this classic, which means that all the drivers will have to take part in the elimination trials.

White Uses Up Sparring Partners.

Charlie White has issued a call for fresh sparring partners. The four lightweights who joined his quarters to prepare him for his bout on Saturday night against Freddie Welsh at the Brighton Beach race track, are laid up for repairs, and White's manager now wants welterweights, as the boys in his own class cannot stand the terrific hitting of the Chicago lightweight.

PELL AND BEHR WIN TENNIS TITLE

Middle States Championship Goes to Title Holders Three Sets to One.

The Middle States lawn tennis championship tournament was brought to a close yesterday on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain, N. J., when Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., and C. Frederick Watson in the challenge round for the men's doubles title three sets to one by the score of 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4. The match was replete with deuce games which were required to bring about a decision, and it was only by the superior court generalship of the winning combination that accomplished the defeat of Bull and Watson.

The title-holders started off in the first set with a run of five straight games when their opponents rallied and captured the next two on the service of Pell, but fell down on the eighth game and scored but two aces. The second set varied very little from the first, and the champions apparently held their opponents safe. They did not force the issue until the fourth game when Bull and Watson succeeded in breaking the run. The rally brought them success in the fifth session and they carried through their excellent combination work for a second victory.

The third set found the Crescent Athletic Club man at his best. His lobs seemed to worry Pell and Behr, and by the net work of his partner, they captured the set 6—2.

For a time it appeared as if the challengers would win the third game. They carried their opponents to the score of four-all, when Pell and Behr rallied and captured the set and match. The summary:

FIRST SET.

Pell and Behr	4	6	4	5	4	5	2	4—	34—6
Bull and Watson	1	4	0	3	0	7	4	2—	21—2

SECOND SET.

Pell and Behr	4	4	8	7	4	7	4	2—	44—6
Bull and Watson	1	2	6	9	0	9	0	4—	31—3

THIRD SET.

Pell and Behr	6	4	6	1	4	3	1	7—	32—2
Bull and Watson	8	2	8	4	1	5	4	9—	41—6

FOURTH SET.

Pell and Behr	2	4	1	5	2	6	6	4—	36—6
Bull and Watson	4	1	4	8	4	4	4	2—	31—4

Totals—Pell and Behr, 13 sets, 20 games, 146 aces; Watson and Bull, 1 set, 15 games, 125 aces.

Tennis Doubles on Riverside Courts.

Mrs. Rosenthal and Mrs. Strauss won the round-robin tennis tournament played on the courts of the Riverside Tennis Club yesterday by defeating in the final round Mrs. H. Haas and Miss Harris by the score of 6—2, 6—1. Several interesting matches were played during the tournament, several of which required extra sets to reac ha decision.

Malba F. C. Golf and Tennis.

An interesting schedule of golf and tennis tournaments has been arranged for the season by the Malba Field Club of Malba, L. I. The June handicap tournament for the lowest net golf score will be played off July 5 for the cup donated by Robert M. McMullen, Chairman of the Greens Committee.

The club has donated two cups for the Scotch foursome to be played on July 5 and the Board of Governors will give a cup for the low golf score of the season. Gardner White, who has been elected an honorary member by the club, will represent the club in all golf tournaments. I. J. Merritt, President, has donated four cups, two for women and two for men, for the golf and tennis tournaments respectively. The handicaps for the golf competition for the President's Cup will be based on the scores turned in for the June handicap. The final match will be played off Labor Day. The preliminary tennis tournament to establish the handicaps for the President's Cups will be played July 3 and 5, with elimination matches every Saturday and the finals on Labor Day. All four cups remain in the custody of the club, each with the annual winner's name engraved thereon, until it has been won three times by the same member, when it becomes his property.

Smith and Weinert Confident.

The heavyweight boxing show which Manager John Weismantel will present tonight at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, has aroused fully as much interest in local sporting circles as if a championship bout was to be decided. Gunboat Smith and Charley Weinert will be the principals in the main event. Both men have trained faithfully and are fit and ready for the bout. Weinert is extremely confident that he will outpoint his heavy-fisted rival, and the "Gooner" is of the opinion that he will score a victory by the K O route. The first bout will be staged promptly at 8:30 P. M.

Asks Tener to Punish Evers.

Steve Herschberger of 565 Broadway has addressed a letter of protest to President John K. Tener of the National League, asking for an official investigation of the affair at the Polo Grounds on Monday, when Johnny Evers became involved in a wordy combat with several men sitting in a box behind the Boston players' bench. Herschberger calls on Mr. Tener for redress for the vile remarks alleged to have been used, and says: "The game is certainly suffering from enough angles without driving away from the grounds business men who daily go because they still have a love for the game."

LONG ISLAND TENNIS.

Two Players Reach Semi-final Round for the Singles Championship

With the defeat of Frederick G. Anderson, the playing through title-holder, competition in the Long Island tennis championship assumed an open aspect yesterday. Two players reached the semi-final round on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club of Brooklyn while the play in the lower half of the draw leaves the tournament in an uncertain stage.

Ralph Baggs was at his best when he defeated Allen Behr in straight sets at 6—2, 6—3, and S. Howard Voshell was not extended to win from W. C. Holt at 6—2, 6—2. This pair will face each other in the upper half of the draw while in the lower, Louis Graves and G. A. L. Dionne will be opponents in the first of the semi-finals, and M. Goldman and Charles Chambers will be the opponents in the second section of the draw.

Goldman came through in his round with an easy victory over Ogilvie in straight sets, while Chambers played in surprising form and eliminated Benjamin M. Phillips, the New York Tennis Club veteran at 6—4, 6—2. The victory of Chambers displayed some of the best tennis of the day. The chop shots of the Kings County veteran proved the undoing of his opponent and his victory was the result of clever placement shots and excellent judgment.

In the doubles, which were started yesterday, Frederick G. Anderson and his son, Frederick C. Anderson, won an interesting match from R. V. Lake and F. G. Ogilvie in straight sets at 6—2, 8—6. The summary:

Long Island Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—W. T. Holt defeated Dr. W. H. Ross, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5; M. Goldman defeated F. B. Ogilvie, 6—2, 6—2; Charles Chambers defeated B. M. Phillips, 6—4, 6—2.
Fifth Round—Ralph Baggs defeated Allen Behr, 6—2, 6—3; S. Howard Voshell defeated W. T. Holt, 6—2, 6—2.
Men's Doubles.—First Round—H. S. Henry and R. B. Gatcomb defeated W. Young and Gallon, 6—4, 6—2; W. L. Colwell and F. Chapman defeated A. E. Ranney and Dr. W. H. Ross, 6—4, 6—2; Frederick G. Anderson and Frederick C. Anderson defeated R. V. Lake and F. G. Ogilvie, 6—2, 8—6.

SCHOOLBOYS REACH FINALS.

Treanor and Gildersleeve to Decide Staten Island Tennis Title.

Paul Treanor and Gordon Gildersleeve qualified for the final round of the junior tennis championship of Staten Island yesterday on the courts of the Clifton Tennis Club at Arochan. Treanor, who is the interscholastic champion of West Virginia, defeated Walter Hanlon, Curtis High School, in the semi-final round, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1, and Gildersleeve won from George Zabriskie at 6—3, 3—6, 15—13.

Both matches in the semi-final round required an extra set to reach a decision, but the Gildersleeve-Zabriskie contest brought out the best tennis of the tournament. Gildersleeve started an aggressive attack on his opponent and captured the first set, 6—3. Zabriskie made a number of clever placement shots in the second set and equaled the score, after he third set reached 5 all the youngsters played an even game, each winning his own service until the twenty-seventh game, when Gildersleeve broke through after a long rally and captured the match.

In the contest between Treanor and Hanlon the contestants played a back court game, but the former outgeneraled his opponent, and after losing the first set rallied and qualified for the finals. The summary:

Staten Island Junior Championship Singles.—Fourth Round—Walter Hanlon defeated Gilbert Parmelee, 6—0, 9—7; Gordon Gildersleeve defeated Augustine Healy, 10—8, 8—6.
Semi-final Round—Paul Treanor defeated Walter Hanlon, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1; Gordon Gildersleeve defeated George Zabriskie, 6—3, 8—6, 15—13.
Consolation.—Third Round—Peter Vischer defeated Ned Rawson, 6—0, 2—6, 7—5; Austin Doyle defeated Shamus Kelly, 6—0, 6—0; Gerald Donaldson defeated Douglas Lynch, 6—0, 6—0.
Semi-final Round—Peter Vischer defeated Austin Doyle, 6—3, 6—3; Gerald Donaldson defeated Cecil Donaldson, 7—5, 6—1.

Rain Stops Clay Court Tennis.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 30.—An all-night downpour of rain, which continued today, put the clay courts of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association out of condition, so that the national clay court championship tournament was temporarily checked, no matches being played. Late in the day, however, the rain ceased, the sun appeared, and the indications were favorable for a resumption of play tomorrow. George M. Church of Princeton, the intercollegiate champion, and N. W. Niles of Boston have fought their way to the semi-finals in singles, while R. Norris Williams, Harvard, and Dean Mathey, West Side, teammates, will contest with each other to decide who shall join Church and Niles. The other players for the semi-finals will depend on the match between J. C. Castle, Pittsburgh, and F. C. Inman, West Side, in the fifth round, and the winner of that match and W. M. Washburn, West Side, in the sixth round.

The Castle-Inman match in the fifth round of the men's singles was put on tonight, after the officials had called off all play for the day, and Castle defeated the West Side player, 6—8, 4—6, 6—4.

Courtney's Condition Unchanged.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 30.—Coach Charles E. Courtney, confined in a local hospital with a fractured skull, spent a restful night, but his condition remained unchanged today.

M'LOUGHLIN SAYS 'DON'T IMITATE ME'

Star of the Davis Cup Tennis Matches Writes a Book About His Game.

"Don't try to be a second McLoughlin," is the substance of Maurice E. McLoughlin's advice to beginners in his book, "Tennis as I Play It," published by the George H. Doran Company. This is McLoughlin's first book, but, unlike those of former champions, it lays down few hard and fast rules for those who would be experts. As R. Norris Williams 2d, national singles champion, remarks in the preface, "It is really like having a friendly conversation with him after a match."

McLoughlin's view is that there are right ways to play tennis and wrong ways to play tennis. That his style has made him a great player is not used as an argument for others to play the McLoughlin way. "Tennis ability is natural, not artificial," he writes. "When one has mastered the essentials of the game he should then fall easily and gracefully into the style that comes to him naturally. Many a beginner has been spoiled by a desire to pursue methods that certain authorities have advised rather than those in which he personally would be likely to become more proficient.

"To the youngster taking up the game," he says, "imitation of the proper method is important to his development. A boy is imitative. In everything he does he is unconsciously trying to emulate an older person. This is particularly true in sports. I can remember being vividly impressed by the beauty of the expert tennis exemplified by certain top-notchers. I was ambitious to learn the proficiency of their strokes and I endeavored to imitate them." The more successful you are at imitation, McLoughlin writes, the more your own individuality will enter into your playing. And individuality is the thing that counts most in tennis, he believes.

McLoughlin devotes much space to discussion of his cannon ball serving. He calls it the American twist service, and points out that it has helped to revolutionize the game by making the service an offensive stroke instead of a way of getting the ball into play. Speed has consequently become the chief factor in tennis.

McLoughlin has a word of warning for imitators, however. The cannon ball service requires tremendous physical exertion, and should not be attempted unless the player can stand the strain. One of the most important things to consider is control of your service.

Norman E. Brooks and William A. Larned are cited as great servers because they had absolute control of the ball and could place it wherever they wanted with whatever speed they desired. McLoughlin confesses that, after he had mastered his serve, he had to modify it to acquire more forward speed and less of the break of the American twist. The backhand is another stroke that has become an offensive play through American methods, says McLoughlin. He praises T. R. Pell for developing this stroke, and calls him the greatest back-hander in the game.

Never play when you are not in the humor for it, or when you feel stale and exhausted, is his advice. "If a player would only form the habit of always stopping when there is still a desire left for more, it would aid him beyond anything else I can imagine," he says. McLoughlin advocates no system of training for tournaments. He advises eating simple food and believes a person must decide for himself what diet and hours of sleep are best. He himself neither smokes nor drinks. He believes this abstinence makes conditioning easier.

McLoughlin thinks that American women ought to play better tennis. One reason why California women excel is because they take the courts against men. That is the best thing they can do to improve their games. But the chief trouble with American women, McLoughlin believes, is that they play less for the sake of the game and more for effect. In England women attain the highest tennis standard. There it is "a matter of greater concern to the average girl to acquire a forehand like that of Mrs. Chambers than is the question whether a blue or a pink silk sweater sets her off more becomingly on the court."

STANFORD SHELL STRANDED

Poughkeepsie Citizens Raise Fund to Send Boat Home.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 30.—When Leland Stanford Junior University's crew, which finished second to Cornell in the 'Varsity four-mile race and made history here Monday, left Highland for a sightseeing trip in the East before returning to the Pacific Coast, the shell was stowed away in the Columbia University boathouse. The shell, it was expected, would remain there until Stanford University raised money sufficient to pay its shipping expenses back to the Pacific Coast.

Tonight a committee headed by Mayor D. W. Wilbur was formed and work has already been started in raising the necessary money to insure the boat's shipment to the coast.

On the committee with the Mayor are ex-Mayor William H. Frank, the Hon. Peter H. Troy, the Hon. G. W. L. Spratt, John J. King, former Assemblyman John A. Kelly, A. Stewart Garland, Charles Van Schaick, and Thomas E. Allen.

Although the athletic association of

Breeding Bureau Offers Prizes.

In no portion of the State of New York is more attention paid to the breeding of fine horses than in the famous Genesee Valley. The breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club, which has had stallions in the Genesee country for many years, announced on Saturday that four additional horses had been secured for the region and would stand at the home of Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Ashantee, Avon, Livingston County.

That there will be no cessation in the prosecution of the work of the breeding bureau is shown by the policy outlined by the committee, of which F. K. Sturgis is Chairman, which announced the following special prizes on Saturday last:

"The Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club offers special premiums of $50 for the best foals of 1915, as sired by its Breeding Bureau stallions. Such prizes are offered through the agricultural societies or horse shows of the counties in which these stallions are doing stud duty. These prizes are divided $25 to first, $15 to second, and $10 to third.

"The Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club will also offer a special Futurity prize of $400—$250 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third—for the best yearlings as shown at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, in 1916."

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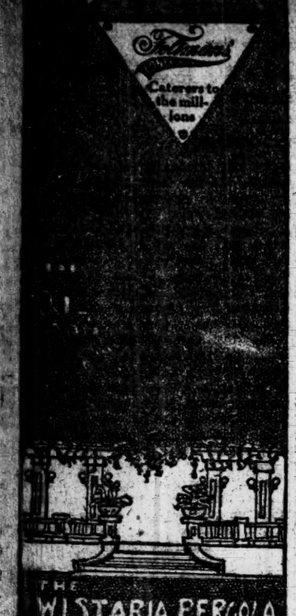

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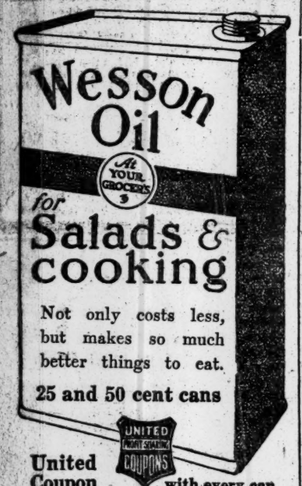

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.

SUBMARINE WARFARE CONTINUES.

It is most devoutly to be hoped that the Imperial Government is in a position to assure our Government without delay that the act of the German submarine U-38 in torpedoing the British steamer Armenian with Americans on board was without orders or sanction from responsible authority and that it is not to be considered as a part of the present war policy of the German Government. The destruction of the lives of American citizens in this manner is an act most ill-timed and deplorable, coming as it does a few days before the expected delivery of the German reply to our latest firm protest against these lawless methods of warfare.

If the commander of the submarine U-38 acted under orders and with the authority of his Government we could view the deed in no other light than as a defiance of the United States and as notice in advance that Germany was resolved to pay no heed to our repeated protests and that she flouted our warning that we should hold her to strict accountability for acts which have now been so many times repeated that in default of a prompt and adequate disclaimer we should be compelled to regard them as evidence of a continuing policy not to be abandoned or modified because of anything we have said or may do. Inasmuch as we have notified Germany that it cannot expect us to omit any word or act necessary for the maintenance of our rights and the protection of our citizens, persistence in the inhuman methods we have complained of would be plain notice to us that the dispatch of further notes upon the subject would be futile and that the time had come for a consideration of other measures.

We have the firmest confidence that no such construction is to be placed upon this latest act of Germany's submarine warfare. It would be out of all keeping with our well-founded belief that the awaited reply to our note of June 9 will be altogether friendly in tone and will express the earnest wish of the German Government to meet our demands in a spirit of reasonable compliance. The recent marked change in German press discussions of the position of the American Government and of the American people, the assurances from sources deserving credit that the Imperial Government itself is sincerely desirous of continued friendly relations with us and the avoidance during the many weeks that have elapsed since the destruction of the Lusitania of attacks upon vessels carrying American passengers, all these and other noteworthy evidences of a friendly disposition at Berlin would go for naught. We cannot believe that the commander of submarine U-38 was acting in pursuance of orders, at least of orders that represent the intention of the Imperial Government. There is, of course, the possibility that such orders may have issued from high naval authority, for there have been many rumors of a conflict of opinion between the civil authorities of the Government and the head of the navy. But whatever may be the explanation, we believe the destruction of the Armenian will be disclaimed with expressions of condemnation and regret that will be in harmony with the friendly tone which we fully expect will characterize the forthcoming note.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The Federal Reserve Board, through Mr. HARDING, calls attention to the fact that the gold we sent to Canada has already been returned, and with it enough more, received and in sight, to make a total of $150,000,000 before September. It is singular that domestic exchange has been almost as unfavorable to New York as the foreign exchange has been favorable. Since the first of the year the local banks have gained from the interior $120,289,000, against last year's $283,867,000. The difference is a rough approximation of loss on the domestic exchange equal to the gain on the gold import movement.

This is all the more surprising because in times of superabundant funds there is a tendency to congestion in the centres. It would seem that this year the funds have been kept in the interior more than is customary. It is certain that they have been loaned at home freely, and at lower rates than is usual. That is what the Federal Reserve system was designed to accomplish, and it may have been assisted in accomplishing it by the conditions of the war, which upset all calculations based on ordinary conditions. Who can say whether the gold imports kept money in the interior, and whether if there had been no war there would have been the usual flow of funds to New York?

MENDACIOUS PROPAGANDA.

Writing from the army headquarters of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, the correspondent of THE TIMES says:

> The surgeons had a very special grievance, alleging that the French were using poisonous American shells and that in many cases even slight wounds resulted in terrible infection, causing quick death. * * * The surgeons had all read the sensational advertisement of alleged poisonous shells by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company, which was published in an American trade paper and made the rounds of the entire German press.

So that is the final consumption of pro-German propaganda conducted in the United States! If it were not pathetic it would be diabolical. In The American Machinist on May 6 last, the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company advertised a machine for producing high explosive shells. The first third of the advertising matter was technical. Beginning then in a new style, it continued:

> We are going to say a little more—something which might be interesting. The following is a description of the thirteen and eighteen pound high explosive shells which are now being used so extensively in the war to replace common shrapnel.
>
> The material is high in tensile strength and VERY SPECIAL and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces upon the explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is similar to the shrapnel shell, but it differs, in that two explosive acids are used to explode the shell in the large cavity. The combination of these two acids causes terrific explosion, having more power than anything of its kind yet used. Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding, and wounds caused by means of them mean death in terrible agony within four hours, if not attended to immediately.
>
> You will note first that all this refers not to a shell produced or possible to be produced by a Cleveland Automatic Machine Company tool; it "is a "description of the thirteen and "eighteen pound high explosive shells "which are now being used so ex-"tensively to replace common shrap-"nel." There is no direct statement as to where, if anywhere at all, such shells are produced. There is only the association of ideas. The advertisement attracted a great deal of attention at once. The publishers of The American Machinist said they had received the copy through an agent, who confirmed its authenticity; they added that while the paper was still in press the representative of a well-known German propagandist appeared in their office requesting to know for sure whether such an advertisement was going to be printed. He had a copy of it in his possession. The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company has said that the matter about poisonous shells was included in their advertising copy by a misunderstanding.
>
> The thing was a hoax, diabolically planned for purposes of propaganda, that is to say, with intent beforehand to create the impression among the prejudiced and unintelligent, here and in Germany, that American toolmakers were advertising in the trade papers to sell war munitions makers automatic machines for producing an utterly abominable shell. And having procured such an advertisement to be printed, knowing its implications to be preposterous and hideously false, those propagandists first reproduced it in anonymous letters distributed broadcast in this country (several were received by THE TIMES), and then in the press of Germany.
>
> That German surgeons, having read the reprint from the advertising columns of The American Machinist, began to recognize the pathological effects of bacteria or toxic compounds imagined by some miracle to have survived the intense heat of a high explosive is not amazing, for two reasons, one of which is that the German mind has infinite resources for deceiving itself; but that the intelligence of official and scientific Germany should allow dangerous prejudice to be created by sheer invention is at least discouraging. Germany boasts of her proficiency in chemical science. Well, there is not a chemist in the German Empire who does not know scientifically that the kind of shell described in The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company's advertisement is physically and chemically impossible, unless the Germans themselves and alone have discovered a new abomination. Therefore one can be absolutely certain that the propagandists who invented this piece of subtle mendacity and gave it a start with the truth may be unable to overcome knew the immoral nature of their own work. It gives us a better understanding of German propaganda at all. That is something gained. But in the meantime whose business shall it be to assert the truth in Germany?

THE SHIPPING BOOMERANG.

During the debate upon the La Follette Seamen's bill Senator WILLIAMS favored the bill because it legislated equality upon the ocean, foreign nations being compelled to adopt the new American standards. The Senator will hardly claim credit for this as an original thought at this time. No doubt he will waive priority in favor of the promoters of the bill. Their contention was that equality could be enforced in American ports and then by natural evolution in all ports. All seamen who entered American ports were to be free to repudiate agreements in other ports, and thus agreements in American ports would be the world's standard. In this manner the strangle hold of foreign shipowners was to be released, and Japan in particular would be driven from its increasing domination of the trade of the Pacific.

These are the ideas of Mr. FURUSETH, not of Senator WILLIAMS, and experience has shown them to be the opposite of truth, both in law and in fact. In terms the law is binding only upon American shipping. For it there is no escape. If it is unable to comply with the law it must surrender the seas to those able to live under the conditions of open competition. But there are avenues of escape for foreign shipping. The Seamen's law does not repeal existing statutes, and one of them exempts from inspection in certain respects shipping of nations whose laws "approximate" our own. All leading nations approximate our requirements. Italy, Russia, Spain, and Greece are the principal exceptions and are the only nations that will be required to raise their standards to the American, according to the law officers of the Department of Commerce. Other nations too numerous to specify will be exempt even from inspection. It is with the shipping of exempt nations that American shipping must compete.

Equally opposite to intention is the operation of the statute as matter of fact. Within a month four Japanese freighters have arrived in this port. Never before have the ships of this nation been seen here, and they come now for the same reason—or the converse of the reason—that the American lines are arranging to discontinue their crossing of the Pacific. The last arrival here is a fine boat, 9,000 tons, and turbine engines. The incident is illustrative, not exceptional. For example, the Panama Canal Record announces that the Peruvian Line will divert the Mantaro from the Peruvian coasting service to the route between Callao and Baltimore. She brings nitrates and is looking for a return cargo. If it is forthcoming the service is likely to be permanent and to increase according to the demand. In connection with the withdrawal of the Dollar Line there is an announcement worth attention. It is not only the vessels which are withdrawn, the company's headquarters are transferred to Vancouver and the business becomes Canadian.

It is another law which requires the trunk railways to dispose of their sixty-three steamships on the lakes, 180,000 tons, leaving about 100,000 tons to do the business. Some of these ships will go into the coasting trade, and some will go foreign, under other flags perhaps.

The facts surpass any comment regarding the manner in which our statutes aid our ocean commerce. The Journal of Commerce prints a series of illuminating interviews, from which one may be quoted. The sinking of the William P. Frye leaves only three ships of the great fleet which once belonged to the firm of A. & E. SEWALL of Bath, Me. SAMUEL SEWALL says that the family is through with American shipping. "There's no money in it, and we've "better use to make of what money "we have than to run ships for the "benefit of the labor unions and the "politicians."

BOND MARKET POINTERS.

At the city's bond sale the serials, with a maturity of fifteen years, sold higher than the fifty-year bonds. That was contrary to expectation. The difference was only that between .253 and .306 per cent., a mere fraction of 1 per cent., but it was established by the most expert opinion of the preferences of those to whom the bonds must be sold. Ordinary buyers do not calculate so closely in percentages, but they are firm in their preference for a near maturity. That is a characteristic of the recent bond markets in several countries. In England the war loan just floated has a comparatively near maturity, consols being altogether without due date. The French war loan also is repayable, contrary to the established French custom. The American way is to buy principal. The French way was to buy income. But recent sad experience has been that principal wasted faster than income was received. It would have been possible for several years to sell consols, or rentes, and live on the price received with a saving over not selling and living on the interest. Accordingly in both countries, and now it seems in this country, there has been an increasing disposition on the part of investors to require that their principal should be repaid to them.

It is not a sign of doubtful credit in the sense of doubt that the terms of the loan would be fulfilled, but it is a sign of a wish to be protected against market fluctuations. Experts know how to protect themselves by selling and rebuying, balancing premiums and discounts and getting the desired yield by close calculations. The ultimate consumers of bonds, the great investing class of the sort to whom bonds must be sold to stay sold, do not like premiums which they lose at maturity. They like discounts, but do not like to await distant maturities to realize them. This desire is especially strong in times like recent years, which have been characterized by rising yields, that is by falling prices. At such times each succeeding bargain is usually on better terms, and older bargains tend to deteriorate irrespective of the credit of the security.

In the month of June sales of municipal bonds have totaled over $100,000,000, and for six months of this year have been $285,080,808. The total for June is almost double last year's June, and the total for the first half of the year is second only to 1914. Yet it has not been a good time to float securities. The records of The Journal of Commerce show that the corporate financing of the year thus far has been "the smallest amount for any similar "period on record." The issues of miscellaneous corporations during June totaled only $67,054,500, hardly more than one-third of last year. Industrials have been able to borrow $10,918,500 more than last year, but neither railways nor industrials have been able to sell stocks in equal amount. The issues of railway bonds and notes have decreased this year, in the six months, by $168,000,000. The decrease of issues of all sorts, of all corporations, has been $314,026,200. The public borrowers have crowded the private borrowers, including the public utilities, away from the money trough. The contest between credit based upon profit, and upon returns buttressed by the taxing power, has been unequal. The preference for municipal securities may be in some degree a reflection of the distrust of corporate credit; the preference for a near maturity of a city bond is very largely a reflection of the distrust of the market's course.

It is a pity that this should be so. The excess of city issues is prejudicial to prosperity in several ways. It implies taxation, which precedes both profits and even private mortgage interest. And public expenditure is not as stimulating as private. For the most part public expenditure is nonproductive. Roads, sewers, water works are self-sustaining, at best, or are indispensable to the existence of community life. But private expenditure produces capital instead of consuming it. Railways and industrials by expending their resources produce expenditures by others. That is the way that good times are produced. At present railways and industrials, as the security market shows, are just existing, holding on until something turns up. It would be well if those who are doing their best to produce prosperity by laws would compare the financing of public and private credit for recent months, and learn its significance. So great a contrast must have a cause and a meaning. What are they, if not what is suggested?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Threatening School Vacations.

Only those of us who never were children, or who, if we did pass through that, on the whole, unhappy stage of existence, have forgotten it, will give instant and full approval to the current proposals largely to cut down, or even to cut out entirely, the well-established suspension of school activities in Summer. Others will be inclined, on first thought certainly, and on second probably, to recall vacation joys and the real or imagined benefits thereof, and to declare the suggested innovation both unwise and cruel.

With that condemnation every normal child will enthusiastically agree, and the number of sincerely dissenting teachers will not be large. Yet it is true that all of the more thoughtful students of educational problems have come to look at vacations, especially long vacations, with eyes either hostile or dubious, and the recognized authorities in this domain firmly assert that periods of idleness, instead of being good for children, are distinctly harmful, and that if schools were properly conducted the pupils would have no slightest need for what is wrongly called "rest."

Unquestionably the school plant and machinery that cost so much are used to so far from their full capacity as to enrage, if not appall, every economist and efficientist. Never "run" for more than a few hours a day, they are allowed to stand motionless for whole months in every year, and yet hardly a city in the land feels able to build schoolhouses as fast as it thinks they are needed, and almost everywhere the multitude of "part time" pupils is held to be a municipal reproach and humiliation.

If there must be school vacations, why should they be taken by all the teachers and all the children at the same time? That is not business, and it is not the custom in other producing establishments. A closer approach to continuous operation seems to be desirable.

Is "Honor" Again a Failure?

With something less than reason, perhaps, but certainly with something more than excuse, the fact that a second prisoner has violated by secret flight from Sing Sing the confidence which, in more than ordinary measure, had been placed in him, will be used as confirmation of both fears and hopes that prison management based on the "honor" of convicts is sure to fail.

It can be said, truthfully enough, to have failed in the case of the "trusty" SCALVO, just as it did in that of SPENCE, the other supposedly notable example of the new system's wonderful efficacy in developing good qualities in bad men. But the merits of a system, and especially of such a system as that introduced—not invented, remember—by Warden OSBORNE, cannot fairly be denied because of its failure to be invariably successful. No theology and no philosophy makes and keeps either virtuous or wise all who are subjected to its influences.

Mr. OSBORNE is testing his theories in conditions particularly difficult. Not only is the prison he rules a congeries of structures adapted for carrying out only the old purpose of making convicts physically and mentally miserable as punishment for their crimes, but he is getting sympathy and encouragement from only a small part of the public he is trying to serve, while the politicians whom his reforms have annoyed and inconvenienced stand constantly ready to exaggerate every mishap and blunder in the prison into conclusive proof that the Warden's whole plan is wrong.

The notion that he is "coddling" his charges—making them more comfortable and happy than is many an honest man outside—lends itself with fatal facility to exploitation by reckless humorists, and too often turns the constitutional conservative, always antagonistic to change of any kind, on general principles, into a lugubrious prophet of impending disaster. Really, the Warden is on trial, rather than the plan, for that has been working well for years in several other prisons. Both, however, will be vindicated if they have a measurably reformative effect on a considerable number of the prisoners, for nothing like that was ever accomplished in the old way.

And who, by the way, can severely blame the man who escapes from prison when he sees a chance to do it? Often a most foolish act, it is always a very "human" one.

Modern Novels Defended.

To what books, by whom written, have those correspondents of ours confined their reading who find in the fiction of these days evidences only of weakness and feminization? Surely not all the living authors prefer, as one critic charges, "to mince along through nurseries and boudoirs, through lanes of sickly sentiment, false optimisms, pleasant illusions, and impossible incidents." Whoever sticks to the "best sellers" might, indeed, get the impression that our romancers were uninterested in the realities and essentialities of human life, yet that is no more true now than all through the past of successes as ephemeral as they are noisy and glittering.

There are other books, and not a few, by both women and men. KIPLING's works are still in print, and, whatever else may be said about them, they do not "mince." One JOSEPH CONRAD, too, is still turning out stories long and short, and the scene of "Victory" would hardly be called a "boudoir." Then there is W. B. MAXWELL. Just at present he is hinting his lack of ladylike qualities by standing in a Flanders trench, but even stronger proof of his freedom from "sickly sentimentality" is to be found in "The Devil's Garden," "Mrs. Thompson," "In Cotton Wool," "The Guarded Flame," and another masterpiece or two—or three—or four—of his.

Purchasable still in bookshops, and even in department stores, are the works of Messrs. WELLS and BENNETT, of MAY SINCLAIR and EDITH WHARTON, of GERALDINE BONNER and SUSAN GLASPELL, of—but there! the list would be too long and this is no place for advertising all the books that ought to be best sellers and are only good ones. They are books that have not been "feminized," if that means devoted to illusions and impossibilities, and they certainly are "masculine" enough for anybody, if that means the making of an honest attempt to see life as it is and to describe it fully and truthfully.

Literary giants do not abound nowadays, perhaps, but it is not for us to decide the stature of contemporary writers. We can see, however, if we will only look, that quite a large number of them are both tall and sturdy. Probably they would be more impressive if there weren't so many.

What Germany Drinks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much has been written of late regarding England's consumption of intoxicating beverages. Statistics show Germany's consumption, per capita, of distilled spirits (gin, corn brandy, &c.) to be greater than England's, and Germany's consumption of fermented liquors (beer, &c.) less, per capita, than England's.

MILTON J. FECH.

New York, June 29, 1915.

JULY.

Sweet June has gone with all her flowery train;
Her roses in the gardens droop and die,
And faint an echo comes—a parting strain
Of music sweet that tells where she passed by.

And lo! across the fields of ripening wheat,
And o'er the hills with fragrant clover red,
Where hum of bees comes drowsily and sweet,
Sun-crowned July comes slow with silent tread!

The sovereign sun in splendor now looks down,
Upon the ripening fullness of the year,
With glowing beams of light and heat that crown
The earth's fruition with their plenteous cheer.

The city swelters; on its pavements hot
Glows down the sun with fierce, unpitying rays;
In vain its many millions, polyglot,
Sigh for the coolness of dim, leafy ways!

On mountain, or on shore of sandy beach,
Or on the sea, with sails of winged yacht,
The pleasure-seekers throng and strive to reach
Surcease of heat and care by Summer brought.

But far in depths of inland country green,
The wild rose nods upon its drooping stem;
The heavy boughs of fruited orchards lean
And cooling dews at morn the meadows gem.

Forth to his labors goes the farmer blithe,
For ripened harvests wait the reaper's whirr,
And slow before the mower's whetted scythe
The long grass falls in swaths with soothing skirr.

At noon beneath the shade of leafy elm
The farmer rests in grateful, well-earned ease;
For king is he of all the fruitful realm
Which far and wide in ripened wealth he sees.

For July's sun, which to the city brings
Discomfort on the busy, shadeless street,
O'er the green country its effulgence flings
And turns to gold the ripening fields of wheat.

And so, O Royal Month, from Julius named,
A sovereign largess to the earth you bring
As when of old on Ceres' altar flamed
Thy richest gifts to the All-Nourishing!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

COLUMBIA'S PEACE SPIRIT.

A Definition of Its Independent Meaning and Moral Qualifications.

New York, June 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to have become a fashion among certain militarists to conclude no prophecy of our impending national doom without adding that Columbia University, through the vile influence of its students, will be responsible for it in the main. Excepting "A Cornellian," who briefly dismissed Columbia students with the label "milksop," these persons have not as yet aired their opinions through the columns of your excellent paper, but its international reputation and wide circulation among thinking people urges me to seek it as a medium for expressing another view of Columbia and Columbia men with respect to this question.

The most recent of such outbursts as I have indicated above comes from Richard Harding Davis, who, in an article published in a current issue of a popular magazine, refers to "the Columbia College infants, whose mothers did not train their boys to play with soldiers or to play football either."

That reference to football is unworthy, a cheap striving for effect. Any one desiring to be accurate could have learned that for the past ten years the students and younger alumni of Columbia have been leading the fight to have football replaced on their university's athletic calendar, and that last Winter this fight was won largely through the enthusiastic efforts of the present undergraduates—those rumored milksops and badly trained infants.

As for the anti-militaristic movement on the Columbia campus last Winter, while in no way connected with it, I believe I am sufficiently conversant with its origin and growth to discuss the accusations liberally flung at the heads of any and all Columbia men. The largest and probably the most cosmopolitan of our universities, it is natural that Columbia should have groups of students supporting every practice, prejudice, or propaganda current today in this country. That a considerable portion of its students expressed themselves as opposed to militarism for the United States is not surprising. A considerable portion of the American public is likewise opposed to militarism; thousands of these immigrated to this country to be rid of it.

I hold no brief for a turning of the other cheek; nor do I mean to belittle the dangers of unpreparedness. My private opinion of such grave questions is even less important than the all-too-public convictions of these authors of jingo lamentations and fictional invasions, writings infinitely more destructive to the cause of preparedness than all the petty connivings of incompetent Congressional committees reviled by Mr. Davis. I am writing in the interest of a great university unjustly maligned merely because the activities of certain of its students disagree with the copyrighted opinions of some military experts. I am writing to protest against a childish calling of names, a vilifying of those who do not happen to believe as you do. If the social and political sensitiveness of the students now at Columbia prompts them to take sides publicly on vital public questions, that is creditable to their university as an educational institution. It would seem to prove most conclusively that these students are not infants, nor a flock of human sheep—not a crowd of "rah-rah boys" to be swayed en masse by any cheer leader, however experienced in the arts of war or the cunning that eludes supposedly efficient and discriminating German firing squads. If through the symbolism of war-like toys Mr. Davis implied that any of the students at Columbia have been trained to be cowards, instructed in the fine points of treason, and have subscribed of their own volition to the principle of "peace at any price," his implication is not worth the denying.

But I venture to predict for the benefit of Mr. Davis and others that should our country be plunged into war the anti-militarists of Columbia will pocket their convictions no less willingly or unassumingly than did the brave young Socialists of France and Germany. I believe they will enlist for our national defense as quickly as any of their classmates, as quickly as the students of any other university. However, I may be wrong. Perhaps some of them may have so applied themselves to their toy soldiers or so methodically studied the bold puppets of our war novelists' fancy that they will readily obtain safe and sane places among the "observers" at so much per observation.

RICHARD W. ROWAN.

Diplomats Not Present.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a letter printed on the editorial page of THE TIMES this morning under the caption: "Bad Diplomatic Manners." As the remarks of the author of this communication were prompted by an erroneous statement printed in THE TIMES of Friday morning, I respectfully request you to publish this letter in an equally prominent place.

Neither I nor any of the gentlemen named in the communication were present at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden. Moreover, while THE TIMES stated that the members of the diplomatic corps mentioned by name were in boxes in front of the platform, Mr. Taylor transfers them to the platform.

The following letter was sent to the editor of THE TIMES on Saturday noon by special delivery:

> Dear Sir: THE TIMES of yesterday morning contained a statement to the effect that Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, the Turkish Consul, Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attache, and Captain von Papen, the German Military Attache, were present at the mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last Thursday.
>
> While it is undoubtedly the privilege of the members of foreign embassies to attend public meetings as spectators, and it may be considered within the range of their duties to gather information at first hand, I am in position to state positively from personal knowledge that neither of the gentlemen named attended the meeting.
>
> I have no doubt that you will correct the statement which you were led to make through erroneous information.
>
> GEORGE VON SKAL,
> Chairman Press Committee "The Friends of Peace."

CAPTAIN F. VON PAPEN,
Imperial German Military Attache.

New York, June 29, 1915.

On Sunday, June 27, the following statement was printed in the news columns of THE TIMES:

> George von Skal, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Friends of Peace, has written a letter to THE TIMES saying that he has personal knowledge that Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador; Captain Boy-Ed, the German Military Attache; Alexander Nuber, the Austrian Consul General, and Delial Bey, the Turkish Consul, did not attend the meeting addressed by William J. Bryan at Madison Square Garden on Thursday night. These names were given to reporters for English newspapers by representatives of the German press of this city, and some of the German papers printed the names of all in the list except Ambassador Dumba, who had been described at the meeting as "unofficially present."

Criticism of the Gary System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being very anxious to learn about the Gary system from those who know most about it, I attended the so-called mass meeting at Public School 4, the Bronx, on Monday evening. Although the meeting was much advertised in papers by invitation and by circularizing, the attendance was not large. There were, perhaps, 200 present, half of whom were teachers who did not seem to be very much impressed by what was said.

The good points were dwelt upon, but nothing was said of the weak points. The report is current that truancy has increased greatly since the installation of the Gary system at Public School 45. Then, too, pupils cut periods. When they become tired of school they go home before the last period, thus forming habits of dishonesty and neglect. The teachers in schools where the Gary system is used, although discontented, are afraid to speak of it to their superiors. There seems to be a spirit of intimidation and coercion.

M. A. CARY.

New York, June 28, 1915.

GERMAN NATIONALITY YET MORALLY RAW.

A Self-Conscious People, Emerging From a Long Childhood, Uncertain of Their Opinions and Asserting Them All the More.

BY A TRAVELED GERMAN.

New York, June 26, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "The Standard Bearer of the Hyphen" in yesterday's TIMES was most interesting. You have in the past referred several times to the "peculiar twist of the German mind to see everything upside down" on occasions when the doings and sayings of our friends across the sea were incomprehensible. I have generally found myself in agreement with what you said, and do not disagree with you now, but I doubt whether you know the true explanation.

It seems to me that most of the mental "aberrations," let us say, of the Germans as a nation are due to the youth of German nationality. While the theory no longer prevails that an organization behaves like an organism, there are nevertheless certain parallels between the actions of the two, notably in regard to both being self-conscious, during their youth, especially when childhood has been long and uneventful. Watch a young man of 18 or 20 who has been at home most of the time (you find plenty of them in Europe, although few in America) and you will instantly see how awkward he is, how he craves assent to what he says, how he will stretch a point to find an agreement where none exists, and in other ways manifest his immaturity. The general impression he makes is that of a self-conscious grown-up boy. Another type may try to hide that self-consciousness under the guise of bluster and bravado. Each type is, however, keenly sensitive to criticism; but while the former type suffers, the latter type fights. An honest difference of opinion is deemed impossible; it is looked upon as an affront.

Applying this analogy to the German nation, we find first of all a long childhood, comparatively uneventful. Back to the time of Barbarossa, Germany as now constituted existed only in part, and ever since has been in other parts, notably Prussia, still in the making. Charles the Fifth, it is true, was Emperor of Germany, but he was also King of Spain and many other things, with no particular consciousness as a German. During the four centuries from 1450 to 1850 Germany was on the map of the world, but not of it. There were the inevitable family quarrels and bickerings between the different princes, there were even some wars, but none of magnitude, excepting not even the Thirty Years' War.

It was during this period that Spain and Portugal were prominent in oversea conquests, that Holland, France, Spain, and England fought for world supremacy, and that other important events took place which settled oversea possessions. These nations fought, and won and lost; just how is a matter of history. But they all gained national consciousness, and learned to take their nationality for granted. Only about the beginning of the nineteenth century did the Germans feel some sort of national coherence owing to the Napoleonic wars. In 1848 the attempt to make this aspiration a reality was effectively crushed by Prussia, because her leaders wanted a Prussian, not a German Germany. This aim was realized during the Franco-Prussian War. Germany has become a nation, but is still self-conscious of her youth.

The Prussian is blustering and is ready to fight when his opinion is not accepted; any deviation from his way of looking at things becomes at once a personal insult which must be avenged. The Bavarians follow this lead.

The Hessians, Hanoverians, and Saxons, on the other hand, feel hurt that Germany is so isolated among the nations of today, and from them has come the proposal that Germany should shut itself up within its own four walls just like a sensitive young man who avoids people of differing opinions. Balance, maturity, inclusiveness of the people's point of view are lacking everywhere.

There is a craving for the support of one's own opinion, and a royal welcome for those who give it, even though temporarily and half-heartedly. It has been a source of much amusement to me during the last ten months to find the Clan-na-Gael type of Irishmen on the same platform with the Germans in New York. And particularly so when I recalled the innumerable and multi-colored epithets heaped by the Germans on their new friends. An Irishman would be about the last man on earth whose opinion a defender of the Fatherland would value and solicit. Yet the impossible has happened. Why? Because the German is not self-contained, not balanced; his whole mental makeup is based on authority. Note the devotion to obedience in the army, to the authority of others' opinion on the part of the scholars. How nicely the footnotes pad an otherwise slender volume and bolster up their own opinions formed from the reading of those very books which are quoted to support it. The Kaiser is reported as having studied the campaigns of Frederick the Great and Napoleon very closely. He must have an authority. The German scientists were for some time held in contempt by the philosophers and classicists, because they had no authorities behind them. Charles Darwin created authority and science took hold in the Fatherland.

And now comes the incomparable Bryan! He has little respect for Germany and its military ambitions. But he seems to be willing to admit extenuating circumstances for some things the Prussians have done. At once he becomes an ally to the German cause, and is hailed as the one man who lends some quotable authority to German newspapers. Dependence on authority, lack of self-reliance, and enthusiasm for the man who bolsters up his opinion are characteristics of the Germans.

A TRAVELED GERMAN.

DOSTOEVSKY ON GERMANY.

Striking Excerpts from the Great Russian Novelist's Letters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading over Fyodor Dostoevsky's letters, I am again struck by certain comments made by him concerning Germany's great professor class—as arrogant then, it would seem, as now—and his predictions as to the future. These letters were written at Dresden, during the Franco-Prussian war. Much as Dostoevsky hated Germany, he agreed with some of her writers that war ennobles and purifies a people; but between the high, soaring thoughts of an erratic genius who only sees in war a chance for nations to be purged of selfishness and sensuality, and the realities, the hideous crimes against civilization and humanity that unfortunately we know only too well, lies a space, too broad, too deep, to be ever measured. But to return to his letters—this one is to his niece:

> With your views on war I can't possibly agree. Without war, people grow torpid in riches and comfort, and lose the power of thinking and feeling nobly; they get brutal, and fall back into barbarism. I am not speaking of individuals, but of whole races. Without pain, one comprehends not joy. Ideals are purified by suffering, as gold is by fire. Mankind must strive for his heaven. France has of late become brutalized and degraded. A passing trial will do her no harm; France will be able to endure it, and then will awake to a new life and new ideas. But hitherto France has been dominated on the one hand by old formulas, and on the other by craven-heartedness and pleasure-seeking.
>
> The Napoleonic dynasty will be impossible henceforth. New life and reformation of the country are so important that even the bitterest trials are nothing by comparison. Do you not recognize God's hand in it?

Also our politics of the last seventy years—I mean Russian, European, and German politics—must inevitably alter. The Germans will at last show us their real faces. Everywhere in Europe great changes must inevitably come—and of their own accord. What new life will be called forth everywhere by this mighty shock! For want of great conceptions, even science has sunk into arid materialism; what does a passing blow signify in face of that?

And again to a friend:

> By far the greatest excitement and pride exists among the professors, doctors, and students; the crowd are but little interested. Indeed, they are very quiet. But the professors are extraordinarily arrogant. I encounter them every evening in the public library. A very influential scholar with silver-white hair loudly exclaimed, the day before yesterday, "Paris must be bombarded!" So that's the outcome of all their learning. If not of their learning, then of their stupidity. They may be very scholarly, but they're frightfully limited! Yet another observation: All the populace here can read and write, but every one of them is terribly unintelligent, obtuse, stubborn, and devoid of any high ideals.

A. F. G.

New York, June 26, 1915.

An Attitude Personal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 27th there appears a letter from his Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, stating his attitude regarding woman suffrage. Will you grant me space in your columns to point out that the opinion of Cardinal Gibbons is purely personal and does not express the attitude of the Catholic Church? It has always been clearly understood that his Eminence has never favored the enfranchisement of women, but the opposition of the Cardinal is often misconstrued to reflect the official opinion of the Church.

In answer to an inquiry regarding the Church's attitude I received the following reply from the Cardinal:

> Cardinal's Residence,
> 408 N. Charles Street,
> Baltimore, March 27, 1914.
>
> My Dear Mrs. Rorke:
>
> His Eminence the Cardinal directs me to write and state that, in answer to your letter regarding the Church's attitude concerning woman suffrage, the Church has taken no official attitude on the subject, but leaves the matter to the good judgment of her children as to what they think best.

The statement that our Church is opposed to the enfranchisement of women is incorrect. Faithfully yours,

EUGENE J. CONNELLY,
Assistant Secretary.

Mrs. WILLIAM H. RORKE.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 27, 1915.

EARS FOR SUBMARINES.

A Device by Which They Could Locate Ships Without Rising.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hudson Maxim, in his account of his recent invention of an implement called the "Submarine Pilot," which enables underwater craft to find their position without the necessity of going to the surface and thus revealing their presence to the enemy, has this to say about another phase of the subject: "As to a device to enable a submarine to locate another vessel without coming to the surface, there is no one, so far as I know, who has come anywhere near solving this problem."

With all the technical aids for navigating the seas man uses only two of his fine primary senses, and these are sight and sound. To realize this statement, imagine an experienced mariner with his instruments miraculously set down in midocean in the semi-darkness of cloud or night; with all his science he could not determine his latitude nor longitude. The surface mariner uses both sight and sound, while the subsurface mariner uses only sight. What is the remedy?

The sub-aqueous signal system, quite largely used in our coastwise commerce, has its receiver in the pilot house and its stationary transmitter near the object to be avoided. It will indicate a lighthouse, dangerous shoals or reefs, the presence of another vessel in a fog, the direction of these things, and, pretty accurately in its crudity, the distance of these objects. Why is this?

Some twenty years before this scheme came into vogue the writer worked out the entire system. It was founded on the fact that water is nearly fourteen times a better conductor of sound waves than air, and by that ratio of efficiency the reach and penetration of sound in water is not only greater than in air—as 1,000 yards is to 14,000 yards, or nearly eight miles—but its direction line is much more acute. We can easily foresee its accuracy equaling the sight line resulting not only in the undersea location of an enemy but a subsurface range finder as well. This is not at all difficult with proper ut

5,000 SEE CLARK MISSOURI WEDDING

Speaker's Daughter Marries Editor Jas. M. Thomson on Lawn at Honey Shuck.

BOWLING GREEN REJOICES

Men of Note Mingle with Farmers—$100,000 Wedding Gifts Include Congress' Diamond Necklace.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., June 30.—While an orchestra, screened in a clump of gorgeous red and pink hollyhocks, played "Sweet Genevieve," on the lawn of Honey Shuck this afternoon Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Champ Clark of the national House of Representatives, was married to James Mollhenry Thomson of New Orleans in the presence of five thousand persons. In the crowd were women from the large cities of the country, wearing fashionable afternoon gowns, and girls and women of the Missouri country districts, dressed in simple frocks, with not a few calico garments among them, while men of national note rubbed elbows with farmers and inhabitants of small Missouri towns.

The crowd began seizing points of vantage as early as noon, and on account of an overcast sky there was considerable fear of rain, which was dissipated shortly before 4 o'clock, when the sun shone out.

In a grove of locust honey trees, whence the home derives its name, a beautiful white reproduction of a pillared Grecian temple had been erected and the altar was placed in this. A double row of white pillars, wreathed with flowers, led from the veranda to the temple, and through this the wedding party advanced to the altar. The Lohengrin Wedding March was played and the ushers advanced in pairs, followed by the eight bridesmaids, who wore Watteau gowns in pale lavendar, pale green, yellow, and pink.

The Bridesmaids.

The bridesmaids were Misses Sue and Ann Bennett of Kansas City, Helen Robnett of Columbia, Mo.; Gretchen Bigelow of Virginia, Dorothy and Imogene Thomson of Virginia, sisters of the bridegroom; Agnes Wilson of Washington, daughter of the Secretary of Labor, and Vera Holcomb of Washington. Miss Jean Roberts, the maid of honor, a schoolmate of the bride, followed, gowned in pink fluffy tulle. Then came the bride, leaning on her father's arm.

The bride's dress was of white satin, with sleeves of tulle. The skirt was cut wide, flaring, and was bordered by four bands of tulle. There was no lace on it, but it was caught up with clusters of orange flowers and a wreath of these blossoms held the bridal veil of tulle on the bride's head. The court train was edged with tulle and clusters of orange blossoms.

The wedding gown was made in New York, and most of the remainder of the trousseau was made by the women of the Neighborhood House of Washington, D. C., of which the bride is a Director.

The bridegroom and his brother reached the altar from a side entrance. The Episcopal ceremony was said by the Rev. Robert S. Boyd of Kentucky, the husband of Mrs. Clark's niece.

Immediately the ceremony was said the parents of the bride, the bridemaids and many women guests, showered her with kisses. Then, practically every one of the guests shook hands with the bride an bridegroom, extende their congratulations and best wishes and the reception in the temple lasted for an hour or more.

Cakes Baked by Housewives.

A wedding supper consisting of salads, fried chicken, ices and cake was served at the tables in the dining room, on the verandas and on the lawn in front of the house. The cakes had been baked by the housewives of Bowling Green and the surrounding country.

Special trains began taking the guests away soon after the supper although many remained over night.

It was the most important day in the history of the town. Every one took a personal interest in the wedding and every residence in town kept open house for the guests. Bunting and flags were displayed everywhere.

A full carload of wedding presents, delayed by the derailment of a train last night, did not arrive until just before the ceremony.

Thousands of telegrams poured in all day from all sections of the country.

Tonight the bridal party left for a visit to Northern resorts, and then will go to their home in New Orleans, where Mr. Thomson is the publisher of The New Orleans Item.

Miss Clark and Mr. Thomson first met at the Baltimore Democratic Convention three years ago, where Thofson was a strong partisan for the nomination of Speaker Clark. Since then he has visited frequently at the Clark home in Washington. He is 27 years old, a native of Virginia, a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University. His bride is seventeen years his junior.

President Wilson's Gift.

A conservative estimate of the value of the wedding presents is $100,000. Among the presents on display were the diamond necklace from Congress, the silver compotes from President Wilson, silver flower basket from the Missouri Congressional delegate, a chest of silver from citizens of Louisiana, Mo., a silver plate from the citizens of Bowling Green and Elsberry, Mo., a silver plate from Mrs. Thomas B. Dunn of New York, a silver salad set from Mrs. James McDonald, New York; silver pitcher from Henry Watterson, chest of table linen and towels from Colonel and Mrs. George M. Harvey, two silver dishes from Mr. and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, and other articles in silver and glass from Government officials and friends of the family.

This town of 2,000 inhabitants celebrated the event as though it were a royal occasion. From every window a flag was flying, the streets were gay with bunting, and the townspeople vied with each other in making the wedding guests feel welcome.

Among the guests were Colonel George M. Harvey, the magazine publisher, and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watterson, James A. Mann, Republican House leader, and Mrs. Mann.

Miss Ruth Haskins Engaged.

Mrs. Charles Waldo Haskins of 56 East Seventy-second Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Haskins, to Cyril Richard Tobin of San Francisco. Miss Haskins has been popular in the younger set since her début. Her mother was Miss Henrietta S. Havemeyer. Mr. Tobin is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Law School. The wedding will take place in the Fall.

Miss Minnie Gersten to Wed.

M. and Mrs. Frank Gersten have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie Gersten, to Benjamin Elgart of Colchester, Conn. Mr. Elgart is a graduate of Michigan University, and is in business in this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Matthews—Searle Engagement.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Dorothy Matthews, daughter of the late William M. Matthews of Brooklyn, to Alexander Holley Searle, son of the late William S. Searle of Brooklyn and a brother of Miss Alice Searle, miniature painter. No date has been set for the wedding.

Passengers from Bordeaux.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Chicago from Bordeaux were:

Bailly Blanchard, Lorenzo Beckwith, Calvert Brewer, Henry Brodhead, Charles Cadman, E. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. William Mowrey, L. J. Rikard, William Singleton, Antonio Stagno, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dupont and G. Lemaitre.

BRIDE OF ARMY CAPTAIN.

Miss Eleanor C. Reyburn Marries Francis C. Harrington.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 30.—The first military wedding ever solemnized in Pequot colony chapel took place this afternoon when Miss Eleanor Crozier Reyburn became the bride of Captain Francis Clark Harrington, U. S. A.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. John E. Reyburn and the late Mayor of Philadelphia and niece of General William A. Crozier, Chief of Ornance of the United States Army.

Captain Harrington is instructor in mathematics at West Point and was a military attaché at the White House in the closing days of President Taft's Administration.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., assisted by the Rev. Phillip M. Kerridge of St. James's Church of this city. The bride wore a gown of white satin veiled in tulle, trimmed with beautiful old lace, a family heirloom once worn by her grandmother.

The matron of honor was Mrs. William S. Reyburn of Washington, sister-in-law of the bride. The bridesmaids were becomingly attired in lavender. They were Miss Victoria Baker of Bristol, Va.; Miss Adelaide Heath, Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, Miss Katherine McClintock, Miss Eleanor Morgan, Miss Julia Whiting, and Miss Rebecca Wilner, all of Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Wentworth G. Ross, U. S. A., was the best man, and the ushers were Captain James Alexander, Captain James L. Walsh, Lieutenant Raymond Walsh, Lieutenant Phillip Matthews, Lieutenant Edwin St. J. Grable, Jr., Lieutenant Frederick E. Uhl, and Lieutenant S. Bradford. They and other military guests were in full dress uniform.

Following the ceremony a reception and wedding breakfast were held at the Reyburn residence in Glenwood Avenue, these taking place on the lawn and being designated as a Shakespearean affair. Captain and Mrs. Harrington received many valuable gifts.

WED IN ST. THOMAS'S CHAPEL.

C. B. Woodford Marries Miss Lilian Evans—Will Live in Korea.

The marriage of Clair Byrum Woodford, a son of the late James H. Woodford of Hudson, Ind., and Miss Lilian May Evans, a daughter of the late William S. Evans of London, England, took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd, President of the Board of Missions, performed the ceremony, and the altar was decorated with white lilies and ferns.

The bride walked with John Wilson Wood, who gave her in marriage.

She wore a short frock of white charmeuse, with a full gathered skirt confined closely about the hips, and corsage with a corded V neck and long corded net sleeves. It had a full tulle train, and the veil, also of tulle, was held by a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried lilies-of-the-valley.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Amy O'Grady and Jean Underhill of New York. They were in white silk frocks with pointed triples over tunics of white net, the corsages cut out slightly at the neck and finished with cords, as were the elbow sleeves, and loops of white satin ribbon finished by pink roses decorated them. Their leghorn hats were trimmed with pink velvet ribbon, and each had a single large pink rose with autumnal foliage. They carried clusters of pink roses.

The Rev. Clyde Dole of Pleasant Lake, Ind., was the best man, and the ushers were Kenneth Angus of Toronto, Canada, and Everett Hamilton of New York. A reception was held in the white and gold room of the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Woodford have gone to Indiana to visit the bridegroom's relatives, and in the Autumn will go to Korea to live, as Mr. Woodford has been in the mining business there for the last twelve years.

Mrs. Woodford met Mr. Woodford first in England and has been living in New York for some time with Miss Alma Matthews.

George Enser Weds Miss Ehlers.

Miss Aline M. Ehlers, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca H. Ehlers, was married to George Enser at the Wallace, in West 149th Street, at 8:30 o'clock last evening. The Rev. Dr. F. Knubel of the Lutheran Church of Atonement officiated.

The bride, whose uncle, Henry Grieme, gave her in mariage, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Frederick Marquard, Jr., as matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Enser, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Jennie D. Ehlers, sister of the bride. Little Miss Dorothy Senger was the flower girl.

David Tulloch acted as best man, and the ushers were Frederick Marquard, Jr., and G. Herman Kroll. The ceremony was followed by a large reception. Mr. and Mrs. Enser will spend their honeymoon in Canada.

Reynolds-Hunsdon Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Diana Hunsdon, daughter of Mrs. William J. Hunsdon of 170 West 123d Street, to David Raymond Reynolds of this city took place at 8:30 o'clock last night in St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives and friends. There were two exceptions.

Miss Elsie G. Hunsdon, sister of the bride, was the only attendant. Dr. Harry H. Reynolds was his brother's best man. J. LeRoy Williams and Frederick Warburton Joy were the ushers. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds will make their home in this city.

Married by Bishop Cusack.

Miss Mary McDermitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDermitt, and John M. Lewis, chief clerk in the Paymaster's Office of Borough President Marks, were married yesterday morning at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church by Bishop Cusack. The maid of honor was Miss Winifred McDermitt, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were the Misses May Macguire and Annie Carr. Raymond J. White was best man, and the ushers were Robert Broderick, Hugh Courtney, John Lange, Joseph Sharkey, John McDermitt, Peter McDermitt, Frank McGoldrick, and John Nicholson. A wedding luncheon followed at the McAlpin. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis left last night for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco.

Schwed-Lang Wedding.

Miss Milly H. Lang, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ludwig Lang of 255 West 108th Street, and Dr. Laurence I. Schwed, were married last evening at 6 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Samuel Levenson officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and tulle trimmed with point appliqué lace, and a court train of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Irene Lippman was maid of honor, and wore a nile green taffeta frock veiled in tulle. She carried pink sweet peas and moss roses.

A small reception and supper followed the ceremony.

FARRINGTON—JOHNSON.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 30.—The engagement of George W. Johnson, elder son of ex-First Assistant Postmaster General William M. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson of Hackensack, and Miss Blanche V. Farrington, a daughter of Wilson Kip Farrington of New Rochelle, is announced. The grandfather of Miss Farrington was the first rector of Christ Episcopal Church of Hackensack.

HAYES—MURTHA.

Miss Helen Marie Murtha, daughter of Mrs. Ellen T. Murtha of Brooklyn, and Charles Patrick Hayes, son of Warden Patrick Hayes of Blackwell's Island, were married yesterday morning in St. Francis Xavier's Church in Brooklyn. The Rev. Thomas McKenna, assisted by the Rev. Buckley, officiated. A reception followed at the Hotel Bossert. The couple have gone to the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon.

WILL TRAIN CHINA IN FANCY DANCES

G. Geo, Its Envoy, to Send Tango Teachers to Spread the New American Steps.

HE SEES GLORY AND PROFIT

Thinks Women of His Country with Their Feet Unbound Will Take Readily to the Amusement.

Exhibition dancers and dancing teachers who are finding the press of competition in New York trying have a golden opportunity to break into an entirely new field. G. Geo, who has been attached to the Chinese Industrial Commission, which has been touring the United States, says there is a splendid opening in China for the introduction of the modern dances, and he wants to be instrumental in getting the Chinese youth instructed in the maxixe, the tango, and the fox trot.

Most of the Chinese delegation is heading toward the Pacific Coast with the intention of sailing for China from San Francisco on July 31. James H. Lee, head of Lee Brothers & Co., exporters and importers of Shanghai, and Mr. Geo, who is also a Shanghai business man, are the last left here, and they told yesterday of the various things which China needs from America. Mr. Geo is in the automobile business, but he is interested in restaurants and amusement enterprises as a side line, and he said yesterday that he had been greatly impressed by the grace and beauty of American dances.

"There is a fine opening for the installation of dancing classes, dancing clubs and dancing restaurants and roof gardens in China," said Mr. Geo at the Hotel Astor yesterday. "I shall be here at my hotel for two days more, and if any ladies or gentlemen are interested in the proposition of going to China to introduce American dances I shall be very glad to see them and talk over the proposition with them. We have many roof gardens and other restaurants which could be adapted for dancing with very little difficulty and at considerable profit. Particularly in Shanghai and Pekin would there be an excellent opportunity for the development of this excellent custom.

"In the olden times it might have been difficult, but the revolution has liberalized China. Women can go about more freely now that modern ideas have been introduced, and Chinese women could patronize the dance halls as freely as their American sisters. Feet are now unbound, and there would be no obstacle to our women learning the dances freely and with ease."

"China is a young country industrially," said Mr. Lee, "and we need electrical supplies badly; but merchants who wish to sell to us should consider the specific needs of China. I shall try to give all the information possible to factories which wish to deal with us and to tell them in detail, so far as I can, the various sizes and kinds of material needed, so as to manufacture for the especial needs of our market. After I leave information can be obtained from the Billinghelmer Sales and Export Company of 42 Whitehall Street."

"Furniture is another thing badly needed. Before the war broke out in Europe China imported about $400,000 worth of furniture a year from America and about ten times that much from European countries. This trade, or at least a large part of it, is at the command of American merchants if they will go after it. Hospital furniture is one thing that is especially needed."

BALL AT GREENWICH CLUB.

Colonel R. B. Baker and E. C. Jones Are Hosts Also at Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 30.—A dinner and ball was given tonight at the Greenwich Country Club by Colonel Robert B. Baker and E. Clarence Jones, which practically inaugurated the season for the fashionable colonies along the Sound.

There were about 200 dinner guests and others arrived later for dancing, which was followed by a buffet supper. An orchestra rendered a musical program during the dinner and also furnished the music for dancing.

The dinner was served on the broad verandas of the clubhouse. The columns and ceilings were decorated with crimson roses, and the same color scheme was carried out in the table decorations.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Converse, the Duchess de Chaulnes, Miss Theodora Shonts, Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Renshaw, Mr. and Mrs. William Zeigler, Mr. and Mrs. Angier B. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Russell G. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. James Wall, Mr. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. Stanwood S. Menken, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Webb, the Misses Florence Gilbert, Helen Holbrook, Ruth Wells, and Josephine and Elsie Quinn. Also Hamilton Fish, Jr., Jules J. Vatable, Lyttleton Fox, Jules Glaenzer, Frederick H. Fleitman, Rossiter H. Worthington, Hunter Wykes, and Charles S. Thorne.

MAHARAJAH'S SONS COMING.

Six Are on Their Way from India to the Panama Exposition.

The six sons of the Maharajah of Kolhapur, India, are on their way to New York and will arrive here from Europe early this month. They will be accompanied by a large suite of servants and plan to spend some time in New York before visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

They are makin ga tour of the world and are being fêted en route. They will probably be entertained by society while in this city.

Kolhapur is one of the wealthy native States of India, about 200 miles south of Bombay.

SOUSA FOR THE HIPPODROME

His Band of 65 to Replace Orchestra in Dillingham Regime.

The anouncement yesterday of the engagement of John Philip Sousa as musical director of the Hippodrome was the first suggestion of the changes to be wrought at the big institution by Charles Dillingham, who has taken over the management. Mr. Sousa's band of sixty-five pieces will replace the orchestra, and in addition to the music incidental to the performance, will play a half-hour concert before each performance. Sundays special concerts with operatic soloists will be given.

The use of a band instead of an orchestra will be only one of a number of innovation Mr. Dillingham will make. Mr. Sousa will utilize a new march to signalize the opening of the new regime and will contribute other new compositions from time to time. R. H. Burnside, general stage director, is assembling the principals and the chorus and ballet of 500 who will take part in the entertainment, which to date hasn only been described as a "big modern show." Rehearsals will be begun a week from Monday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Duncan Harris, Harry G. Bates, Winifred Harris, and Emery Lenharr have been added to the cast that will be seen in A. H. Woods's production of Zelda Sears's new play, "The Heart of a Thief."

Alfred Head has succeeded J. C. Flinn in the dramatic department of The Herald. Mr. Flinn recently resigned to take charge of the press department of the Lasky Feature Film Company. Charles L. Hertzman will follow Mr. Head as general press representative for H. H. Frazee.

Fifty Western representatives of the Fox Film Corporation will see tomorrow night's performance of Ziegfeld's "Follies" in the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Edward Mawson has been added to the cast engaged for Rol Cooper Megrue's new play, "Under Fire," which [illegible] present in the Hudson Theatre.

ROSE TILLOTSON A BRIDE.

Editor Wede E. S. Van Rensselaer, Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

The wedding of Miss Rose Carolina Tillotson, daughter of Mrs. James Knox Tillotson of 532 West 111th Street, and Bernard Sanders Van Rensselaer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell Van Rensselaer of Seven Acres, New London, Conn., took place yesterday at 12:30 o'clock in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks officated.

The bride walked up the nave alone, having no attendants. Her mother gave her in marriage. She wore a short length gown of white tulle, the overdress being edged with white satin, and the corsage having a wide satin girdle. She seemed enveloped in a cloud of tulle. Her veil of tulle was caught at the back of the coiffure by a circlet of orange blossoms. Depending from the shoulders was a motif of tulle fashioned like a Watteau plait. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Henry L. Cammann acted as best man, and the ushers were Alexander T. M. Van Rensselaer and Robert Ogden Du Bois. There was no reception. Later the couple left on their honeymoon which they plan to spend in Nova Scotia.

The bride is the author of the women's page of the Evening Telegram.

Mr. Van Rensselaer is a Deputy Assistant District Atorney of New York County. He is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1010, and of the Pennsylvania Law Schol. He belongs to the Harvard Club and Phi Upsilon Fraternity. He is a grandson of the Rev. Maunsell Van Rensselaer of Albany, N. Y., formerly President of Hobart College.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Maunsell Van Rensselaer, Miss Maud W. Van Rensselaer, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Taylor Mason, the Misses Maud and Anita Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gray Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Topping, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Morgan, Mrs. Ralph H. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Dietrich, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. James Sheehan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Kaufman, Frank Munsey, George Brokaw, Neville Higham, and Edwin Shewan.

THEIR HONEYMOON IN AUTO.

Dexter White Marries Miss Edythe Smith at Hotel Savoy.

Dexter White, a son of L. S. White of 110 Riverside Drive, and Miss Edythe F. Smith, a daughter of the late George A. Smith and a granddaughter of Mrs. Rose G. Brennan of 256 West Twenty-second Street, with whom she has made her home, were married at 7 o'clock last evening at the Hotel Savoy in the salon, which was decorated with roses and peonies. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Emmet Rogers of St. Columba's Church.

The bride wore a flounced white frock of tulle over chiffon and satin, the neck slightly low, and the long sleeves of chiffon. Instead of a veil the bride wore a white lace picture hat trimmed with white orchids, and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Emily A. White of Brooklyn, a classmate at the St. Vincent College of the bride, was her only attendant and was in a short, full frock of orchid-colored tulle over taffeta topped by a tulle hat to match with purple orchids and carried shaded sweet peas and lavender orchids.

Mr. White's best man was Howard A. Smith, a brother of the bride and classmate at Rutgers College of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Budd Smith, another brother of the bride, and Herbert Bergamini. The wedding was followed by a small reception. Mr. and Mrs. White will make an automobile tour through New England and on their return will live in New York.

MISS M. B. SMITHERS WEDS.

The Bride of E. H. Benson—Wedding Breakfast at Great Neck.

The wedding Edmond H. Benson, of New York, and Miss Mabel B. Smithers, a daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Smithers, of Great Neck, L. I., was solemnized at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the parlors of the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, by the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, pastor of the church.

The bride wore a pongee colored traveling costume topped by a white hat with plume, and had no attendants. There were no ushers as none except the immediate families were present, and Mr. Benson's brother-in-law, E. A. Mathewson was his best man. The bridal party went to Great Neck for the wedding breakfast which was served at the bride's mother-in-law's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson will be at the Hotel Lucerne, West Seventy-ninth Street, after Dec. 1.

Henry Fletcher Davidson Marries.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Miss Helen Gladys Scannevin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Scannevin of Newport and Henry Fletcher Davidson, Registrar of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, were married in Channing Memorial Church tonight by the Rev. William Safford Jones. Miss Marion Olson of New York, was bridesmaid, William Sawyer of Providence, was the best man and Miss Norma Scannevin, a sister of the bride, flower girl. Lieutenant Paul E. Speicher, U. S. N., of the Boston Navy Yard, and Henry G. Riley of Newport were ushers. Late tonight the couple started on their honey moon after which they will reside in New York.

Ex-Judge Gray's Funeral Today.

The funeral of John Clinton Gray, former Judge of the Court of Appeals and for years a prominent jurist, who died in Newport, R. I., on Monday, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock at St. Bartholomew's Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Besides the immediate family and friends there will be delegations from the New York Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's. The honorary pall bearers will be Alton B. Parker, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Morgan J. O'Brien, F. K. Sturgis, Scott Foster, William H. Willis, Henry A. C. Taylor, Stuyvesant Fish, and George Zabriskie.

John J. Gordon.

John J. Gordon, a newspaper man, and the Rockaway correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died on Tuesday in the Rockaway Beach Hospital. He had been in ill-health for some time, but remained active in his work until last Monday night, when he was taken to the hospital. Mr. Gordon was born in Scranton, Penn., and was 39 years old. He had been a newspaper reporter since his fifteenth year. Mr. Gordon had been correspondent for many Brooklyn and Manhattan newspapers, and at one time was employed on The Brooklyn Eagle. Until two weeks ago he was editor of The Argus, published at Rockaway Beach, L. I. He is survived by his widow, a son and daughter.

Col. Edwin H. Mathewson.

NORWALK, Conn., June 30.—Colonel Edwin H. Mathewson, head of the shoe manufacturing concern of Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co. of this city, and a Director of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, died at his home in South Norwalk today of ptomaine poisoning. He was President of the City National Bank of South Norwalk, and was in 1887-89 a member of the staff of Governor Lounsbury. Colonel Mathewson was 67 years old.

ASTORS AT NEWPORT.

They Arrive on the Yacht Noma—Governor Beeckman Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor arrived on the steam yacht Noma this morning to look over their residence, Beechwood. They will come for the Summer in a few weeks. They were accompanied by Richard Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin motored from New York today to their Summer home.

The Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill of Stockbridge, Mass., are visiting Mrs. John Nicholas Brown.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont arrived at Marble House tonight.

Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Alfred G. Howe entertained a dinner company tonight at the Torpedo Station for Lieutenant and Mrs. Harold V. McKittrick, who take their leave for Philadelphia tomorrow.

Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, reviewed the battalion of naval apprentices at the Training Station this afternoon, under commando of Lieutenant Ernest Dur. Before the review Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans entertained with a luncheon in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher, having Mrs. Robley D. Evans, Chaplain Mathew C. Fleeson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, Captain and Mrs. Roger Welles as guests. After the drill, Captain and Mrs. Welles entertained for Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher.

Governor R. Livingston Beeckman returned from Providence this afternoon on the speed boat Shark, the fastest craft on Narragansett Bay, making the thirty-eight miles in a few seconds less than an hour.

Mrs. Frederick Eller of New York has been in Newoptr arranging a conference at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Mason for Aug. 3 for the benefit of the Russian Red Cross. The aptronesses, who are headed by Mmes. Shakmeteff, are Mmes. George L. Rives, Frederick Neilson, Stuart Duncan, Charles M. Oelrichs, James L. Kernochan, R. Livingston Beeckman, John Ellicott, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, J. J. Mason, J. J. Wysong, and Miss Alice Preston.

Accompanied by the widow and relatives the body of Judge John Clinton Gray was taken to New York this morning on a special car. The coffin was banked with floral tributes.

Count Fontenilliat of Paris arrived tonight to be the guest of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater and her daughter, Miss Draper, at the Muenchinger King.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is at Chasteleux.

Professor Charles Noble Gregory of Washington, D. C., arrived tonight, accompanied by his sister, Miss Gregory, who is ill. They have the Desfossez cottage.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BERKSHIRES.

D. P. Hillson Is Host at Dinner—Mrs. Spencer Drives Tandem.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 30.—David P. Hillson of Brooklyn gave a dinner at Heaton Hall tonight followed by a treatre party in Pittsfield. In the theatre party were Mrs. A. Ringler, Miss Jane Gensler, Miss Edith Gensler, Miss Mabel Spence, Louis Gensler, Howard M. Peck, Morton McCutcheon, Sidney Piers, and Heaton Treadway.

Misses E. H. and M. M. Daland, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McDonald, Dr. and Mrs. M. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Whittley, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Whittley, Jr., of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Frentz of New Rochelle, Mrs. John Van Wie, Miss Van Wie of Orange, N. J., arrived today at Hotel Aspinwall.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Theo. Bingham of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Humstone, Miss Mary Humstone of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Théo E. Leeds, Miss Marion L. Parkin, Miss Meyers of New York, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Fairbanks of Boston, and Mrs. M. Valentine of Woodbridge, N. J., arrived tonight at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal entertained friends at luncheon at the Lenox Club this afternoon.

Dr. and Mme. Constantin T. Dumba have invited friends for dinner at the Poplars tomorrow night. This will be their first entertainment since the Austro-Hungary Embassy was settled in Lenox. After dinner the guests will go by automobile to Hotel Aspinwall for dancing. Mr. Dumba was at the Lenox golf course today and played over the course with Prince Hohenlohe and Harry Hampton.

Invitations have been issued for dinner parties to be given by Mrs. John E. Alexandre at Ivy Lawn on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings and by Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris Saturday evening, when they will entertain at Brookhurst for Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bell, Miss Harriet K. Welles, and Miss Margaret Mackay.

Mrs. Edwards Spencer has revived tandem driving in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Skiddy von Stade, who are at Mepal Farm, New Marlboro, motored over the Mohawk Trail today, returning by the way of the Connecticut River and Jacob's Ladder.

Giraud Foster will send to Newport for exhibition at the Flower Show, July 7, a new variety of sweet peas, Flora Dale Fairy, which is expected to be the sensation of the show. The spikes are eighteen inches long and have five flowers, each two and one-half inches. The flower was developed in California and has never been exhibited.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson are departing tomorrow for Sag Harbor by the way of Lenox, where they will visit with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fahys for the early part of July.

The Rev. and Mrs. William Merriam Crane will entertain the countryside at Richmond on Monday evening with a display of fireworks.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Crane have as their guests at Bucksteep Manor in Washington Mrs. Crane's sister, Mrs. Charles Lewis, and Miss Adelaide Lewis and William Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves, Jr., in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Oscar Iasigi and Miss Grace Sparker have returned to Stockbridge from an automobile trip to Lake George.

Cortlandt F. Bishop started today for an automobile trip in Central New York.

Miss Kitty L. Lawrence motored into Lenox village today from Allen Winden. Miss Lawrence has fully recovered from her injuries she suffered in a riding accident in New York early in the season.

Mrs. John Dodge Peters, Mrs. Charles L. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard, and Mrs. I. C. B. Danan rave presented prizes to the Wyantenuck Country Club in Great Barington for sporting events in the season.

Miss Elizabeth A. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schleussler, Miss Schleusser of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Hamilton of St. Louis arrived today at Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Chapman of Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lubeck, Miss Devoe, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hale, Mrs. Van Low, and Mrs. P. S. Bassett of New York are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Miss Early to Wed Lieut. E. B. Hyde

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Early of 32 Locust Street, Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Ethel Early, to Lieutenant Edward Bolton Hyde, Jr., U. S. A. Lieutenant Hyde, who was a member of this year's graduating class of West Point, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Hyde of 132 Fourteenth Street, Flushing. The young arm ofificer and his bride-to-be were members of the graduating class of 1911 of the Flushing High School. The wedding will take place in the Fall.

SCHOOL GIRL DRINKS ACID.

Backward in Studies, She Fears Being a "Laughing Stock."

In despair because she had failed of promotion, Lina Schlorsman, 17 years old, of 37 Beekman Avenue, the Bronx, tried to commit suicide in the Washington Irving High School, Irving Place and Sixteenth Street, yesterday. While her classmates were receiving announcements of their promotion, she retired to the cooking class room on the fourth floor, where she swallowed oxalic acid.

Her moans were heard by several students. They found her on the floor in agony. Dr. Anna Tjomsland of Bellevue attended the girl and had her removed to the hospital. When Miss Schlorsman was asked at the hospital why she had tried to take her life, she said:

"I want to die. I have been left back three times. I don't want to be the laughing stock of the school any longer."

Her recovery is expected.

$5,000 SHORTAGE CHARGED.

G. W. Hutchings, National Cash Register Cashier, Arrested.

Glenn W. Hutchings, for many years cashier at the Brooklyn office of the National Cash Register Company, at Livingston and Court Streets, was arrested at his home at 635 Sterling Place, yesterday, and arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, before Magistrate Nash, on a charge of grand larceny. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

In an affidavit submitted by William Cummings, manager of the office, it is alleged that Hutchings told him he had taken altogether more than $5,000 of the company's money. The specific charge is that Hutchings took $903 in cash in three days, in addition to a number of checks that have not been accounted for.

Hutchings is about 40 years old, and has been employed by the company for nineteen years. He is married and has no children. He refused to make any statement.

DR. J. F. MESICK DIES AT 102.

Oldest College Graduate Was Valedictorian of Rutgers, 1834.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 30.—Dr. John F. Mosick, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Gross, in York, Penn., today, was the oldest college graduate in this county. He died at the age of 102 years and was valedictorian of his class in 1834 at Rutgers College here.

Dr. Mesick was born in Albany, N. Y. Following his graduation at Rutgers, he entered the Theological Seminary here, graduating in 1837. He was licensed to preach by the Classis of Greene and was ordained as pastor of the Church of Accord in Ulster County, N. Y., in the Fall of 1837. At the time of his death he had been in the Christian Ministry seventy-eight years.

For twenty-seven years he was pastor of the Second Reformed Church in Somerville. This, his last pastorate, terminated in 1868. Since that time he had been living in York. Franklin Marshall College at Lancaster, Penn., conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1911. Two years later Rutgers College gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws in absentia.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY BELLE LIEBENAU, widow of Gen. Joseph Henry Liebenau, who was Adjutant of the Seventh New York Regiment in 1861 and high up in National Guard circles, died yesterday at her home, 131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-second year.

ROBERT GANDER, 38 years old, prominent in Masonic circles and a member of Court Orient, No. 219, F. and A. M.; Ten Eyck Benevolent Society and the Daniel Bahr Relief Circle, died on Tuesday at his home, 136 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a wife and son.

Mrs. MINNIE AGNES CHASE, wife of George A. Chase, who is with the Consolidated Stock Quotation Company, died on Tuesday at her home, 255 Linden Avenue, Flatbush. Mrs. Chase was 57 years of age and was twice married, her first husband being Silas M. Dickey. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son, William Wallace Dickey, Vice President of the Commonweath Engineering Company of Lynn, Mass., and three daughters.

Mrs. KATHERINE MADELINE KENZEL died on Tuesday at her home, 523 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 46 years. She is survived by her husband, James Kensel, who is with the United States Casualty Company, and a son.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, formerly an Inspector in the Finance Department and active in Democratic politics in Brookly

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A shallow depression is central tonight over Western Pennsylvania, and pressure is generally low from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic. Light rains have fallen in Atlantic Coast districts along the Gulf Coast, and in the Missouri Valley. Temperatures are high over the Pacific Coast States, the plateau region and the South.

Unsettled, showery weather will prevail in the Atlantic Coast States Thursday, and probably will continue in New England on Friday. In the interior valleys unsettled weather, probably without rain, will prevail for the next few days. No decided change in temperature is anticipated.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest to south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, light south to southwest.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday. Friday, unsettled.

Southern New England—Showers Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy.

Western New York—Fair west portion; showers east, Thursday. Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Showers Thursday and probably Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	60	66	4 P. M.	73	72
6 A. M.	60	65	6 P. M.	74	68
9 A. M.	65	71	9 P. M.	71	66
12 M.	66	72	11 P. M.	70	65

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 69; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 12:20 P. M.; minimum, 65 degrees at 1:40 A. M. Humidity, 59 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
1:12—438 E. 11 St.; George Montefort	Slight
1:30—34 W. 114 St.; not given	Slight
3:45—2,022-2,026 8 Av.; Henry Polle and others	Not given
5:50—203 W. 68 St.; not given	Slight
10:10—234 E. 78 St.; Jacob Globerman	Slight
10:40—347 E. 173 St.; Max Cohen	Slight
11:05—147-149 Clinton St.; Mrs. Kraft and others	$3,000
P. M.	
2:50—7 E. 101 St.; William Solkin	Slight
2:50—726 E. 214 St.; Peter Raban	Slight
3:45—58 E. 130 St.; Barney Ferney	Slight
4:25—158 Rivington St.; Clinton Both	Slight
6:00—244 6 Av.; David Lichtman	Slight
6:40—206 E. 14 St.; Eugene Herbert	Slight
6:45—19 West St.; Gabel Bros.	Slight
7:10—4,278 3 Av.; Samuel Nathanson	Slight
7:20—2,031 3 Av.; Richard Goldberg	Slight
7:20—211 E. 57 St.; Max Wiskow	Slight

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1915.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 19, 1915.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1915.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St.

New York, June 7, 1915.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after July 21st.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1915, will draw interest from July 1st, 1915.

ALFRED ROELKER, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

July 1, 1915, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833.)

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST DIVIDEND SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1915.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1915.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

Dry Dock Savings Institution

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1915, on all deposits from FIVE to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-Laws at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 19, 1915.

BUSINESS.

Current financial news presented each week by The Annalist for the business man, broker, banker, and investor. On all news stands, 10c a copy; $4.00 a year. Send postal for free sample. Cloth-covered Annalist Binder, holding 26 issues, delivered to your address for $1.25.—Advt.

STRIKE CLOSES LEAD MINES.

Operators Decide to Suspend Pending Adjustment of Labor Dispute.

JOPLIN, Mo., June 30.—Mine operators controlling 50 per cent. of the lead and zinc mines in the Webb City, Carterville, and Joplin districts, announced today that they will suspend operations of their mines for two weeks pending an adjustment of the strike inaugurated Monday and which today saw 2,500 American miners out of work.

For three days a body of miners, starting from Webb City, has been marching through the various camps, persuading fellow workers to join the strike. Almost one hundred of the largest mines have been visited. There has been no violence.

Saloons in Webb City and Carterville have been closed indefinitely and the Mayor of Joplin closed the saloons in this city tonight. The marchers from Webb City reached here this afternoon and induced the workers to quit. The production of zinc ore will be curtailed 50 per cent. this week and next. The weekly production is near the million dollar mark.

The miners are organizing an independent union, to be known as the American Metal Workers' Union. Attempts of Western Federation leaders to organize the men failed. Two chapters of the new union have been installed, and two additional chapters, embracing Webb City, Carterville, Joplin, and Oronogo, were organized tonight.

BAILEY GOT NO LOAN.

Acted as Attorney When He Deposited $1,500,000 Terminal Stock.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The statement made in St. Louis two days ago, in the hearing of a suit before the Circuit Court, that the National Bank of Commerce contended that J. W. Bailey, ex-Senator from Texas, had pledged $1,500,000 worth of stock of the Nashville Terminal Company as security for a loan is an error. It now appears that the bank in its suit does not contend that Mr. Bailey pledged this stock for a loan.

Mr. Bailey never borrowed anything from the Bank of Commerce on this stock. His only connection with the Nashville Terminal Company was as attorney for the Tennessee Construction Company. Mr. Bailey, it appears, deposited certain stock under option with a New York trust company. The option never was exercised and the securities deposited under it have reverted to their proper owners. The bank began suit June 28 to recover the stock in question.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ASMUS, PHILLIPHINE, (Nov. 23, 1913;) net estate, $8,752; Julius Asmus, husband, and three children beneficiaries. Assets: 529 E. 146 St., Bronx, $6,000; mortgages, $3,080.

BABCOCK, Mrs. LOUISE K., (April 3, 1914;) net estate, $7,540; William Stuart Babcock, husband, and two sons beneficiaries. Assets: House and plot at East Neck, L. I., $7,500; jewelry and wearing apparel, $490.

BEATTIE, Mrs. ELIZABETH, (Nov. 11, 1914;) net estate, $18,157; Emma Pearl Beattie Mitchell, daughter of decedent, given $13,165; Mary Elizabeth Kehrl, daughter, $3,992, and $1,000 was bequeathed to the M. E. Church, Amsterdam Av. and 92 St. Assets Deposits, $8,860; personalty, $25; stocks and bonds, $10,272.

BETJEMANN, JOHN, (March 30, 1914;) leasehold of 230 Third Av., appraised at $5,800, net $4,528.1 Mrs. Anna Betjemann, widow, and Henry C. Betjemann, son, beneficiaries.

BROOKS, JAMES, (Feb. 1, 1915;) net estate, $12,475; Mrs. Kathryn E. Brooks, widow, and two daughters beneficiaries. Assets: Thirteen unimproved lots at Cortlandt, Westchester County, $3,750; deposits, $1,206; household goods, $486; notes and claims due, $2,218; stocks, $3,790; insurance, $2,576.

CARTER, MARY, (Dec. 7, 1914;) supplemental report.

CASSOLLIUS, Mrs. SOPHIE, (Feb. 4, 1915;) net estate, $7,855; Gerhardt Wilhelm Heinrich Cassellius beneficiary. Assets: Two unimproved lots, location not shown in the report, $1,875; deposits, $1,536; notes and mortgages, $5,765.

FAY, Mrs. EMILY L. B., of Stamford, Conn., (May 16, 1913;) entire estate not disclosed. Assets taxable in New York, one-half interest in 516, 518, and 520 W. 157 St., $15,000; to daughters, Charles Edey Fay, son, received New York assets.

FRANK, ELIZA, (Feb. 11, 1910;) deposits and loans, $1,900; net, $1,000; relatives beneficiaries.

FRANK, ISAAC, conducted a retail butcher business at 687 9th Av., (Nov. 21, 1914;) net estate, $100,450; Mrs. Lucia Frank, widow, given $35,816; Marian Frank, daughter, $35,816; rest of estate passed to David, Max, Leo, Bernard Frank, Clara Berg, and Pauline Maier, the brothers and sisters of decedent, in equal shares. Assets: Deposits, $30,746; mortgages, $68,487; life insurance, $7,950; claims due, $833; jewelry, $100; stocks and bonds, $4,333; retail butcher business sold for $555.

HAWLEY, JOHN S., of San Diego, Cal., (Dec. 29, 1913;) value of decedent's entire estate is not disclosed; New York assets were appraised at a net value of $577,659; Mrs. Margaretha Y. Hawley, widow, temporary life estate in $231,083.7; Adelaide H. Gignoux, John Savage Hawley, and H. Rood Hawley, children, each given $115,531; amounts given to indicate the shares of beneficiaries in the New York property. New York assets were: 557,559 Broadway and 128-130 Mercer St., appraised at $222,000; 90 Prince St., $103,000; three-fifths interest in 280-282 Lafayette St., $48,870; three-fifths interest in 284-290 Lafayette St., $80,250; three-fifths interest in 285-291 Lafayette St., $121,000; three-fifths interest in 53-55 Prince St., $28,868. Decedent was once interested in candy manufacturing firm of Hawley & Hoops, but this interest is not appraised in the report.

HINMAN, FANNY B., (Oct. 31, 1912;) net estate, $28,481; bulk of estate passed to six grandchildren; Catherine Hayden, not related, given $2,000. Assets: Interest in estate of William K. Hinman, deceased, husband of the decedent, $80,500, and personal effects, jewelry, and clothing, $3,572.

JANSEN, JOHN N., resident of New Jersey, (Jan. 14;) supplemental report finds that none of the assets of the estate were taxable in New York State.

KACOR, ANNA, (July 30, 1911;) deposits, $5,491; net, $4,929; Emil Kacor, son, and Frank Turek, brother, beneficiaries.

O'ROURKE, MICHAEL E., (July 1, 1914;) net estate, $9,863; Mrs. Emilie O'Rourke, widow, given $8,863; John O'Rourke, nephew, $1,000. Assets: Eight lots at Port Jefferson, L. I., $200; deposits, $11,679; stocks, $2,800.

ROTHENBERG, LEON, (Oct. 9, 1913;) net estate, $2,416; ten nephews and nieces beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $1,880; bonds, $570; jewelry, $222.

SAMPSON, Mrs. EMMA, (Dec. 17, 1914;) net estate, $3,308; George H. Sampson, husband, beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $489; stocks, $4,705.

STARR, PHILIP, (July 11, 1914;) net estate, $13,328; Mrs. Libbie Starr, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity, $12,500, in 1 and 3 Attorney St., appraised at $75,000; equity, $5,000, in 198 Madison St., appraised at $27,000.

THOMSON, ELLEN KERR, (Jan. 25, 1911;) net estate, $3,889; eight relatives beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $4,512; personalty, $100.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BARNES, ALICE W., (March 13;) personalty, under $5,000; all to widower, Edward F.

BENDIT, GRACE F., (June 25;) personalty, over $1,000; all to brothers and sisters.

CALMAN, EMMA, (June 25;) personalty, over $50,000; son, Albert, and daughter, Emmie C. Lowengood, $10,000 and one-fifth residue each; one-fifth residue each to children, Dellie C. Rosenblatt, Annie C. Asprey and Henry L. Calman; $1,000 to niece, Dorothy Calman; $2,500 to Mount Sinai Hospital; $1,000 each to Montefiore Home and Beth Israel Hospital; $750 to the Children's Aid Society and $500 to the United Hebrew Charities; minor bequests to servants.

DORR, ADELINE L., (April 4;) personalty, $2,000; all to relatives.

DWYER, JOHN J., (June 21;) personalty, $800; all to relatives and institutions.

FREEMAN, JOSEPHINE. (Details elsewhere.)

GARDNER, MARY R., (June 16;) personalty, $10,000; all to brother, Henry Birge.

GOETTING, GEORGE, (June 12;) personalty, about $5,000; realty, $12,000; all to children and grandchildren.

HOPPING, HOWARD, (June 19;) personalty, $5,000; all to relatives.

LOWE, JOHN, (May 9;) personalty, $250; all to widow.

UNDERHILL, JAMES S., (May 14;) personalty, $2,100; realty, $300; daughter, Mamie E. Green, gets $300; several other beneficiaries.

WILSON-BEETS, CAROLINE, (June 10;) personalty, over $5,000; realty, under $5,000; all to relatives and friends.

PASSING EVENTS PICTURED.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, printed by rotogravure process, presents a perfect pictorial representation of leading events. Illustrations of war actualities. 10c a copy by mail. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Orders of June 17 relating to First Lt. K. B. Harmon, Ord. Dept. and orders of June 18, relating to that officer, are revoked. He is relieved from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., July 15, then to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty.

Orders of June 17 relating to First Lt. J. W. Bagdad, Ord. Dept., amended to relieve him from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., July 14, then to this city.

Capt. E. Ross, 3d Inf., duty from duty in Judge Advocate General's Office, June 30 and on expiration of leave, to his regiment.

Orders of June 17 relating to Capt. L. R. Dunbar, Med. Corps, revoked.

PORT TRADE PASSES TWO-BILLION MARK

Exports, Including War Supplies, Reach Unprecedented Sum of $1,153,185,764.

$308,690,975 OVER 1914

Imports Show Decrease of $119,783,599—Revenue Drops from $5,281,535 to $1,972,318.

The effect of the war on the foreign commerce of the Port of New York is emphasized in statistics for the Government's fiscal year ended yesterday and made public by Collector Dudley Field Malone. The year witnessed the most extraordinary exports in the history of the port, and also a big shrinkage in imports. Exclusive of gold and silver movements, the combined outward and inward foreign commerce of the port reached the enormous total of $2,107,198,548.

The export movement for the year, owing to enormous buying of war munitions and supplies by the Allies, and liberal purchases by neutral countries, reached the unprecedented value of $1,153,185,764, an excess over 1914 of $308,690,975. Last year, when peace prevailed, the outward shipments from this port were valued at only $844,514,789.

The upset caused by the war abroad in European commerce and industry resulted in a notable falling off in imports, not only from Europe, but from all parts of the globe, owing to the restrictions placed on shipping, particularly during the opening months of the struggle. The year's loss in imports totaled $119,783,599, compared with the fiscal year of 1914. In the year just closed, the foreign merchandise entries here had a value of only $920,582,159, against $1,040,365,758 in the preceding twelve months. With lessened imports, duties collected fell off correspondingly, so that the Government's revenue from the country's chief port was lower than in many years. Compared with 1914, the decrease in revenue amounted to $52,141,165.40, the total collections from imports being $144,891,278.01. In the year ended June 30, 1914, the duty collections aggregated $197,032,443.41. There also was a big drop in miscellaneous receipts in the year now ended. These receipts include head taxes on immigrants, tonnage dues, and other items. They totaled $1,972,318.70 in the fiscal year of 1915, compared with $5,281,535.66 the preceding year.

The report shows that merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses in this customs district during the year had a value of $118,466,822, while in 1914 withdrawals amounted to $137,300,724. In the latter year, the entries for warehouses were unusually heavy in anticipation of the lower rates carried in the new tariff effective Oct. 4, 1913. After the law was enacted, this merchandise was rapidly put into consumption.

The movements of merchandise, both outward and inward, as well as the year's transactions in gold and silver and other details of the port's commerce, are summarized in the following tables prepared by the Collector's office:

Gold and Silver.

IMPORTS.

	1913.	1914.
July	$4,109,236.00	$1,225,096.00
August	4,388,824.00	2,239,148.00
September	3,383,740.00	1,759,351.00
October	4,147,507.00	2,363,900.00
November	6,487,557.00	3,732,892.00
December	4,098,179.00	2,552,678.00
	1914.	1915.
January	2,447,467.00	2,478,757.00
February	1,438,860.00	2,941,089.00
March	2,702,530.00	4,644,012.00
April	1,021,825.00	4,425,148.00
May	1,512,990.00	15,405,935.00
June	1,575,848.00	*2,600,000.00
	$37,914,458.00	$44,365,976.00

EXPORTS, DOMESTIC.

	1913.	1914.
July	$12,129,694.00	$35,488,754.00
August	3,676,167.00	3,476,935.00
September	4,246,749.00	5,467,668.00
October	4,154,301.00	3,346,725.00
November	3,674,827.00	2,918,050.00
December	4,029,067.00	4,556,232.00
	1914.	1915.
January	9,986,640.00	4,990,506.00
February	11,556,732.00	3,857,142.00
March	5,764,837.00	3,270,197.00
April	2,902,044.00	3,503,941.00
May	20,435,624.00	4,107,191.00
June	50,449,120.00	*3,500,000.00
	$134,209,708.00	$77,881,446.00

EXPORTS, FOREIGN.

	1913.	1914.
July	$18,039.00	$482,938.00
August	102,515.00	795,343.00
September	253,511.00	200,100.00
October	166,275.00	553,765.00
November	1,463.00	403,717.00
December	176,551.00	396,925.00
	1914.	1915.
January	270,480.00	20,360.00
February	562,730.00	31,885.00
March	572,919.00	323,454.00
April	99,618.00	1,479,286.00
May	20,656.00	1,359,611.00
June	1,080,210.00	*500,000.00
	$3,324,967.00	$6,547,384.00

Merchandise.

IMPORTS.

	1913.	1914.
July	$79,372,342.00	$84,298,568.00
August	78,814,079.00	63,698,291.00
September	96,127,825.00	76,970,691.00
October	71,691,438.00	71,193,665.00
November	79,264,010.00	73,777,970.00
December	103,257,321.00	66,241,961.00
	1914.	1915.
January	82,672,140.00	71,107,494.00
February	83,307,999.00	71,016,198.00
March	102,390,736.00	90,483,121.00
April	94,255,886.00	92,013,419.00
May	87,978,675.00	76,331,381.00
June	81,395,277.00	*77,500,000.00
	$1,040,365,758.00	$920,582,159.00

EXPORTS—DOMESTIC.

	1913.	1914.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	$66,365,921.00	$58,214,378.00	3.87@3.88	3.85
August	76,188,975.00	32,841,243.00	3.98@4.00	3.92
September	73,274,514.00	60,327,690.00	4.04@4.05	4.01
October	82,623,782.00	86,086,309.00	4.09@4.10	4.05
November	71,153,186.00	92,876,122.00	4.05@4.06	4.01
December	80,426,235.00	94,326,218.00	3.78@3.80	3.79
	1914.	1915.		
January	71,789,264.00	100,841,418.00	3.46@3.42	3.38
February	63,610,542.00	110,848,943.00	3.40@3.42	3.38
March	70,775,336.00	125,086,034.00	3.40@3.42	3.38
April	64,470,519.00	135,424,333.00	3.50@3.51	3.42
May	63,627,314.00	132,613,076.00		
June	60,208,921.00	*134,000,000.00		
	$844,514,789.00	$1,153,185,764.00		

EXPORTS—FOREIGN.

	1913.	1914.
July	1,408,056.00	1,008,739.00
August	1,442,523.00	712,965.00
September	1,207,275.00	1,402,409.00
October	1,763,705.00	2,124,713.00
November	1,185,234.00	4,041,039.00
December	1,634,210.00	3,527,825.00
	1914.	1915.
January	1,347,771.00	3,162,015.00
February	1,321,007.00	3,711,228.00
March	2,028,475.00	2,941,167.00
April	1,854,571.00	4,283,002.00
May	1,466,327.00	2,910,523.00
June	1,543,780.00	*3,500,000.00
	$19,202,232.00	$33,430,625.00

Merchandise Withdrawn from Warehouse.

	1913.	1914.
July	$12,385,356.00	$9,825,297.00
August	12,426,600.00	13,747,990.00
September	14,453,983.00	11,875,047.00
October	20,752,111.00	8,863,051.00
November	11,983,272.00	11,583,872.00
December	10,792,204.00	9,067,632.00
	1914.	1915.
January	12,235,921.00	8,563,589.00
February	7,490,631.00	8,820,782.00
March	11,536,863.00	10,537,940.00
April	8,871,513.00	8,286,862.00
May	8,404,616.00	8,914,501.00
June	8,463,624.00	*8,400,000.00
Total	$137,300,724.00	$118,466,822.00

Duties Collected.

	1913.	1914.
July	$18,505,704.61	$15,808,840.59
August	19,864,108.02	12,773,634.63
September	18,395,384.52	12,118,550.37
October	20,270,021.33	11,522,653.87
November	14,751,256.20	12,385,172.89
December	14,863,056.78	10,910,711.41
	1914.	1915.
January	16,648,012.90	11,997,085.66
February	15,023,068.20	10,862,241.39
March	17,964,690.18	13,753,788.45
April	14,713,576.31	10,737,083.19
May	13,324,911.70	11,240,695.58
June	14,843,652.66	*10,700,000.00
Total	$197,032,443.41	$144,891,278.01

Miscellaneous Receipts.

	1913.	1914.
July	$568,522.41	$292,628.18
August	452,875.97	215,864.12
September	497,868.69	152,123.88
October	454,453.14	160,340.55
November	402,358.07	145,066.90
December	434,440.77	143,204.43
	1914.	1915.
January	267,460.82	113,913.53
February	206,743.29	107,998.08
March	411,225.50	142,863.56
April	713,868.19	174,445.28
May	487,035.31	164,421.17
June	384,683.49	*160,000.00
Total	$5,281,535.66	$1,972,318.70

Total Receipts.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30. 1914.	1915.
Duties collected	$197,032,443.41	$144,891,278.01
Miscel'ous rects.	5,281,535.66	1,972,318.70
Total	$202,313,979.07	$146,863,596.71

*Estimated.

Exports of foreign merchandise passing through this port nearly doubled. Most of this traffic represented supplies for the British Army originating in Canada.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The prolonged period of wet weather over a large part of the Winter wheat belt has resulted in a delayed harvest, and Southwestern shippers have shown a disposition to limit sales until the wheat begins to arrive at terminals in larger volume than has yet taken place. Most of the advance occurred early in the day and late in the session the volume of business was small, but while prices lost part of the gain under profit taking, the close was steady at ⅝c to 1⅛c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.32½ and No. 2 hard at $1.38½, cost, insurance, and freight. New York, export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.37½ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 51.30¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	....	....	1.14½	1.12⅝	87½
September	....	....	1.09⅝	1.08¾	86⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	1.06⅞	1.04½	1.06⅜	1.05⅛	78⅛
September	1.02⅝	1.01¼	1.02¼	1.01⅜	77⅜
December	1.05⅞	1.04⅜	1.05⅝	1.04¾	80⅝

CORN.

The corn market was firmer, largely in sympathy with wheat, and closing quotations were ⅝c to ⅞c net higher. The Argentine market was ½c lower, but there seemed to be no especial pressure of Argentine offerings in the local market. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	73⅝	72¾	73½	73¼	68⅝
September	72⅜	71¼	72⅜	71⅝	65¼
December	64	63⅜	63⅞	63½	55½

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were firmer, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on export sales of about 500,000 bushels, closing ⅛c to 1c net higher. The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 55c; No. 2 white, 55½c; No. 3 white, 54½c; No. 4 white, 54c; fancy clipped white, 55½c to 57c; ordinary clipped white, 54½ to 55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	44½	43¼	44⅜	43⅜	36⅝
September	37¾	37⅛	37½	37⅝	35⅝
December	39¼	38⅝	39⅛	38⅞	37⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but prices were firmer, with comparatively small offerings, and buying was credited to packing interests. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Thursday, 18,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	9.42	9.25	9.42	9.22	10.00
September	9.67	9.50	9.67	9.47	10.15
Ribs—					
July	10.42	10.35	10.40	10.32	11.00
September	10.70	10.65	10.67	10.62	11.56
Pork—					
July	16.80	16.65	16.80	16.65	21.05
September	17.25	17.17	17.25	17.12	20.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

An active covering movement took place in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices were firmer, closing net unchanged to 8 points higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.15@6.30	6.10
July	..	..	6.20@6.25	6.10
August	6.43	6.40	6.42@6.43	6.37
September	6.62	6.58	6.58@6.60	6.58
October	6.65	6.62	6.64@6.65	6.61
November	..	..	6.55@6.57	6.52
December	6.60	6.59	6.58@6.60	6.56
January	6.66	6.62	6.66@6.67	6.58
February	..	..	6.66@6.74	6.60

COFFEE.

The coffee market was still in a waiting position and the volume of business was small, consisting of sales of 9,230 bags. Prices were steady, however, and at the close of the day showed net gains of 3 to 5 points. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7½c. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.01	7.00	7.01@7.02	6.98
August	..	..	6.82@6.83	6.84
September	6.81	6.81	6.82@6.84	6.77
October	..	..	6.88@6.90	6.83
November	..	..	6.88@6.90	6.83
December	6.88	6.88	6.88@6.90	6.83
January	..	..	6.91@6.92	6.86
February	..	..	6.94@6.95	6.90
March	6.96	6.96	6.97@6.98	6.93
April	7.03	7.03	7.02@7.03	6.98
May	7.08	7.08	7.06@7.10	7.03
June	..	..	7.13@7.15	..

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was firm and higher early in the day owing to aggressive buying prompted by reports that Great Britain had purchased about 55,000 tons of refined sugar in the domestic market. The demand was principally for September and was thought to represent covering. Late in the day there was a partial setback under profit taking, but the close was steady, with prices ranging from 1 point decline to 8 points net advance.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	3.90	3.88	3.87@3.88	3.85
August	4.00	4.00	3.98@4.00	3.92
September	4.09	4.05	4.04@4.05	4.01
October	4.14	4.10	4.09@4.10	4.05
November	4.08	4.05	4.05@4.06	4.01
December	3.80	3.80	3.78@3.80	3.79
January	3.50	3.50	3.49@3.50	3.48
February	..	..	3.40@3.42	3.38
March	..	..	3.40@3.42	3.38
April	..	..	3.40@3.42	3.38
May	3.50	3.50	3.50@3.51	3.42

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,697 packages. A generally steady holding of the highest grades of fresh creamery, but trade only moderate. The secondary qualities are very plentiful, and selling at somewhat reduced figures; the lower prices named are attracting some out-of-town demand. Renovated drags, and there is a slow market for ladles. Packing stock steady. Creamery extras, (ninety-three score,) 28c; higher scoring, 28½@29c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 24@25½c; thirds, 23@23¾c; State Dairy finest, 27@27½c; good to prime, 25@26½c; common to fair, 22@24½c; renovated, extras, 23½@24½c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20¼c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,912 cases. Continued liberal arrivals. There is a burdensome supply of average prime and ordinary qualities, and for these the market is in a somewhat demoralized condition under strong pressure to sell and a disposition to accept any reasonable offer. Qualities are running poorer than last week, many of the usually best marks showing deterioration. Strictly fine goods are generally held unchanged, but many marks have to be sold lower in the range of quotations than heretofore. The bulk of the business in Western eggs is in range of 17@19c. Near-by whites steady for strictly fancy goods; trade moderate, and defective qualities drag at comparatively easy figures. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@25c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 18½@19½c; seconds, 17@18c; thirds and poorer, 14½@16½c; dirties, No. 1, 16@16½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@15½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 15@15½c; culls and inferior, 12@14½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henery whites, fine to fancy, 24@26c; ordinary to good, 21@23c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21@23c; Western, gathered whites, 20¼@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 22½@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 17½@23c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 24@25c.

BALANCE OF TRADE EXCEEDS A BILLION

End of Fiscal Year Shows Excess Export Record Broken by Nearly $400,000,000.

HEAVY INFLOW OF GOLD

Continued in May at an Accelerated Rate—Secretary Redfield Reviews the Year's Foreign Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Figures made public today by Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce show that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year which ends today will run well over the billion-dollar mark. At the close of business on May 31 the balance was $983,117,479. With the weekly returns from the thirteen principal ports for June showing a balance for the month of at least $60,000,000, it is plain that the billion-dollar mark is to be passed by upward of $45,000,000.

The returns from the thirteen principal ports for the last week showed a balance of $9,049,565, the lowest in any week since the war began. It was $19,115,000 the week before. Exports last week were $40,944,204 and imports $31,894,639. The duties collected were $3,591,838, of which $2,700,526 was collected at New York. Imports at New York were $20,841,116 and exports $16,763,083. Cotton shipments amounted to 43,647 bales, making the total since the first of last August, the approximate date of the outbreak of hostilities, 8,251,888 bales.

Secretary Redfield gave out this statement today:

"The excess of exports over imports has exceeded $1,000,000,000, surpassing by nearly $400,000,000 the highest record hertofore made.

"The inward flow of gold which became pronounced about the commencement of the current year continued in May at an accelerated rate, imports amounting to $1,136,311, against $1,972,411 in May, 1914. Gold exports totaled $1,277,554, compared with $16,835,202 in May, 1914. In the eleven months ending May 31, 1915, gold imports totaled $199,227,015, an increase of $56,505,468; while gold exports aggregated $143,402,160, an increase of $79,470,695 over a like period one year ago.

"Figures made public by the Department of Commerce today show that in May, 1915, imports totaled $142,284,851, against $164,281,515 in May last year and $133,723,713 in May, 1913. May exports exceeded by $79,100,071 the largest May record previously made, being $273,768,093, against $194,667,422 in May, 1913, and $161,732,619 in May last year. Of the May, 1915, imports, 60.2 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with 62.8 per cent. in May, 1914, and 51.6 per cent. in May, 1913.

"In the eleven months ending with May, 1915, imports aggregated $1,516,474,600 and exports $2,499,592,079, the figures representing in the case of imports a decrease of $219,921,607, or 12.5 per cent., and in the case of exports an increase of $292,084,975, or 13.2 per cent. when compared with a like period a year earlier."

TRYING TO GET SEALS.

They Are Intended for Merchandise Shipped Under Bond.

A special Treasury commission, headed by Special Agent Chance of the Philadelphia agents' office, held a meeting yesterday at the Custom House to investigate and report in the matter of sealing devices for cars and compartments of vessels containing merchandise shipped in customs custody under bond, and for securing packages of ordinary merchandise shipped in less than carload lots.

The commission was appointed particularly to investigate and report as to the advisability of adopting two or more seals of the self-locking type for securing merchandise. If practicable, the old manner of attesting bonded goods by cord and seal will be done away with. Yesterday's meeting was devoted to conferring with manufacturers of seals with a view to ascertaining what devices are on the market and available for the Government's use.

The manufacturers explained the working of their respective samples. Representatives of the transportation companies have been asked to appear before the committee tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock to give the commission their views as to the devices offered by the manufacturers. After this testimony is in, the commission will make its recommendations to Secretary McAdoo.

RAILS FOR ROCK ISLAND.

Court Orders Receivers to Buy 20,000 Tons—Amster Petition Denied.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court today directed the receivers of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to purchase 20,000 tons of steel rails at the lowest possible price and to pay for them out of earnings.

The court denied a petition of the Amster Committee, representing minority stockholders, in which the court was requested to authorize the payment of $500,000 interest on the Rock Island's debentures out of the proceeds of the sale of $2,500,000 of receivers' certificates, authorized two days ago. This interest falls due July 15, but a default cannot be entered until sixty days thereafter. The receivers hope to pay this interest out of earnings before Sept. 15.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

EDWARD G. SOLTMANN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edward G. Soltmann, dealer in drawing materials and architects' and engineers' supplies, at 134 to 140 West Twenty-ninth Street.

FEIDMARK & MEADOW.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sender Feidmark and Jacob Meadow, who compose the firm of Feidmark & Meadow, dealers in dry goods, at 901 East 163d Street.

JULIUS STERN of 277 Broadway, formerly of Julius Stern & Co., and formerly a curb stock broker, has received a discharge from bankruptcy from Judge Hand. Liabilities were $18,551. No actual assets.

FRANK B. MALONEY COMPANY, INC., dealer in ice cream, soda and candies, at 41 Pine Street, has assigned to Charles W. Hastings.

JOSEPH FRANK & SONS, INC., lithographers, at 22 Thames Street, have assigned to James C. McEachen.

DAVID L. SCHNEER, doing business as the David L. Schneer Company, silk jobbers, at 106 East Nineteenth Street, has assigned to Samuel Samowitz.

ROBERT S. RICHTER, stationer and engraver, at 2,256 Broadway, has assigned to Gordon Cameron.

JACOB VOGEL, an advertising agent, of 220 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Louis M. Turner.

BERTHA COHEN, doing business as the Lenox Millinery Supply, at 2,212 Seventh Avenue, has assigned to Abram Lipfeld.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Standard Writing Ink Co. Involuntary petition, filed in behalf of Innis, Speiden & Co. of N. Y. Liabilities and assets not given.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Aguson, John—City of New York, $258.71.
Abrams, C. E.—Same, $118.04.
Bond, Louis—Same, $114.43.
Becher, Max—Same, $369.47.
Dreyfuss, S.—Same, $258.71.
Droge, Harmon G.—Same, $427.05.
Fiedler, Rosa—Same, $258.71.
Gray, James A.—Same, $258.71.
Hogan, John J.—Same, $248.71.
Howlett, Norris E.—Same, $258.71.
Konigsberg, Milton—Same, $258.71
Lasby, David P.—Same, $619.42.
Stebbins & Co.—Same, $172.96.
Spang, Henry C.—Same, $258.71.
Tempany, Hewiet Co.—Same, $127.03.
Tucker Granite Co.—Same, $114.94.
Terminal Coal Co.—Same, $187.47.
Thacker, William—Same, $488.76.
Tuttle, Elber V.—Same, $258.71.
Wach, Isaac—Same, $163.29.
Alien, Charles S.—C. Weinberg & Co., $181.15.
Ackerman, Carl F.—G. Y. Bauchle, $246.53.
Abramowitz, Isaac—Ravenswood Paper Mill Co., $329.75.
Adams, Edna M.—D. G. Leggett, $112.05.
Barnard, William H.—J. E. Ware, $396.61.
Byrnes, Horace D.—Illinois Surety Co., $366.91.
Blumenthal, Herman—Marbrick Realty Corp., $328.37.
Braden, Maretta J.—C. A. Whitney, $274.85.
Butters, Fred E., Leo M. Bishop, William A. Jensen, and John Noval—Gotham National Bank of New York, $2,103.96.
Boross, John, administrator—New York Consolidated R. R. Co., costs, $117.53.
Clark, J. Malcolm—J. J. Morris, $278.42.
Celia, Nicholas—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $112.65.
City of New York—Northern Bank of New York, $5,000.
Same—J. H. Thorn et al., $645.00.
Clietti, Samuel—Leon Hirsch, Inc., $268.33.
Corti, Antonio—J. M. Boyle, $207.47.
Doane, Leroy G.—F. Taylor, $285.87.
Davidson, Gilbert C.—C. J. Buchanan, costs, $227.16.
Same—A. F. Davidson, costs, $107.60.
Daniels, Bessie—M. Mittenthal et al., $103.70.
D'Anci, Frank, and Nicola Fauzzi—P. S. Saitta, $3,446.74.
Dougherty, J. Hampden—City of New York, $337.54.
Davis, Alexander J., and Ernest O. Jacobson—Same, $1,085.
Edgemere Building Corp.—M. Diamond, $175.92.
Exclusive Features, Inc.—J. F. Rainier, $729.69.
Eisler, Ida L.—N. T. Swezey's Son & Co., $271.16.
Fisher, James G.—J. P. Storm, $884.44.
Flannery, Viola M.—C. L. Apfel et al., $101.01.
Fruit Auction Co.—S. Amoroso, $104.55.
Fressielle, Pasqualina—G. W. Linch, costs, $100.12.
Fressello, Luigi—G. W. Linch, costs, $108.12.
Fecci, Anthony—E. Mayer et al., $303.45.
Frost, Isaac T., and Frederick H. Douglas—C. Eichler, $3,595.32.
Flanagan, John J.—H. Lutz, $110.72.
Goetz, Isador—P. C. Traver, $280.41.
Green, Louis—M. Cohen et al., $255.26.
Garone, Martin—Metropolitan Savings Bank, $2,385.29.
Garone, Fred—N. C. Kern, $113.35.
Gluck, Anna—L. M. Prince et al., $670.46.
Greenfield, Samuel—H. Farler, $343.31.
Howley, John J.—A. Henderson, $100.
Harris, Jacob T.—W. C. Cahn, $117.22.
Healy, Joseph—United Electric Light and Power Co., costs, $109.12.
Hamilton, Benjamin F.—Butler & McLaren, Inc., $334.16.
Hartley, Annie—A. Janssen, $1,155.11.
Irvin, George C., and Samuel S. Vondersmith —R. C. Turnbull, $200.88.
James, John W., Jr.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $101.66.
Jaffem, Earnet—E. L. Richards, $285.51.
Kelling, Henry—A. S. Boyd, $193.71.
Kaempfer, Henry—Gorton & Lidgerwood, $107.82.
Kornhauser, Joseph—D. Belais et al., $187.47.
Kahn, Solitus—M. B. Cushner, $186.51.
Keller, Frank—I. H. Peckham, $102.77.
Kwestel, Abraham—Abraham Seidenstock and Samuel Weinber—I. J. Silverstein, $1b6.15.
Kubersky, Max—American Hide and Leather Co., $118.37.
Lumiere North American Co., Ltd., and Union Photographique Industrielle—A. Scott, $5,572.22.
Lowe, Theo.—B. McClurg, $236.31.
Lyons, Robert T.—R. Pillot, $876.32.
Lerner, Eva—Brooklyn Heights R. T. Co., costs, $108.38.
Leane, Leroy G.—F. Taylor, $285.87.
Linch, George W., receiver—M. McQuade, $200.
Leaper, James J.—Simon Strauss, Inc., $107.84.
Langwell, Samuel, President—Appeal Printing Co., $184.10.
Levy, Charles E.—W. O. Allison et al., costs, $268.72.
Morris, Simon—M. L. Lippman, $249.20.
Mackay, George D.—Pine Street Co., $417.41.
Margulies, Isaac L.—Cullo Marble and Tile Works, Inc., $283.01.
Morse, Robert—Listers Agricultural Chemical Works, $147.93.
McClure, Walter P.—A. Frederick, $1,305.40.
Mylonas, Evangelis—National Meat Market, Inc., $1,474.89.
McManus, Frances J.—George Ringler & Co., $1,182.11.
Mulcahy, William F. and William J., and Henry M. Weill—Joseph Beck & Sons, $227.10.
Okstein, Samuel—Eichler Publishing Co., $107.95.
Patten, Walter R.—W. Holzman, $3,176.29.
Prezioso, Bartolomio—I. Fellie, $144.36.
Ph. Levy Contracting Co. and Louis Marx & Son, Inc.—Hoban Hunter Feitner Co., $231.77.
Pereiman, Harry W., and Benjamin Rosenblatt—Illinois Surety Co., $159.41.
Pusatiere, Frank—B. C. Samuels et al., $223.67.
Poulaillon, Claudius—E. A. Scott, $5,819.27.
Rifkin, Abraham—L. Bralower et al., $516.21.
Rosenbaum, Jacob—Trow Directory and Printing and Bookbinding Co., $188.18.
Ranger, John H.—Illinois Surety Co., $295.55.
Ruland, Irving—Voska Froelsch and Sidlo, Inc., $2,967.71.
Rasmussen, Robert T.—E. Freudenfels, $667.04.
Randall, Frederick G.—W. Couch et al., 469.72.
Runkle, Harry G.—I. Morris, $1,690.08.
Stein, Joseph A.—Mandalson Jaffe Katz, Inc., $210.06.
Samuel H. Richmond Co., Inc.—Royal Kimono Co., Inc., $119.17.
Scheuerl, Chris—F. P. Harris, $114.41.
Sampter, Martin H.—L. D. Greenfield, $332.02.
Seymour, Norman—D. Seymour, $2,820.83.
Sislowitz, Hyman—L. Kass, $110.65.
Stein, Florius—M. Horlick, $382.15.
Simpson, Clarence D.—Maurice Co., $546.58.
Stennes, Henry G.—A. C. Shields, $106.54.
Silvestri, Lorenzo—P. Paolino, $113.11.
Subitsky, Michael—A. S. Hoyd, $116.51.
Schiff, Morris—S. Silverstein, $324.41.
Slattery, John M., and John M. Slattery Building and Construction Co.—R. Fixel, $1,539.64.
Solomon, Ellis—P. A. Weinberg et al., $262.70.
Sponziello, Rosina, by guardian—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $108.38.
Simmons, Mary E.—David Mayer Brewing Co., $102.01.
Victor Ventilating and Engineering Co.—F. N. DuBois et al., $297.69.
Vernon, Frank—G. West, $285.45.
Termini, Guiseppe—Mechanics and Metals National Bank, $1,642.63.
Wright, Henry J.—Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., $110.80.
William H. Sawkins, Inc.—American Brass and Copper Co., $134.63.
Weinstein, Nathan—B. Silverman, $119.41.
Wurtze, Benjamin—S. Spitzer, $615.02.

In Bronx County.

Aulbach, Christian—A. Florio, $191.91.
Block, Samuel — Casualty Co. of America, $27.72.
Blajian, Kirkor; Adey Naturianana, and Gaston Manuelian—State of N. Y., $115.
City of New York—J. L. Mott, Jr., $4,487.16.
Dinan, John—C. C. Eckles, $309.64.
Friedman, Isaac—J. Zelenko et al., $64.12.
Kehlenbeck, Ernst—C. Wolff, $64.72.
Magneson, John—H. Belmont, $64.15.
Mink, Margaretha—A. Hoeft, $125.72.
Page, Raymond—C. Fetyk, $640.99.
Panesh, Benjamin—A. Mertin, $114.91.
Rosen, Samuel—Wood & Selick, $267.29.
Schapiro, Barlant, Glen Co., $125.
Vandervort, Frederick R.—A. Guest, $150.
Weinman, Simon—A. Lustgarten, $175.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Globe Indemnity Co.—C. L. Millett, May 27, 1915, $1,808.26.
Ianniello, Anton—C. F. Rafsky, June 28, 1915, $347.14.
Ligniti, Angelo, and Pasquale D'Acierno—People, &c., Jan. 18, 1915, $1,500.
Haug, Charles H.—Sulsberger & Sons Co., July 19, 1912, $418.19.
H. Sumner Sternberg Co.—Star Co., June 23, 1915, $899.08.
Illinois Surety Co.—G. Sciaballa et al., April 1915, $141.25.
Same—L. Cohen, April 2, 1915, $121.15.
Shelden, Fred C.—J. J. Hobbs, May 22, 1907, $267.31.
Salvin, Tillie—R. Simons, May 21, 1915, $450.
Murray, Edward G.—J. E. Bennett et al., April 22, 1915, $297.31.
Mason Seaman Transportation Co.—A. W. Bascomb, May 6, 1915, $350.
Same—J. A. Bascomb, May 6, 1915, $1,891.50.
L'Araldo Italiano Publishing Co.—A. Cinque, Nov. 7, 1914, (vacated,) $1,940.30.
Degnon Contracting Co.—J. Sankos, June 3, 1915, $250.
De Marco, Celestino—E. J. Newman, Jan. 19, 1912, $191.66.
Danner, James—Equitable Life Ass'n Society of the United States, June 4, 1915, $124.38.
Fennell, Robert W.—W. S. Bainbridge, May 17, 1915, $629.11.
Marco, Selistino—W. McCauley, Dec. 19, 1911, $150.90.
National Nassau Bank of New York—W. H. McIntyre, June 1, 1915, $118.35.
Kimmel, Herman H.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., Aug. 20, 1913, $873.87.
Bell, Robert P., and Herman H. Kimmel—Same, Aug. 29, 1913, $261.66.
Hayward, Edward T. and Grace E.—L. L. Davidson, May 1, 1908, (vacated,) $1,654.87.

In Bronx County.

Cooper, Amelia—W. J. Molinari, April 23, 1915, $30.72.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBER looking at snappy Fall dresses of the better grade. Call, 1 to 4, 80 West 33d, Room 511.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall coats; call all week. 38-44 W. 20th St., 3d floor.

JOBBER looking on silk and cloth dresses. 135 West 27th, 10th floor.

JOBBER LOOKING AT Fall dresses; orders given. 32 W. 27th, 8th floor.

CATALOGUE house looking at knit petticoats, flannelette and muslin underwear. Federal Stores, 109 West 26th St.

WILL place orders on snappy styles, Fall dresses. 122 West 29th, seventh floor.

LOOKING AT FALL DRESSES IN SILKS AND SERGES. 122 West 20th, 7th floor.

LOOKING AT silk and cloth

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities (book value, $1,856,555.02); market value.		$1,857,610.07
Private securities (book value, $9,736,487.94); market value.		9,713,588.81
Real estate owned		3,227,580.69
Mortgages owned		1,158,106.97
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		1,106,097.45
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		31,884,198.19
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		24,712,612.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,767.87
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$4,000,000.00	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	3,118,042.94	
		7,118,042.94
Specie		16,962,745.16
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		2,502,790.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$7,977,921.55	
Other cash items	1,170,698.58	
		9,148,620.13
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra,)		869,555.64
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		216,445.89
Total		$110,479,016.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,500,000.00
Surplus on market values; Surplus fund		6,729,658.24
Surplus on book value	$6,870,706.44	
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$7,403,785.02	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions, and land bank	118,813.17	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	167,832.66	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	52,214.27	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	74,920,685.25	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	265,652.21	
Demand certificates of deposit	474,348.78	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	384,342.20	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	1,831,176.77	
Certified checks	4,549,355.83	
Unpaid dividends	532.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	8,631,345.45	
		98,889,583.61
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		869,555.64
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$6,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	142,813.84	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	64,029.01	
Estimated unearned discounts	277,876.00	
		490,218.85
Total		$110,479,016.84

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE AUGUST 1, 1990, OF THE KANSAS CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the INDORSEMENT on each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, due August 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON OR AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of a sheet of FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including August 1, 1990.

The coupon sheet will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED. The sheet of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 149, for furnishing, delivering, and installing racks, shutters, screens, lifters, and other appliances in gate chambers at Ashokan, Kensico, and Hill View reservoirs, in the town of Olive, Ulster County, and town of Mt. Pleasant and City of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre, and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Wednesday, July 7, 1915, for Contract 140, for furnishing, delivering, and erecting at Shafts 11 and 21 of the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in the City of New York, drainage equipment for unwatering the tunnel and its shafts.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing forage and straw required in Eastern Department during nine months commencing Oct. 1, 1915, will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 5, 1915. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

FOR GUIDANCE OF INVESTORS.

The Annalist, published every Monday, directs investors into the right channels. Best information on financial and economic developments throughout the world. Price 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1784.

[No. 1393.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$29,252,693.31
Overdrafts, secured, none; unsecured, $259.01		259.01
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		800,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$116,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	999,295.12	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	4,421,200.76	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		5,520,495.88
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$300,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	150,000.00	
	$150,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	3.00	
		150,003.00
Banking house		250,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,267,272.23
Due from banks and bankers		606,216.11
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,417,670.82
Outside checks and other cash items, $81,663.05; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $403.90		82,066.93
Notes of other national banks		4,005.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		2,736,573.70
Legal-tender notes		742,193.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		40,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		8,000.00
Total		$48,886,453.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,787,428.16	
Reserved for taxes	44,167.81	
	$1,809,580.99	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	129,097.69	
		1,674,483.30
Circulating notes	$800,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	252.50	
		799,747.50
Due to banks and bankers		11,580,787.00
Dividends unpaid		160,591.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	$16,682,488.00	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	850,122.38	
Certified checks	4,464,766.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,602,813.79	
United States deposits	100,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	950,810.00	
		24,400,695.17
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	$350,000.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,088,477.20	
		1,438,477.20
Letters of credit		2,822,826.00
Acceptances		1,206,566.82
Total		$48,886,453.99

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES BROWN,
S. T. HUBBARD,
CHAS. OLNEY,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Public securities, (book value, $185,435.97,) market value		$185,435.97
Private securities, (book value, $284,821.71,) market value		284,821.71
Real estate owned		109,000.00
Mortgages owned		2,788.87
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		11,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		4,190,090.59
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		5,772,088.70
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$375,549.19	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	819,664.78	
		1,195,213.92
Specie		1,757,272.22
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		436,000.00
Federal reserve notes		30,000.00
Exchanges for and checks for next day's clearings	$445,008.98	
Other cash items	67,045.35	
		512,054.31
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		8,000.00
Total		$14,493,761.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$500,000.00	
Undivided profits	678,760.15	
		1,178,760.15
Surplus on book value, $1,199,260.15		
Deposits—Preferred: Due New York State savings banks	$718,926.49	
Deposits by the State of New York	180,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	177,204.33	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	13,862.50	
Not preferred: Deposits subject to check	9,721,985.99	
Time deposits and certificates, payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	50,162.11	
Demand certificates of deposit	14,488.71	
Cashiers' checks outstanding	14,005.88	
Certified checks	94,039.16	
Due trust companies and banks	1,787,290.70	
		12,771,905.82
Reserves for taxes	$11,098.97	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	3,496.35	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	5,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	23,500.00	
		43,095.32
Total		$14,493,761.29

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MANHATTAN COMPANY

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $2,691,000.00,) market value		$2,736,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $3,766,557.33,) market value		3,785,434.00
Real estate owned		900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		16,170,861.99
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased, not secured by collateral		11,029,026.94
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers		5,457,113.46
Specie		10,889,361.85
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		4,157,400.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$18,600,835.48	
Other cash items	543,845.81	
		19,149,181.24
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra)		100,000.00
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		113,200.00
Total		$74,437,478.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$2,050,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$4,100,000.00	
Undivided profits	700,957.79	
		4,800,957.79
Surplus on book values, $4,760,628.07.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$4,840,859.16	
Deposits by the State of New York	1,005,527.00	
Deposits by the Supt. of Banks of State of New York	20,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	25,401,687.88	
Demand certificates of deposit	50,500.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	4,388,248.92	
Certified checks	1,564,576.33	
Unpaid dividends	151,037.27	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	19,859,019.15	
		67,251,456.30
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		100,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes	$46,258.29	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	52,064.65	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	65,502.95	
Estimated unearned discounts	71,244.00	
		235,069.89
Total		$74,437,478.98

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

of New York, at the close of business June 23d, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans		$57,874,879.75
United States bonds on hand		9,840.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,077,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		50,442,290.80
Customers' liability account acceptances		750,000.00
Banking house		1,750,000.00
Specie	$16,050,492.57	
Legal-tenders and banknotes	804,045.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	39,647.40	
Exchanges	7,297,710.20	
Due from banks	195,331.42	
Demand loans	26,605,276.55	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	10,109,531.07	
		61,102,036.31
		$176,706,746.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000.00
Surplus		15,000,000.00
Profits		6,479,866.95
Circulation		5,077,000.00
Deposits, banks	$82,378,452.96	
Deposits, individuals	54,898,437.23	
Deposits, U. S.	1,000.00	
		137,272,890.19
Bonds borrowed		325,000.00
Reserved for taxes		311,352.72
Reserved for depreciation		1,500,000.00
Acceptances		750,000.00
		$176,706,746.86

I, S. A. WELLDON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. A. WELLDON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, June 30th, 1915. HERBERT F. CHRISTIE, Notary Public N. Y. Co. No. 85.

Correct—Attest:
FISHER A. BAKER,
A. C. JAMES,
C. D. BACKUS,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MUTUAL BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value $1,000,) market value		$967.50
Private securities, (book value $6,500,) market value		6,500.00
Real estate owned		507,847.82
Mortgages owned		450.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		243,095.17
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,537,998.29
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		2,280,900.80
Overdrafts		161.61
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,677,956.49	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	53,775.11	
		1,731,731.60
Specie		802,451.51
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		110,090.00
Federal Reserve notes		5,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$236,691.49	
Other cash items	16,240.63	
		252,932.12
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$2,200.08	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	14,500.00	
		16,700.08
Total		$7,496,826.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus on market value: Surplus fund	$200,000.00	
Undivided profits	277,169.97	
		477,169.97
Surplus on book value, $277,202.04.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$220,004.41	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions and land bank	514.43	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	1,085.12	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	5,776,971.87	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	368,968.06	
Demand certificates of deposit	31,000.00	
Other certificates of deposit	69,847.34	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	25,876.55	
Certified checks	46,784.13	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	81,870.43	
		6,872,922.34
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$190,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	7,151.50	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	2,777.81	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, estimated	26,750.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,030.00	
		246,709.31
Income tax withheld		24.88
Total		$7,496,826.50

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra is a magnificent record of the incidents in the European conflict in picture. Vivid illustrations of war scenes, beautifully printed on fine paper by rotogravure. 10c everywhere. $1.25 for three months; $5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1350.]

Report of the condition of

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$72,145,676.81
Customers' liability under letters of credit and acceptances		1,671,489.87
Total loans		$73,817,166.68
Overdrafts, unsecured		416.79
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$5,000,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits, (par value,) $50,000	40,500.00	
U. S. bonds loaned	25,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		5,074,500.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$1,396,214.85	
Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable, (postal excluded)	2,335,983.91	
Other bonds loaned	456,180.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds, (not including stocks,) owned unpledged	7,360,005.16	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		11,548,423.92
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank ...$720,000.00		
Less amount unp'd. 360,000.00	$360,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	147,587.05	
		507,587.05
Banking house		3,059,192.48
Other real estate owned		1,470,149.60
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		8,541,809.65
Due from banks and bankers		1,381,720.03
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		70,401.82
Exchanges for Clearing House		14,392,141.33
Outside checks and other cash items	$151,508.48	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	3,646.28	
		155,149.76
Notes of other national banks		100,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		60,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		25,595,773.00
Legal-tender notes		850,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)		250,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		150,000.00
Total		$146,773,482.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$6,000,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$3,350,366.58	
Reserved for taxes	69,452.45	
Reserved for interest	71,782.01	
	$3,491,601.04	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	249,337.02	
		3,242,214.02
Circulating notes		5,000,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		2,886.75
Dividends unpaid		57,885,868.51
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	48,215,102.06	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	1,025,957.72	
Certified checks	10,902,408.04	
Cashier's checks outstanding	408,108.15	
Postal savings deposits	1,273,084.81	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources"	409,063.00	
Deposits requiring notice of less than 30 days	450,000.00	
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	1,820,000.00	
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by item 4d of "Resources"	1,678,420.16	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,245,582.26	
		124,666,455.49
Other bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		190,000.00
Letters of credit and time acceptances, (Foreign Dept.)		1,674,782.60
Total		$146,773,482.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, G. W. McGARRAH, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. McGARRAH, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

HENRY AUMANN, Jr., Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN D. RYAN,
CLARENCE H. KELSEY,
N. F. PALMER,
Directors.

[No. 1290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 23, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$22,983,010.19
Customers' liability under letters of credit		276,280.28
Total loans		$23,259,290.47
Overdrafts, unsecured		1,146.02
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$1,655,100.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	297,830.19	
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank ...$248,000		
Less amount unpaid .. 121,500	121,500.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	28,500.00	
		2,097,930.19
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,980,571.11
Due from banks and bankers		1,749,877.28
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		182,776.80
Exchanges for Clearing House		987,277.17
Outside checks and other cash items	$140,892.71	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	8,003.32	
		148,896.03
Notes of other national banks		$2,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		3,374,329.00
Legal-tender notes		108,926.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		82,755.00
Total		$33,955,875.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$371,804.53	
Reserved for taxes	22,961.40	
Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted	200,000.00	
Reserved for depreciation in securities	100,000.00	
	$1,194,555.93	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	156,691.39	
		1,037,864.59
Circulating notes	$1,655,100.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	4,622.50	
		1,650,477.50
Due to banks and bankers	$6,689,978.16	
Dividends unpaid	56.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	17,650,281.97	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	198,441.00	
Certified checks	195,609.24	
Cashier's checks outstanding	882,250.28	
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	94,500.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,183,041.10	
		26,891,152.70
Letters of credit and foreign accounts		326,380.28
Total		$33,955,875.07

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
AMBROSE R. ADAMS,
CHARLES L. BERNHEIMER,
EDWIN S. SCHENCK,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $99,972.50,) market value		$101,215.00
Private securities, (book value, $5,600,) market value		5,600.00
Real estate owned		552,066.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		111,980.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		3,340,098.47
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		4,447,862.31
Overdrafts		4,844.66
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item		467,436.02
Specie		2,976,125.80
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		652,965.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$329,634.60	
Other cash items	221,854.04	
		551,488.64
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date (estimated)		33,267.69
N. Y. City notes and bonds (book value $286,000,) market value		291,255.62
Total		$18,536,305.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000.00
Surplus on market value: Surplus fund	$100,000.00	
Undivided profits	2,243,419.45	
		2,343,419.45
Surplus on book value, $2,236,921.35.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$49,477.35	
Due New York State savings and loan associations, credit unions and Land Bank	16,242.89	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	15,220,615.28	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,390.97	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	193,567.30	
Certified checks	194,090.13	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	25,787.16	
		15,704,171.06
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes and contingencies	$388,470.32	
Estimated unearned discounts	50,244.76	
		438,715.28
Total		$18,536,305.81

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS. | REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

139 BROADWAY

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$30,220,818.31
U.S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000.00
U.S. Bonds and other Securities to secure U.S. Deposits	469,972.86
Bonds, Securities, Etc.	6,243,342.31
Due from Banks	329,222.90
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,330,347.84
Cash	5,484,304.76
Customers Liability For Account Drafts Accepted	1,000,000.00
	$49,578,008.98

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,048,927.41
Reserve for Taxes, Etc.	18,319.37
Circulation	500,000.00
Deposits	44,010,762.20
Acceptances Based upon Imports and Exports	1,000,000.00
	$49,578,008.98

DIRECTORS

UNION N. BETHELL, President New York Telephone Co.
NEWCOMB CARLTON, Pres. Western Union Telegraph Co.
THOMAS COCHRAN, President
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, New York
OTIS H. CUTLER, Pres. American Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.
HENRY P. DAVISON, J. P. Morgan & Co.
ZOHETH S. FREEMAN, Vice-President
SAMUEL L. FULLER, Kissel, Kinnicut & Co.
HARVEY D. GIBSON, Vice-President
THOMAS A. GILLESPIE, President The T. A. Gillespie Co.
FRANCIS L. HINE, President First National Bank, New York
EDWARD R. LOOMIS, Vice-Pres. Del. Lack., and West. R. R. Co.
ARTHUR F. LUKE, Luke, Banks & Weeks
HOWARD W. MAXWELL, Vice-Pres. Atlas Portland Cement Co.
AMBROSE MONELL, President International Nickel Co.
EDWARD S. MOORE, Vice-Pres. American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
DANIEL E. POMEROY, Vice-Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
SEWARD PROSSER, President Bankers Trust Co.
DANIEL G. REID, Member Executive Committee, L.V.R.R.Co.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Vice-President and Cashier
CHARLES H. SABIN, President Guaranty Trust Co.
CHARLES H. STOUT, New York
CHARLES H. WARREN, Treasurer Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, President Chase National Bank

MERCANTILE ACCOUNTS INVITED

[No. 2608.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Lincoln National Bank

at the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business June 28, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$13,206,785.51
Advances on letters of credit		36,670.91
Total loans		$13,243,406.42
Overdrafts, secured, $1,123.31; unsecured, $409.54		1,532.85
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$890,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	10,000.00	
Total U. S. bonds		900,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds, (not including stocks) owned unpledged		3,074,629.07
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank, $120,000.00; less amount unpaid, $60,000.00		60,000.00
(8) Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,824,594.32
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8)		1,018,606.49
Checks on banks in same city or town as reporting bank		50,265.45
Exchanges for Clearing House		686,320.36
Outside checks and other cash items	$23,210.46	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	8,650.07	
		31,860.53
Notes of other national banks		51,400.00
Federal Reserve notes		48,670.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		1,705,015.40
Legal-tender notes		575,399.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5% on circulation)	$44,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	50,000.00	
		94,500.00
Total		$22,864,399.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$912,677.19	
Reserved for taxes	16,446.71	
Reserved for contingencies	2,874.50	
	$933,998.40	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	35,584.53	
		898,413.87
Circulating notes		800,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		1,584,489.32
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	$16,158,661.84	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	65,243.76	
	301,337.25	
Certified checks	171,039.36	
Cashier's checks outstanding	9,160.52	
United States deposits		16,705,442.73
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		32,400.00
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		690,000.00
Income tax withheld		206.38
Letters of credit issued		36,670.91
Unearned discount		26,796.78
Total		$22,864,399.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DAVID C. GRANT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1915.

J. N. TIMMERMANN, Notary Public, Bronx County. Certificate filed in New York County No. 1.

Correct—Attest:
E. L. ROSSITER,
JOSEPH P. GRACE,
M. HARTLEY DODGE,
Directors.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 23d day of June, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: Public securities, (book value, $200,275.98) market value		$199,325.14
Private securities, (book value, $1,057,115.72,) market value		1,060,487.14
Real estate owned		131,150.47
Mortgages owned		7,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		25,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		681,363.34

Lackawanna Steel Co

First Consolidated 5s

pay 7%

These bonds have been outstanding five years, and have sold about fifteen points higher when their security was less.

Since 1906 the earnings of the company have averaged an amount six times the annual interest requirements of these bonds.

Special Circular on Request.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

Investment Securities

26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

5% State Bonds

Denominations $100, $500, $1,000

Acceptable as security for Postal Savings Deposits

To Yield 4.60%

Circular AG-58 on request

N. W. Halsey & Co

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

Assurances of A Steady Income

are more conducive to peace of mind than the uncertain possibilities of speculative profits. We have a very carefully prepared list of sound, dependable investments which we recommend for those who wish to receive a substantial and assured income.

Send for this List No. A-50

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co

Incorporated

Investment Securities

14 Wall St., New York

July Investments

Prevailing conditions present an opportunity for the investor to obtain an unusually high return upon the safest form of investment.

Municipal Bonds

Over fifty issues, yielding 4.10% to 6% are listed in our July Circular which will be sent on request.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co

Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Established 1871

5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

General Rubber Co.

5% Debenture Bonds

Due December 1, 1918

To Yield 5.65%

Curtis & Sanger

Members
New York, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

Thrift Means Independence

By Partial Payment Savings you can acquire on a convenient basis of payments the highest grade of securities in amounts from one share up. Your money is earning for you while you save it. This method is clearly explained in our Booklet No. 28.

Write, phone or call.

HARRIS, WINTHROP & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO
11 WALL ST., NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Quiet—More Foreign Selling of Bonds—Our Billion-Dollar Credit Balance.

The bond market yesterday was still under the influence of the liquidation from abroad, but the stock market was less controlled than it had been during the previous session by considerations based on the rise in the cost of capital, which was reflected in the rate which New York City had to pay for its money and which is back of the foreign selling of American bonds, which has been the noteworthy feature of the bond market during recent days. In the first hour of trading on the Stock Exchange a fair amount of business was transacted, but thereafter the dealings were on a very small scale. The total for the session was below even the recent relatively low average and a considerably small number of issues figured in the business done. Here and there strength prevailed and here and there weakness, but for the most part, as was natural, the market, in which much diminished dealings represented a loss in market initiative prices, changed very little. The fact that we are approaching a holiday and also that we are close to the time when the German reply to our note will be received again influenced traders and did much for the slowing down of the market.

New low records in exchange rates emphasized the likelihood of additional financing for European account, but there was nothing to indicate that any arrangement for financing here had yet been closed. It is natural, however, to look for some step of that kind, for the recent course of exchange has made it plainer than ever that the necessity of making payment here for supplies purchased on a huge scale requires some step out of the ordinary course of the exchange market. At the same time we are apt to lay more stress here on the loss in exchange than are the European Governments which are buying here. This loss appears large, but it is after all a very small item when considered as a part of expenditures which are mounting into the billions.

Wall Street was interested yesterday in the news from Washington that a former member of Congress had laid information before the Federal Reserve Board that the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks were being employed to finance the purchases of war munitions in this country and that the notes of the Federal Reserve Banks were being issued to help float the obligations of belligerent nations in this market. Wall Street was at a loss to see how such loans could be floated by the process of issuing Federal Reserve notes and also at a loss to understand why it is if notes were being issued against such loans the weekly statements of the Federal Reserve Banks should show as they do that the great bulk of all the Federal Reserve notes so far issued are secured not by paper of any kind, but by actual cash. So far as Wall Street knows, barring the $25,000,000 of Russian bills lately accepted by banks here, no bills the proceeds of which have been used in connection with war purchases have been accepted by banks here. Up to this time those purchases seem to have been paid for in actual cash and it well known of course that none of the Russian acceptances were purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks. That would not as a matter of fact fall within the classes of acceptances which the Reserve Banks can buy under the rules formulated by the Federal Reserve Board.

Returns of our foreign trade for the month of May show a credit trade balance for that month of about $131,500,000, which is much larger than the balances indicated by the preliminary weekly figures. This brings the excess of exports over imports for the eleven months up to more than $983,000,000, and if to this we add the estimated excess of exports for June on the partial returns so far at hand we have a credit trade balance for the fiscal year of $1,043,000,000. If recent experiences are repeated the final figures for June will bring this total to a still larger figure. It is not surprising that the foreign exchanges are overwhelmingly in our favor.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	90. Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5
	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2⅜
Ninety days	2⅛@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos.	3
90 days	2¼@2⅜	6 mos.	3
4 mos.	2⅜@3	7 mos.	3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days	3		

Other Names.

4 months	3½	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

Demand sterling	High.	Low.	Last.
	$4.75⅞	$4.75¾	$4.76¼
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76¾	4.77⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.76⅛	$4.77⅛
Paris	5.70	5.69
Berlin	.81⅛	.81⅛
Austria	15.10	15.15
Russia		37.50
Switzerland	5.45	5.44
Scandanavia	26.20	26.25
China—		
Hongkong	43.00	43.15
Shanghai	55.50	55.75
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.26	5.25
Holland	.39⅞	.39⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.18	6.17
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.90	42.00
Rio	25.80	25.95
Spain	18.75	18.85

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.70	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $298,020,531; balance, $16,789,254; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,714,288.

The local banks have lost $2,759,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, 5c. premium; San Francisco, 40c. premium; Montreal, $12½c. premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¾d, unchanged; New York, 48c, unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1915.

	Stocks, Shares.
Total sales	
Same day last year	224,077
Year to date	129,717
Same period last year	62,259,655
Average price and change 50 stocks	38,098,559
Same day last year	70.41 + .05
	68.00 — .18

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
37⅞	37⅞	300	Alaska Gold Mines	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	
16⅞	17⅜	50	Allis-Chalmers	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
52	54	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	53	53	53	53	
74¾	75	3,200	Amalgamated Cop	74½	75¾	74½	75	+ ⅛
51	52	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	51½	51½	51⅜	51⅜	− ⅛
48¾	49½	300	Am. Beet Sugar	49	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
103	104	300	Am. B. S. & F. L. r.	103¼	103¼	104	104	−1
45¾	45⅞	22,600	Am. Can	46⅛	46⅜	45¼	45⅜	− ⅛
100¾	101¼	10	Am. Can. pf	101¼	101½	101¼	101⅛	+ ⅛
54	54⅜	1,200	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54⅜	53⅞	54⅛	+ ⅛
113	114	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
113¼	114½	1,484	Am. Coal Products	113¾	114⅛	113¼	113¼	− ⅜
6⅞	7	900	Am. H. & Leather	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
34⅜	35	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅛
29	30	400	Am. Ice Securities	29½	29½	29	29	− ⅛
49¼	50½	800	Am. Locomotive	50	50	49¼	49¼	− ⅛
80	80¼	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	79⅝	81	79⅝	80	+1
79	81	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	80	80	80	80	−1
37	38	200	Am. Steel Fdries	38½	38½	38	38	− ⅛
60	65	25	Am. Tel. & Cable	61½	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	
120¾	121¼	400	Am. Tel. & Tel. x d	121⅝	121⅝	121⅛	121⅛	− ⅛
5⅞	6⅛	500	Am. Writing P. pf	7	7	6	6	−1
36	36½	2,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅛
100⅝	100½	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
97⅝	98	800	A., T. & S. F. pf. x d	98	98	98	98	− ¼
104	64¾	100	Atlantic Coast Line	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	− ⅛
76½	76¾	6,100	Baldwin Loco	65⅞	66	64⅞	64⅞	− ⅛
70⅝	71⅛	680	Baltimore & Ohio	76¼	76⅞	76¼	76½	+ ⅛
169½	170	200	Baltimore & O. pf	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
116	119	2,300	Bethlehem Steel	169¾	171	168¼	168¼	− ¼
66	77	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	116	116	116	116	− ⅛
71	71⅜	50	Brown Shoe pf	66	66	66	66	
143½	143⅝	600	Butte & Superior	70¼	71	70⅝	70⅝	− ⅛
40½	40⅝	9,900	Canadian Pacific	142¾	143⅞	142½	143⅝	+ ⅞
39⅜	39½	1,500	Central Leather Co	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
9	9	16	Chicago & Alton	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
117⅛	12¼	100	Chi. Great Western	9	9	9	9	
90½	90¾	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	115⅞	115⅞	115⅜	115⅜	− ⅛
125	127	300	Chi. & Northwest	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
15⅜	16	2,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	125	125	125	125	+ ⅛
45⅞	46	1,200	Chino Copper	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
58	65	500	Clev., C. C. & St. L	45¾	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
31	31½	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	59	60	59	60	+ ⅛
13	14	900	Comstock Tunnel	31¼	31¾	31⅜	31¼	+ ⅛
123½	126½	100	Consolidated Gas	13	14	13	14	
14½	14⅝	400	Corn Products Ref	126¼	126½	126½	126½	− ⅛
78¾	79¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	14⅞	14⅝	14½	14⅝	− ⅛
32⅜	32½	27,600	Crucible Steel	79½	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
87	88½	700	Cuban-Am. Sugar	31¼	32⅜	30⅝	32⅜	+1⅜
25⅞	26	4,200	Distillers' Secur	86½	88	86½	87	
18⅝	18⅞	1,500	Dome Mines	26⅛	26⅛	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
26⅜	26⅝	900	Erie	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
219	222½	310	General Chemical	26⅞	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
107	110½	40	Gen. Chemical pf	216	220	216	220	+5
160¾	170¼	2,000	General Electric	108½	110½	108½	110½	
153¾	156	1,100	General Motors	169½	171¼	169½	170	− ¾
162½	102⅜	50	General Motors pf	156¾	157½	156	156	
53⅝	54	7,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	− ⅛
101¼	102¼	100	Goodrich (B. F.) pf	54¾	54¾	53⅞	53⅞	− ⅜
118	118¼	1,700	Great Northern pf	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	− ⅜
55⅜	56	500	G. N. certs. ore prop	118¼	118	118	118	− ⅛
63¾	63¾	300	Guggenheim Explor	35½	35½	35½	35½	− ⅛
31¼	31½	800	Inspiration Copper	63½	63½	63	63½	− ⅛
22	22¼	500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	31¼	31¼	31¼	31⅞	+ ¼
75½	75½	100	Inter.-Met. pf	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
22	25	100	Int. Agricultural pf	75½	75½	75½	75½	
100	100	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	100	100	100	100	−3
9⅝	9¾	100	Int. Paper	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
24⅝	24⅝	100	Kansas City Southern	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
124	124	6	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	124	124	124	124	
142¼	142¼	400	Lehigh Valley	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼	− ¼
225	227	200	Liggett & Myers	225	225	225	225	+2
116	117½	11	Morril., (P.,) Co. pf	116	116	116	116	
40	41	600	Maxwell Motors	41	41	40	40¾	
76½	76¾	8,700	Mexican Petroleum	74	76½	74	76½	+2½
26	26¼	400	Miami Copper	26	26¼	26	26	
115⅞	117	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	115⅞	115⅞	115¼	115¼	− ¾
		160	M., St. P. & S. S.M. pf s. 15 f.					
8⅞	9	5,010	Mo., Kan. & Texas	123	123	123	123	
25	26	2,000	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	9¼	9¾	8½	8⅞	−⅛
6⅜	7	6,750	Missouri Pacific	28	28	24	25	− ⅞
102	103	200	Montana Power	6⅝	7⅛	6⅞	7	
17½	17¾	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	102¼	102¼	102	102	+ ⅛
63	64	200	Nat. Lead Co	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	100	Nevada Con. Cop	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
90	93	100	N. Y. Air Brake	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
88½	88⅞	1,650	N. Y. Central	90	90	90	90	− ⅛
64¼	65¼	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	87⅞	89¼	87⅞	89	+ ⅛
29	29½	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+1
103	104	100	Norfolk & Western	28	29	28	29	
106⅞	107¼	600	Northern Pacific	103	103	103	103	− ⅛
32½	33⅛	500	Pacific Mail	107	107¼	106¾	107	
105⅞	106⅛	1,500	Penn. R. R.	33	33	32½	32½	− ¼
105⅞	106⅛	42	do., odd lot	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	
35¼	37	300	Pettibone, M. & Co	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
47⅞	48⅛	70	do., odd lot	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	−⅜
2⅞	2⅞	300	Pressed Steel Car	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	
14⅞	24	500	Quicksilver	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
147⅞	148	13,100	Ray Con. Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	4½	310	Reading	24	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	6¾	700	Rumely (M.) Co	148	148⅝	147¼	148	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	200	St. Louis & San F	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
35	35½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
35	35½	60	Seaboard Air Line	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
130	130½	200	do., odd lot	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
87⅝	87⅝	2,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
		100	Southern Pacific	139	139	139	139	+1
15⅜	16	700	So. Pacific pf	87⅝	88⅛	87¼	87⅝	
51½	52½	200	Southern Railway	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	−1⅝
54½	55½	200	So. Railway pf	16	16	15⅝	16	
70	70½	100	Standard Milling	52¼	52¼	51¾	51¾	
77⅞	78	100	Standard Mill. pf	55	55	55	55	−⅝
99½	100½	100	Studebaker Co	70	70	70	70	+1
37	37½	1,300	Studebaker Co. pf	77½	78	77½	78	+ ⅛
128	129	300	Tennessee Copper	99¼	99½	99½	99½	− ¼
120	124½	100	Texas Co	36¾	37⅛	36½	37	+ ¼
52½	53	400	Tex. Co. sub. cfs. r. p.	128	128	128	128	+1⅛
98	99	100	Third Avenue	123	123	123	123	
5½	6	300	Tobacco Prod. pf	53	53	53	53	
127⅝	127⅞	4,300	Union P. & P. Co	98½	98½	98½	98½	− ½
80½	80⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	
43	48	100	Union Pacific pf	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
101	104½	100	United Cigar Mfrs	80¾	80⅞	80¾	80⅞	+ ⅜
32½	34	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	+1⅜
13⅛	15	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+1
37	39	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
94	95	50	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	− ¼
32	35	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. Co	37	37	37	37	−3
1¾	2¼	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	95	95	95	95	
51⅝	51½	12,405	U. S. Red. & Ref	35	35	35	35	
105	106	100	U. S. Rubber	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
105	106	12	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	50	52	50	51½	+1½
60	60¾	18,900	do., odd lot	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	−1⅛
109¼	109½	530	U. S. Steel	105	105	105	105	
67⅜	67¾	3,300	U. S. Steel pf	60¾	60⅝	59¾	60	− ⅜
96	98	100	Utah Copper	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	− ¼
⅛	⅛	100	Va.-Car. C. pf., x. d.	67⅞	68⅛	67½	67⅝	
¼	⅜	200	Wabash	97½	97½	97½	97½	− ⅛
94	98	100	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	¼	
66	67	406	Wells Fargo Exp.	97	97	97	97	
98½	99¾	7,300	Western Union Tel.	66¾	66¾	66½	66½	+2⅜
120	121½	100	West. E. & M., x d	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
120	121½	40	Woolworth pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices for stocks held well on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. In a number of instances decided improvements over Tuesday's closing figures were recorded. The metal stocks were again strong, with an increasing inquiry reported for copper. The approach of the 4th of July holiday was evidently having some effect, tending to make traders disinclined to enter into new commitments on any large scale.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alaska Gold	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
1,150	Amal. Copper	74½	75½	74½	75
40	Am. B. Sugar	49	49½	49	49½
2,510	Am. Can	46¼	46¼	45¾	45⅞
40	Am. Car & Fy	54	54	53¾	53¾
20	Am. Ice Sec	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼
140	Am. Locomo	80¼	80¼	79¾	80
1,340	Am. Smelter's	80	81	79¾	80¼
30	Anaconda Cop	36	36	36	36
50	At., T. & S. F.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
160	Balt. & Loco	65¼	65⅝	64½	64⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	76¾	76¾	76½	76½
30	Bklyn. R. T	86½	86½	86½	86½
10	California Pet.	14	14	14	14
690	Can. Pacific	142¾	143⅝	142¼	143¼
80	Cent. Leather	40⅜	40⅜	40¼	40½
60	C., P. & P.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	16
60	Chino Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45¼
20	Col. Fuel & I.	32	32	31	31½
1,260	Crucible Steel	31⅜	32⅜	31	32⅞
160	Dist. Securities	25¾	25¾	24	25
780	Goodrich Co	54⅜	56⅜	53¼	54⅞
10	Gt. North. pf	118	118	118	118
10	Guggen'm Ex	63¼	63¼	63½	63½
30	Inspiration	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
140	Inter. Met	22	22¼	22	22
10	Inter. Met. pf	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
190	Mex. Petrol	74⅞	76⅝	74⅞	76⅝
70	Mo. K. & T	6¾	7	6¾	6¾
650	Mo. Pacific	9¾	9¾	8⅞	8⅞
20	Nat. Enamel'g	17½	17½	17½	17½
20	Nat. Lead	64	64	64	64
250	N. Y. Central	88¼	89¼	88¼	89¼
60	Nor. Pacific	107	107	107	107
30	Pacific Mail	32½	32½	32¼	32½
40	Pennsylvania	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
30	Pressed S. Car	47½	47½	47¼	47¼
50	Ray Copper	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞
5,000	Reading	147⅞	148⅜	147⅝	148
10	South. Pac	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
40	Southern Ry	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
40	Studebaker Co	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
40	Tenn. Copper	37	37	36¾	37
50	Third Av	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
960	Union Pac	127½	128⅛	127⅝	127⅞
450	U. S. Rubber	50⅝	51⅞	50⅝	51⅜
5,550	U. S. Steel	60¼	60⅝	59¾	60¼
80	Utah Copper	67⅜	67⅞	67⅜	67⅝
30	West. Un. Tel	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66⅜
600	Westingh. El	98¼	99¼	98¼	98¾

BONDS.

$2,290					
$1,000	Cent. Pac. 4s	86⅝	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝

MINING STOCKS.

300	Atlanta	.30	.31⅛	.30	.31⅛
400	Goldfld Mers.	.23	.25	.23	.25
800	Jim Butler	.97	.99	.96	.97
300	Mexican	.18	.18	.17	.19
500	Mona'h Pitts.	.11	.11	.11	.11
5,300					

BOND AVERAGES.

June, 1915.

	Aver.	Ch'ge.		Aver.	Ch'ge.
June 1	82.59	— .16	June 16	83.43	— .07
June 2	82.65	+ .06	June 17	83.54	+ .11
June 3	82.72	+ .07	June 18	83.53	— .01
June 4	83.02	+ .30	June 19	83.65	+ .12
June 5	83.06	+ .06	June 21	83.69	+ .04
June 7	83.03	— .03	June 22	83.65	— .04
June 8	83.08	+ .05	June 23	83.59	— .06
June 9	83.04	— .01	June 24	83.35	— .24
June 10	83.20	+ .25	June 25	83.13	— .22
June 11	83.30	+ .10	June 26	83.10	— .03
June 12	83.46	+ .07	June 28	82.97	— .13
June 14	83.49	+ .03	June 29	82.65	— .32
June 15	83.50	+ .01	June 30	82.60	— .05

RANGE IN JUNE.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	83.69	June 21	82.59	June 1	82.60
1914	87.59	June 10	82.56	June 30	82.56
1913	87.85	June 2	83.78	June 11	86.38

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1915	84.48	April 29	81.51	Jan. 2	82.60
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	83.94

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	4.60	4.45
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'25	4½	4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.80
Caro., Cl. & Ohio	1915-'24	5	5.15	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½	4.90	4.70
Chi., N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1914-'25	4½	7.80	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'24	5	4.80	4.65
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.20	4.95
Erie	1914-'23	4	4.50	4.35
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4	4.90	4.70
Louisv. & Nash.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'25	5	4.50	4.30
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½	6.50	5.00
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	6	5.00	4.75
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1914-'23	4	4.85	4.75
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5	4.35	4.15
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Owing to the death of Leonard E. Ware, the partnership heretofore existing under the name of MANN, BILL & WARE, is this day dissolved.

The undersigned as copartners, from and after July 1st, 1915, will continue the business of brokers in collateral loans, and dealers in corporation notes, investments, bankers' acceptances, and bank stocks, at No. 7 Wall Street, under the firm name of

MANN, BILL & COMPANY.
S. VERNON MANN, JR.,
CHARLES ALFRED BILL,
JAMES DUANE PELL,
WILLIAM W. PEAKE,
WALDEN PELL.

Dated New York, June 30, 1915.

COTTON IRREGULAR IN NARROW RANGE

Traders Mark Time Awaiting the Government Crop Report to Be Issued Today.

BEARISH FEELING PREVAILS

Statements of Private Investigators, However, Indicate Some Damage to Growing Plants.

Cotton continued to show irregularity and lack of tendency yesterday. This was not unusual in view of the fact that the trade generally showed a disposition to mark time awaiting the publication of the Government report on acreage and condition which will be issued at noon today. Consequently the private reports issued yesterday, while somewhat bullish in character, failed to have much effect upon the market. The Journal of Commerce reported a decline of 7-10 of 1 per cent. in the condition of the crop, which was placed at 79.7. Every State, with the exception of Texas and Louisiana, showed a decline in condition.

Miss Giles in her report estimated the condition of the crop at 79.5 against 82.8 one month ago. She estimated the acreage reduction at 15.1 per cent. In her report Miss Giles said: "The principal reasons for this deterioration of 3.3 per cent. during the month have been wet weather, retarded cultivation, small late growth, and boll weevils. While weather conditions were favorable in most sections over a period of ten days before the average date of returns, still the plant has not recovered from rains and low temperatures during the first week in June. Much unfertilized cotton is small. Boll weevils are more numerous and active than last year on a like date."

Germany's need of cotton was strikingly emphasized by a cable dispatch received yesterday stating that the Military Commandant of the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated, had issued an order effective Aug. 1, prohibiting the manufacture of fabrics wholly or chiefly made out of cotton. This prohibition applies to goods for cloth for all ordinary purposes such as articles of clothing, bed linen, and table cloths. It is assumed that this step has been taken in order to conserve all cotton supplies as much as possible for the manufacture of propulsive ammunition. There are some authorities on powder manufacture who believe that Germany may be reduced to the practice of shredding cotton cloth and rags to make the pulp used in the manufacture of smokeless powder.

In spite of the bearish feeling prevailing in cotton circles there is a well-sustained optimism in textile circles. Mills are well engaged and many of them are sixty to ninety days behind in their deliveries. A good business is passing with South America on fabrics suited to that market.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Norfolk six points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 0.60 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows (closed steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.35	9.34	9.34@ 9.35	9.32@ 9.33
Oct.	9.82	9.75	9.78@ 9.79	9.74@ 9.75
Dec	10.07	10.01	10.01@10.02	9.99@10.00
Jan	10.13	10.08	10.08@10.09	10.05@10.06
March	10.34	10.32	10.32@10.34	10.29@10.31
May	10.55	10.53	10.53@10.55	10.50@10.52

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	910	900	1,531
New Orleans	2,766	84	113
Mobile	..	56	86
Savannah	535	162	254
Charleston	56	72	..
Wilmington	18	120	..
Norfolk	236	497	116

Total port receipts 4,571 bales, against 2,150 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Augusta	159	275	182
Memphis	1,304	322	46
St. Louis	1,411	365	1,249
Houston	1,420	1,020	655

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	1,500 to 2,000	1,692	1,267
New Orleans.	500 to 800	832	329

Total exports so far this season 8,109,042 bales, against 8,902,125 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Price. Middling.	Stocks. 1915.	1914.
520	New Orleans	9.00	161,571	90,183
75	Mobile	8.63	15,334	6,494
567	Savannah	8⅛	69,645	19,424
765	Galveston	9.00	161,571	89,997
—	Wilmington		38,581	11,215
839	Norfolk	8.69	51,637	19,158
854	Augusta	8.88	85,239	15,228
450	Memphis	8.75	95,961	22,099
41	St. Louis	9.00	22,730	18,034
582	Houston	8.85	68,965	48,084

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling at 5.22d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Receipts, 38,000 bales, including 27,000 American. Closed quiet.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101	102
American Light & Traction	322	326
American Light & Traction pf.	109	111
Adirondack Electric Power	14½	15½
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	53	56
*American Gas & Electric	91	94
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47	49
American Power & Light	61	64
American Power & Light pf.	79	82
American Public Utilities	33	37
American Public Utilities pf.	62	65
American W. W. & Electric	6	8
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	16	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	62
Cities Service	47	49
Cities Service pf.	84	86
Colorado Power	18	19½
Colorado Power pf.	91	92½
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50	54
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	79	82
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	31	36
Dayton Power & Light pf.	81	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	101
Empire District Electric 5s	72	76
Empire District Electric pf.	60	70
Federal Light & Traction	13	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	70	80
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	79½	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	47	52
Northern States Power	28	29½
Northern States Power pf.	84	85½
Ozark Power & Water	18	18
Pacific Gas & Electric	43½	†44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	84	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	13	16
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	60	†65
Southern California Edison	71½	74
Southern California Edison pf.	91	†93
*Standard Gas & Electric	5½	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	23½	25
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5½	7
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	26	29
United Light & Rys.	40	45
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	65	69
United Securities	14	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf.	54	58

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	..	5.75	..	5.75
Tin	39.50	40.00	39.75	40.25
Iron No. 2X ffy	13.75	14.25	13.75	14.25
Antimony	36.00	37.00	36.00	37.00
Spelter (spot)	*22.50		*22.00	
Quicksilver	$90.00	$95.00	$90.00	$95.00
Aluminum	†30.00	31.00	†29.00	30.00

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted 20¼@20⅝c a pound, unchanged in the open market yesterday. London market quotations were:

	Wednesday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	81	15	0	82	2	6
Copper, futures	83	2	6	83	7	6
Tin, spot	172	0	0	171	15	0
Tin, futures	168	5	0	168	10	0
Lead	26	5	0	25	11	3
Spelter	100	0	0	100	0	0

Regular weekly cable to the local Metal Exchange quoted antimony in London as follows: Hallett's, £125; ordinary brands, £124.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	June 29. Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$628,934	$17,151,507	$206,407,870
Int. rev., ord.	1,961,488	29,830,653	328,358,795
Cor. & in.tax	5,226,757	26,864,126	43,525,149
Miscellaneous	50,097	7,005,754	70,656,220
Total	rcts. $7,867,277	$80,832,040	$650,948,036
Expenditures	2,067,534	54,758,559	730,777,614
Surplus	4,899,743	26,073,481	*79,829,578

*Deficit.

HARTFORD GAS CO. SOLD.

Two New England Firms Get Control in $2,000,000 Deal.

A deal was consummated yesterday whereby 71 per cent. of the common stock of the Hartford City Gas Light Company passed from the United Gas & Electric Light Corporation of New Jersey to Bodell & Co. of Providence, R. I., and Richter & Co. of Hartford, Conn., the two firms acting together in the purchase.

The shares transferred amounted to 35,680, and the deal, it was said, involved approximately $2,000,000. It is expected that the new owners will get representation on the Board of Directors.

TRADING IN LONDON.

Dealings in Old War Loan Still Overshadow Other Sections.

LONDON, June 30.—Money was quiet today. Discount rates were barely steady despite the weakness of American exchange. American eagles amounting to £1,250,000 were received from Brazil and sold to America today. The gold, it is believed, will be transferred from Ottawa to New York.

Active dealings in the old war loan overshadowed the other sections of the stock market, but copper shares were offered and they closed weak.

With the exception of selling Canadian Pacific to a lower level business in the American section was confined to further sales of gold bonds at easier prices.

Emergency Currency Law Dies.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency law, under which nearly $400,000,000 was put into circulation during the first days of stress of the European war, died at midnight by its own limitation. Practically all the currency issued has been retired and every remaining dollar is expected to be redeemed in the next few days.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1915	101⅛	101⅛	2.90
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	5.35
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Gov't.	6	May, 1920	98⅜	98⅝	6.35
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	96½	96½	6.50
French Gov't.	5	Apr., 1916	97⅝	98¼	7.35
German Gov't.	5	Jan., 1916	96¼	97⅝	10.00
N. r w'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1916	99½	100	6.00
Norw'y Gov't.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100	6.00
Swed'h Gov't.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.30
Switz. Gov't.	6	Mar., 1918	96⅜	96¾	6.50
Switz. Gov't.	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	97	5.75

Company Issues.

Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100½	101	4.00
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	3.70
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	4.55
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	96⅝	99½	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	96½	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅛	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	101¼	102¼	5.70
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91⅝	91⅞	7.45
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100⅜	2.75
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	98	9.25
Con. Gas, B.	5	May, 1917	100	100	4.98
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. Power	6	May1,1917	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅝	99¾	5.15
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99⅜	5.90
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	97⅜	98	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98½	99¼	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅜	101⅛	2.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	98	98¼	7.20
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100¼	100⅝	1.25
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	101	2.60
Lou. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.35
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97	99	6.65
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	98¼	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
North St. P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96½	97	7.40
N. Y. Central.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100⅜	100⅝	1.75
N. Y. Central.	5	Oct., 1915	100½	100⅝	2.00
N.Y.,N.H. &H.	5	May, 1916	100½	100¾	4.00
Pa. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅛	2.15
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.65
Sea. Air Line.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.80
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98½	6.10
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100½	5.50
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96¼	97½	6.00
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	94½	95¼	14.40
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	5.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	98⅛	98½	5.35
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98¾	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	100	100¼	8.00

STEEL TRADE IMPROVING.

Increased Output Throughout the Country Now at Hand.

Improving business in the steel trade is indicated by efforts to increase the output of pig iron by the Steel Corporation. Forecasts for the coming half of 1915 are generally indicative of an increased output throughout the country. The Iron Age says:

The steel trade enters upon the second half of the year with production about 50 per cent. greater than on Jan. 1 and with the increase in production and consumption which has been more marked in the past two months still in progress. There is a general disposition to look for further expansion in the remainder of the year, in spite of some irregularity in prices and of the failure of pig iron prices to reflect the improvement in finished material.

Products in which demand figures but little show spots of weakness. Plates and shapes are examples. The argument for an advancing finished steel market based on possible labor scarcity and some indications of short supply of open-hearth billets and sheet bars is met by sales here and there of 1.15 cent plates and by concessions in structural shapes. Yet some large producers are holding for 1.30 cents on last quarter deliveries on both bars and shapes. Eastern shipyards are coming into the market for large plate requirements for the first half of 1916.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Heavy shipments by steel makers now represent the predominant feature of the situation. The tonnage moving into consumption in June has been the largest in more than two years, with some of the more important producers. Mill operations are more generally around 70 to 80 per cent. on the average, with the Steel Corporation mills running at about 85 per cent. The demand for some products, notably for large steel rounds used in the manufacture of shells, is so heavy that deliveries are becoming congested. One of the largest makers now is booked four and five months ahead on these sizes. Domestic trade in no wise related to war business appears to be reviving more swiftly. The logical result of these conditions is talk of further price advances in the heavier lines and the rise of $1 a ton on plates, shapes and bars to $1.80, Pittsburgh, is foreshadowed for the near future.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Andes	.06	Mexican	.38
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con.	.70
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.24	Overman	.09
Challenge Con.	.05	Savage	.04
Confidence	.07	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Sierra Nevada	.04
Crown Point	.20	Union Con.	.18
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.32
Kentucky Con.	.01	Silver bars	.48

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	C. O. D.	.03
Jim Butler	.98	Comb. Fraction	.09
McNamara	.02	D'field Daisy	.04
Midway	.15	D'field B. B.	.03
Mizpah Exten.	.20	Florence	.51
Montana	.25	G'field Con. M.	1.45
North Star	.15	G'field Merger	.22
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten.	1.55
Tonopah Exten.	2.85	Lone Star	.05
Tonopah Merger	.40	Silver Pick	.11
Victor	.32	Vernal	.05
West End	.81	Nevada Hills	.21
		Round Mountain	.51
		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.30	Man. Big Four	.05
Booth	.48		

The Mining Exchange adjourned today until Wednesday, July 7.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10⅞	11	Gold Sov.	4	5
Elkton	38½	40	Isabella	18¼	18¾
El Paso	94	100	Jackpot	6½	..
Findlay	4¾	4⅞	McKinney	36	38¼
Golden C.	176½	178½	Portland	144¾	146
Gold Dol.	2	5	Vindicator	170	173½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stockholders' Committee which will draw up a plan for reorganizing the American Writing Paper Company consists of W. H. Remick, J. W. Ogden, George H. Vaillant, and Samuel F. Streit. Edwin P. Maynard and Joseph A. Skinner have been added to the Bondholders' Committee, which will consider the reorganization plan.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. are offering to investors $8,000,000 New York City 4½ per cent. fifteen-year serial bonds at prices to yield from 3½ to 4¼ per cent., according to maturity.

The National City Bank and Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. announce that all of the $4,076,000 City of Chicago 4 per cent. serial bonds recently purchased by them have been sold.

The time for depositing the first general mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company has been extended to July 31. It was announced yesterday that a majority of the bonds had been deposited.

The Miami Copper Company yesterday declared a dividend of 75 cents a share for the quarter ended June 30, payable Aug. 16 to stockholders of record of Aug. 2.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Citizens Bank.	42½	42½	42½	42½
15	Cons. Coal	95	95	95	95
15	Cons. Power.	106½	106½	106½	106½
5	Fair. Gas pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½
2	Fid. & Dep.	135	135	135	135
40	Hous. Oil pf.	59	59	59	59
25	Penn. W. & P.	64	64	64	64
250	Un. Rys. & E.	22½	23½	22½	23½
1	Elkhorn Fuel.	20½	20½	20½	20½

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. El. 5s.	99	99	99	99
1,000	C. Bal. 4s, '61, J. F.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1,000	Ga. S. & F. 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
2,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s.	....	35½	35½	35½
6,000	U.R.&E.1st 4s	81½	81½	*81	81
600	U.R.& E.fdg.5s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
260	Alaska	38	38	37⅝	37⅝
250	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
61	Allouez	56	56	56	56
631	Amalgamated.	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝
4,710	Am. Zinc	54½	54⅝	53⅝	54½
270	Arizona Com'l.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10	Butte & Bal.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
794	Butte & Sup.	70	71	70	70⅝
346	Calumet & A.	64¼	64½	64	64
5	Calumet & H.	585	585	585	585
400	Copper Range.	54	54½	53½	53⅝
80	Franklin	10	10	10	10
100	Granby	88½	88½	88	88
140	Greene-Can.	39½	39½	38⅞	39½
250	Hancock	17½	17½	17	17
50	Indiana	6	6	6	6
25	Island Creek.	48	48	48	48
130	Isle Royle	28½	28½	28½	28½
30	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
160	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
50	Lake	13½	13½	13½	13½
1	Mass. Consol.	12½	12½	12½	12½
50	Mayflower	4½	4½	4½	4½
290	Michigan	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
210	Mohawk	79	79½	79	79¼
165	New Arcadian.	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11⅝
67	*Nipissing	6	6	6	6
560	North Butte.	32	32	31⅝	32
5	North Lake.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Old Colony	4	4	4	4
160	Osceola	90	90	89	89
290	Pond Creek.	16	16½	16	16½
10	Quincy	86½	86½	86½	86½
10	Ray Consol.	24	24	24	24
260	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Shannon	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
26	Shattuck	27½	27½	27	27
60	South Lake	6½c	6½c	6½c	6½c
50	St. Mary's L.	57	57	57	57
103	Superior & B.	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
70	Superior Cop.	28	28	27½	28
130	Trinity	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
1,107	U. S. Smelting	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
150	U. S. Sm. pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝
110	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
15	Utah Consol.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
20	Utah Copper	68	68	68	68
170	Winona	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
10	Wolverine	63	63	63	63
300	Wyandotte	1	1½	1	1½

RAILROADS.

5	Bost. & Alb.	177	177	177	177
5	Boston Elev.	73½	73½	73½	73½
130	Bost. & Maine.	30	30	30	30
4	Bost. & Prov.	235	235	235	235
5	Con. & P. pf.	91½	91¼	91½	91½
5	Maine Cent.	99	99	99	99
40	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	64½	64½	64½	64½
4	Old Colony	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
10	Union Pacific.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
10	W. E. St. Ry.	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	Am. Agr. C. pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
40	Am. Tel. & T.	121½	121½	121¼	121½
150	Am. Woolen pf	87	87	86¼	86¼
1,160	Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf.	27¼	27¾	27	27¾
10	Cumb. Pow. pf	92½	92½	92¼	92½
21	Edison A.	238	239	238	239
65	General Elec.	170	170½	170	170¼
80	Mass. Gas.	88¾	90	88¾	90
25	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	89	89
15	McElwain pf.	102	102	101¾	101¾
26	Pullman	160	160	160	160
10	Swift & Co.	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
240	Torrington	33¼	33½	33¼	33½
20	United Fruit.	136	136	136	136
20	United S. M. pf.	51½	51½	51⅜	51¼
6	Un. S. M. pf.	25½	28½	28½	28½
190	U. S. Steel.	60	60¼	60	60¼
10	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
91	Western Union.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼

BONDS.

$8,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
3,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1,000	C. B. & Q. jt. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
1,000	M. G. 4½s, '29.	96	96	96	96
1,000	N. E. T. 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Ship. com.	37	37	37	37
50	Am. Ship. pf.	70	70	70	70
10	Chi. Pneu. Tool	57½	57⅞	57½	57½
3	Diam'd Match.	95	95	95	95
50	Illinois Brick.	65½	65¾	65½	65½
35	Montgom'y pf.	112	112	111⅝	111⅝
39	People's Gas.	115	115	115	115
20	Public Serv. pf	95	95	95	95
100	Sears-R. com.	138⅝	139½	138⅝	139½
205	Stewart Warner	67	67½	67	67
64	Swift & Co.	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼
5	Union Carbide.	151	151	151	151
542	Un. Carbide rts.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

BOND.

$5,000	Swift & Co. 5s.	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Gas, N. J.	101	101	101	101
100	Am. Car & F.	54½	54½	54½	54½
120	American Can.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝
100	Anaconda	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
535	Baldwin Loco.	63¼	63⅝	62¾	64¼
47	Cambria Steel.	48½	48½	48½	48½
969	Elec. Storage.	52	53⅜	52	53⅜
110	Genl. Asphalt.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
	Ins Co., N. A.	22¾	22½	22½	22½
1,750	Lake Superior.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛

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Atlas Powder
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Ontario Transmission 5s
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Only Moderately Active, with Prices Little Changed—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 160,184 shares of stock and $950,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 25,045; railroads, 100; oils, 3,434, and mining, 131,605. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	Am. Zinc.....	53⅞	54⅝	53¾	54⅛
1,435	C. N. G. Corp..	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2
2,500	*Car., Lt. & P.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½
450	*Cramp Ship..	59	60	59	59
65	Cush. Bak. pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
250	*Electric Boat.	121	121	118	118
100	*Elec. Boat pf.	118	118	117	117
1,000	Emer. Phono...	14½	14½	14¼	14⅛
1,000	*Int. Mer. Ma.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,400	*In. M. M. pf.	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7⅛
10	Lack. Coal....	291	291	291	291
55	Kelly Sp'rd T.	188	163	161½	162
2,200	Man. Transit..	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
800	Marconi of Am.	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3
175	*Pyr. Mfg. Co.	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
100	Cor. of R. & H.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5,000	*Stand. Motors	7	7	6⅝	6⅝
200	Sterling Gum..	3	3	3	3
1,400	*St. Jo. Lead..	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
1,900	U. C. S., new.	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
1,500	Un. Fr. Shar..	2⅛	3	2⅛	2⅛
800	*World Film..	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	Buckeye P. L..	108	108	108	+ 2
5	Galena S. Oil..	148	148	148	..
250	Ill. Pipe Line..	139	134	139	+ 6
50	Ind. Pipe Line.	98	97	97	+ 1
800	*Int. Petrol....	8¼	8⅛	8¼	..
60	Nat. Transit...	30	30	30	..
10	Nor. Pipe L....	93	93	93	..
10	Ohio Oil	134	134	134	..
750	Pierce Oil	10¼	10	10	— ½
925	Prairie P. L..	156	156	163	+ 9
10	Prairie O. & G.	310	310	310	..
78	So. Penn Oil...	281	273	281	+ 8
129	S. O. of Cal...	278	276	277	— 1
2	S. O. of Ind...	410	410	410	+ 1
238	S. O. of N. Y..	390	391	387	+ 3
75	S. O. of N. Y..	185	183	185	+ 4
25	Un. Tank Line	80	80	80	..
15	Vacuum Oil ...	199	199	199	+ 1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	*Wab. Pf. (a).	45	45	45	45

MINING STOCKS.

2,100	*Alaska Juneau	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝
1,800	*Alta - Cons. Mining Co...	70	70	65	68
3,500	*Atlanta	31	32	31	31½
2,000	*Big Cot'w'd.	6	6	5½	6
1,400	Big L. Dev. Co.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝
8,700	*Booth	51	51	48	48
2,500	Braden - Copper	7¼	17⅛	7	7⅛
600	*Canadian Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	†Cashboy	7	7	7	7
700	*Chile Copper.	20½	20½	20½	20½
2,500	Con. Aris. Sm.	1	1	1	1
1,000	Cons. Nev.-U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,250	Dia. Bl. Butte.	3	4	3	3
1,000	Eagle & Bl. B.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,800	†Florence	51	52	51	51
250	*Genesee Cop.	43	43	43	43
400	Gold'd Cons..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,700	*†Gold'd Mer.	22⅜	22½	21½	21½
25	Greene-Can. ..	39½	39½	39½	39½
200	Howe Sound...	3½	3½	3½	3½
11,700	Iron Blossom..	85	90	85	85
5,700	Jumbo Ext....	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	*†Kewanas	15	15	14	14
15,260	*Kennec't Cop.	33½	33½	32⅝	32⅞
15	Lake Sup. Corp.	8	8	8	8
700	†McK.-Darragh	23	23	22	22
5,000	†Majestic M...	98	1⅞	98	1⅛
590	Nevada Hills..	21	21	21	21
200	New Utah B..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Nip. Mines Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4,300	*†Oro	9	10	9	9
1,000	*†Sells	25	25	25	25
1,780	*†Silver Pick..	12	12	11	11
900	Stand. Sil.-L..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,500	Stewart	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	12⅞
17,000	*†Success Min.	80	90	87	80
3,700	†Super. Min. Co.	24	24½	24	24½
300	Tono. Belmont.	4	4	4	4
735	Tonopah Ext..	3	3	2⅛	2⅛
5,500	†Tono. Jim B..	99	1.00	99	99
1,500	†Tono. Merger.	41	41	40	40
3,500	Tri-Bullion ...	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200	*Wasatch	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,000	†West E. Con.	83	84	83	83

BONDS.

$25,000	*Ken. Cop. 6s.	115⅞	119	115½	118½
800,000	N. Y. City 4½s, '65, w. i.	101⅛	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
125,000	*West. Elec. conv. 5s....	106⅞	107½	106⅞	107½

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lot.

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in, compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 30. Bid.	Asked.	June 29. Bid.	Asked.
Alliance Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Br.-Am. T. Co., Ord.	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼
B.-Am. T. Co., O. B.	15½	16½	15½	16½
Inter. Motors.....	12	13	12	13
Inter. Motors pf....	34	36	34	36
Inter. Nickel	150	155	150	155
Inter. Nickel pf.....	108	106	103	106
Inter. Rubber	8	9	8	9
Inter. Steam Pump..	7	8	7	8
Int. Steam Pump pf.	14	18	14	18
Kelly-Sp. Tire, new, 1st pf.	85	87	85	87
Kelly-Sp. Tire, new, 2d pf.	150	160	150	160
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	160	165	160	165
Manhat. Transit	¾	¾	¾	¾
Mut. Profit Sharing.	6¾	7	6¾	7
N. Y. Transportation	14½	15	14½	15½
Riker & Hegr., new..	5½	6	5¼	6
Un. Cig. St., new, pf.	11¾	12	11¾	12
Un. Cig. St. of Am..	102	104	102	104
Wayland Oil & Gas..	2½	2¾	2½	2¾

RAILROADS.

Wabash, w. i.....	11	12	..	..
Wabash pf., (b).....	21½	22	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

Emma Copper	22	25	24	26
Kerr Lake	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½
Tonopah Mining	7⅛	7¼	⅞	⅞
Tuolumne Copper	⅞	⅞	82	83

BOND.

Calaveras 6s.....	180	200	180	200

Stock Exchange Open Saturday.

The petition of the Stock Exchange brokers for an extra holiday on Saturday, July 3, was voted down yesterday by the Board of Governors of the Exchange. The petition had been signed by 500 out of the 650 active members on the Board. The Governors held that the Exchange should not be closed while the banks remained open.

An Investment Safeguard

Complete information about your securities is always a safeguard against loss.

Our latest special circular No. 759 will aid you in keeping posted. It gives you valuable facts about

Chile Copper Car Lighting & Power
Cramp Shipbuilding Standard Motor
St. Joseph Lead

and many other active issues. It also discusses in an interesting manner the COPPER, SPELTER and LEAD Markets.

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Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 WALL STREET

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

General Utilities Corporation,
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of General Utilities Corporation for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as shall be legally brought before it will be held at the office of the Company, at the office of David G. McIntosh, Jr., in the Town of Towson, Baltimore County, State of Maryland, on Tuesday, July 13th, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon.

WM. M. BLAIN,
Secretary.

Dated July 1st, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of WOOL EXCHANGE REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 260 West Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

J. G. WYLIE, Secretary.

Can Your Investments Be Further Safeguarded?

Diversity of investment materially increases the factor of safety.

Diversity should be sought not only in respect to the kinds of business done by the issuing companies and their geographical locations, but also in respect to the nature of the specific security guarding the issues and their maturity.

We have prepared a list of securities especially selected to afford such diversity and shall be glad to send a copy to you upon request.

Ask for Circular H-669.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St.
London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus - - - $30,000,000

Savings and Profits

You owe it to yourself and to those dependent upon you to make a wise choice in investing your savings and accumulated profits.

The conservative man is the careful investor, and it is to him that First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, secured by the highest class of income-producing Chicago real estate, make a particularly strong appeal.

We have to offer a selected list of choice First Mortgage Bonds, maturing in one to ten years, and yielding a return of 6%.

We have sold such securities for the past thirty-three years without the loss of a dollar of principal or interest to any of our clients.

Call or write for *Circular No. 366.*

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO TELEPHONE RECTOR 4695 ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

New Serial Issue
$1,000,000
New York City
Serial 4½% Gold Bonds
Maturing annually from June 1, 1916 to June 1, 1930, inclusive
Interest payable June 1 and December 1

Exempt from Federal Income Tax and from all taxation in the State of New York, except for State purposes.

An investment in these bonds, divided into equal amounts of all maturities, would have an average life of slightly less than eight years.

We offer these bonds in accordance with the market
Yielding over 4.20%
for combined purchases of equal amounts in all maturities.

William Salomon & Co
25 Broad Street NEW YORK
105 South La Salle Street CHICAGO

WE OWN AND OFFER
$1,500,000
NEW YORK CITY 4½% (1-15 yrs.) SERIALS
Maturing Annually $100,000 each year from June 1, 1916 to June 1, 1930
on about a 4.20 basis
(For equal amounts of each maturity)
EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
Legal Investment for Estates and Trust Funds.
SALOMON BROS. & HUTZLER
SPECIALISTS IN SHORT TERM SECURITIES
Members of New York Stock Exchange
TEL. 9150 RECTOR 20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

To holders of
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Convertible 6% Bonds

A comparison of this security with New York Central Railroad Convertible 6% bonds reveals a number of interesting points. This subject has been treated by our Statistical Department in circular "No. H 79," copies of which will be furnished upon request.

Rhoades & Company
Members New York Stock Exchange
New York 37 Wall Street
Hartford 36 Pearl Street

Lamarche & Coady
announce their
Removal
to the
Bankers' Trust Building
14 Wall Street

DIVIDENDS.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
New York, June 18th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, 1915. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh.

Coupons due July 1, 1915, from the General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after maturity, at the office of Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York.

C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 18th, 1915.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1915. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

New York, June 28, 1915.

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1915, will be paid at the National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City, on and after July 1st, 1915.

PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Maturing July, 1915, Payable at the Offices of

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Also Payable at the Office of our

Chicago Correspondent
Harris Trust & Savings Bank

Boston Correspondent
N. W. Harris & Co., Inc.

First

Albert Lea, Minn., Permanent Improvement
Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding
Albuquerque, New Mex., Board of Education, School Building 4½s
Albuquerque, New Mex., Funding
Albuquerque, New Mex., General Street Improvement
Arlington Heights, Ill., School Building 5s
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Co. Equipment 5s
Berryville, Va., Water Works 5s
Big Rapids, Mich., Refunding 4s
Billings, Mont., School District No. 2 4½s
Boulder, Colo., Water Works
Bozeman, Mont., Funding, School Series
Broadwater County, Mont., Fdg.
Buffalo & Susquehanna Ry. Co., Gold Equipment Series "A" 5s
Carbon County, Mont., 6s
Cascade County, Mont., Crt. Hse.
Cascade County, Mont., Funding
Cass County, Iowa
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 4s
Centerville, Iowa, Refunding 5s
Chippewa Valley Railway, Light & Power Co., Eau Claire, Wis., First Mortgage Gold
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge
Colorado Springs, Colo., School District No. 11, Refunding (El Paso County)
Consumers Power Co. First Lien & Refunding Gold 5s
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 99 (Morton Park)
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 170 (Chicago Heights)
Coos County, New Hampshire, Court House
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Independent School District
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light
Cuthbert, Ga., Water Works
Danville Street Railway & Lt. Co.
Danville, Ill., Rfdg. Mtge. Gold
Denison & Sherman (Texas Ry. Co.) First Mortgage Gold
Derry, New Hampshire, Water
Dexter, Mo., School District, School Building.
Dickey County, N. D., 4½s
Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La., 5s
Eminence, Ky., 5s
Eugene, Ore., School District No. 4 (Lane County)
Florence, S. C., Sewerage
Ford County, Ill. (Melvin), School District No. 58
Freeport Water Co., Ill.
Gallatin County, Mont., High School Building
Gallatin County, Mont., Refunding
Genesee, Ida., Water Works
Geneseo Township, Ill., High School District 4½s
Georgetown, Ill., School District No. 177
Glencoe, Ill., Improvement
Gorham, N. H., Water Works
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer
Great Falls, Mont., Water Works
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding 4s
Green Bay, Wis., Sewer 4s
Greenville, Ill., Refunding
Griffin, Ga., Electric Light
Helena, Mont., Judgment Funding
Helena, Mont., Water Works 5s
Huntington, W. Va., 6s
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage
Idaho Falls, Idaho
Interurban Railway Co., Debenture (Des Moines, Ia.)
Iowa Falls, Iowa, Refunding
Knoxville, Iowa, Judgment Funding 4½s
Knoxville, Tenn., Street Impvt.
Kossuth County, Iowa, 4½s
Lincoln County Funding 5½s
La Salle, Ill., Board of Education, School Dist. No. 2, School Bldg.
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. 6s
Manson, Iowa, Water Works
Marshalltown, Iowa, Refunding
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works
Montreal Tramways Co. First & Refunding 5s
Morristown, Tenn., Water Works Improvement
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Supply, Electric Light & Power Plant
Moweaqua, Ill., School Building
Muskegon, Mich., Gen. St. Impvt.
Muskegon, Mich., Refunding 4½s
Muskegon, Mich., Lake Michigan Water Works 4s
Oklahoma Ry. First Mortgage 5s
Olympia, Wash., Water Works
Owosso, Mich., Water Works
Pendleton, Ore., Water Works
Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee District
Pontiac Township, Ill., School District, High School Building
Portland Gen. Electric Co., Portland, Ore., First Mortgage Gold
Princeton, Mo., Refunding
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding
Riverside, Ill., School Dist. No. 5
Riverside, Ill., Water Works
Rochester, N. H., City Hall
Rosebud County, Mont., Bridge
St. Joseph, Mich., Bridge
Scranton Elec. Co., Scranton, Pa., First & Refdg., Mtge. Gold
Sedalia, Mo., School District, School Building
Spalding County, Ga., Public Improvement
Sparta, Ga., School Building
Spartansburg County, S. C., County Refunding
Sumter, S. C., Sewerage
Tacoma Eastern Railroad Co. (Wash.) First Mortgage Gold
Tipton County, Tenn.
Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water & Light
Tullahoma, Tenn., Water Works
Valley County, Mont., 4½s
Watchemocket, R. I., Fire Dept.
Welden, N. C., Water & Sewer 6s
West Hoboken, N. J., Funding
West Hoboken, N. J., School 4½s
White Plains, N. Y., School District No. 1
Winnetka, Ill., Park District

Second

Armour, South Dak., Independent School District, School Building
Florence, Col., Water Works Refunding
Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Rd.
Kalispell, Mont., Refunding
Poplar Bluff, Mo., School District, School Building
Temple, Tex., Public Independent School Series No. 4

Fifteenth

Hartford, Wis., Water Works
Jackson, Mich.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Refunding
Redfield, South Dak., Independent School District No. 20, School Building
Sedalia, Mo., School Dist. Funding

July Investments

We own and offer over 200 different issues of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public service corporation bonds which we recommend for conservative investment at prices to yield
4% to 6%
Write for Circular Offerings "TS" for investors

IRVING NATIONAL BANK
NEW YORK
Coupons Payable at This Bank July 1, 1915.

Albany, Ga., (City of) Water & Light 5s
Austin, Texas, (City) Ref. Sch. St. Imp., Sewer, Hosp. & Cemetery 4s & 5s
Fort Mills, S. C., (Town of) Sch. Dist. 28, 6s
Home Tel. & Tel. Co., (Santa B'rb'ra, Cal.) 5s
Huntington, Ind., (County of) 3½s
Laurens, S. C. School, 5s
Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co., 5s
Lincoln, Idaho (County of) Ref. 4½s
Madison, Mont. (County) 4½s
Portland Terminal Co., (Portland, Me.,) 4s
So. San Joaquin Irr. Dist., Stockton, Cal. 5s
Waterloo L. & T. Co., Savings, Waterloo, Iowa.
Webb City, Mo., Sewer, 5s.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

COUPONS DUE AT THE OFFICE OF THE
Seaboard National Bank
18 Broadway, 5 Beaver Street
JULY 1st, 1915

Asheboro (N. C.) Electric and Water.
Bartlesville (Okla.) School Building.
Camilla (Ga.) various.
Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo Tract.
Clarksville (Texas) Sewer.
Cleburne (Texas) Water Works.
Clinton (N. C.) Water and Sewerage.
Coshocton Gas Co.
Denison (Texas), City of, Water Works.
Great Falls (Mont.) Refunding.
Gulfport (Fla.), Town of.
Highland Park School District, County of Henrico.
Hotchkiss (Colo.) Water Works.
Hubbard (Texas) various.
Itasca (Texas) School.
Jacksonville (Texas) School.
Jefferson (Texas) Consolidated Debt and Water Works.
D. S. B. Johnston Land Co.
Kittitas Co., Wash., Reclamation District.
Lafayette (Ga.), City of, Water and Electric.
Lenois N. C.) Street Improvement, Water and Sewer.
Lincolnton (N. C.) Water and Sewer.
Meridian (Miss.) various.
Millen (Ga.) Public Improvement.
Morganton (N. C.) School.
Morgantown (W. Va.) School.
Morgantown & Wheeling R. R. Co.
Monroe County (Miss.) Road District No. 5.
New Albion (N. Y.) Highway and Bridge.
Newton (N. C.) Improvement.
Ocala (Fla.), City of.
Plummer (Idaho) Highway District.
Roanoke (Va.) Refunding.
Robertson County (Texas), Precinct No. 1.
San Angelo (Texas) Central Fire Station & Ward School.
St. Petersburg (Fla.) Public Improvement.
Shelby County (Tenn.) various.
Shreveport (La.) Fire Depart. Improvement.
Sioux Falls (S. D.) Water Works.
Sisterville (W. Va.) Improvement.
Springville (N. Y.) Water and Electric.
Stafford County (Va.) Road.
Texarkana (Texas) Ward School.
Tonawanda (N. Y.) Sewer.
Vale (Oregon) Water Works.
Waupaca Water Works.
West Palm Beach (Fla.) Street, Sewer and Riparian Improvements.
Willis Point (Texas) Water Works.
Winona Gas, Light & Coke Co.
Yalobusha County (Miss.) various.

218th DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, June 28, 1915.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1915. Transfer books will remain closed until July 1st, 1915.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY
61 Broadway, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.
June 30th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of Miami Copper Company have this day declared a dividend of 75c. per share for the quarter year ending June 30th, 1915, on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 16th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 2nd, 1915. Books will not close.

Sam A. Lewisohn, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company,
55 CEDAR STREET

On and After July 1st, 1915

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. Deb. (July 10)..... 6s
Alexandria, La., Public Improvement.. 5s
Amherst County, Va., Ref'd 4½s, Road Imp..... 5s
Asheville, N. C., School..... 5s
Asheville, N. C., Crematory..... 5s
Associated Simmons Hardware Cos... 5s
Baton Rouge, La., Permanent Imp. 4s & Pub. Imp..... 4½s
Bergen Co., N.J., Bridge & Rd. Imp. 4½s
Billings, Mont., Fdg. 6s & City Hall 4½s
Binghamton, Tenn., St. Imp..... 5½s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire Department.... 4s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 1st Rfdg.... 5s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co..... 2nd 5s
Cairo, Ga., W.W. & Elec. Lt. & T. H.. 5s
Camden County, N. J., Bldg. (July 2) 4s
Canandaigua, N.Y., U.F. Sch. Dist. No. 1 4s
Cedartown, Ga., School Improvement.. 6s
Cohoes, N. Y., Pub. Imp. Fire Dept. & Water..... 3½s, 4s and 4½s
Consolidation Coal Co..... 4½s
Daytona, Fla..... 5s
Det., Monroe & Toledo Short Line Ry. 5s
Dolgeville, N. Y., Sewer..... 3.90s
Dunn, N. C..... 6s
Durham, N. C., Funding & School 4½s & 5s, Sewer..... 4½s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem Street Ry. Co..... 5s
Elberton, Ga., Pav., Elec. Light & Sch. Bldg..... 4½s & 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works..... 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Plank Road.... 4s
Fairmont Coal Co..... 5s
Fairview, N. J., Funding..... 5s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Public Utility..... 5s
Fresno City Water Company..... 5s
Glassport, Pa., School District..... 4½s
Glassport, Pa., Boro..... 5s
Greensboro, N. C., St., S. & W. Wks.. 4s
Greenwich, Conn., Refdg. 4½s, Sch. 4½s
Greenwood Co., S. C.
Griffin, Ga., Sewer, Water & Light.. 5s
Hawaii Territory Improvement.... 3½s
Hillsborough Co., Fla., Sch. District.. 6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal..... 5s
Jennings, La., School..... 5s
Key West, Fla., C.H. Refd. 5s & Refd. 5s
Lawrence, N. Y., Street Impr..... 4.60s
Lynchburg, Va., Public Impr..... 4½s
Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Nav. Co. Deb..... 5s
Monterey & Pacific Grove Ry. Co... 6s
Montgomery, N. Y., Water..... 4s
Monticello, Ga., Sch., Lt., W. & Sewer. 5s
Muncie Island Co..... 1st 6s
Mutual Life Ins. Co..... 5s
Mutual Term. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. 1st 4s
North Spring Lake, N. J., Water..... 5s
Northern Ind. Railway Co. Cons.... 1st 5s
Norwalk, Conn., Refd. S. & W. 4s, Pav..... 4½s
Oskaloosa Traction & Light Co..... 5s
Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. (July 2nd).. 5s
Pelham, Ga., School..... 5s
Pelham, Ga., Water, Lt. & Pub. Impr.. 5s
Pensacola, Fla., Improvement..... 4½s
Pensacola, Fla., Spec. Impr., Issue 1912-13..... 6s
Pensacola, Fla., Spec. Impr., Issue 1909-10..... 6s
Portland Gas & Coke Co. Refunding.. 5s
Port Vue, Pa., Funding..... 4½s
Richland, Ga., W. W. & Elec. Light.. 5s
Richmond, Va., Var. Ser. & Pub. Imp..... 4s & 4½s
St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. Co.... 4s
So. Orange, N. J., S., P., W. F. & Playground..... 4s & 4½s
So. Orange, N. J., Funding & St. Imp. 5s
So. Porto Rico Sugar Co. (July 31st). 6s
Squaw Creek Drainage Dist. No. 1, Holt Co., Mo.
Statesville, N. C., R. R. Aid..... 6s
Stonington, Conn., Sch. Dist. No. 18.. 4s
Sullivan Water Co..... 1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y., Sch. 3½s-4½s; Bridge..... 4½s
Tampa, Fla., Refunding..... 5s
Telfair County, Ga., Court House.... 5s
Toledo, Ohio, Refdg. (& var. others) 4s
Toledo, Ohio, Education (July 2nd).. 4s
Toronto, Canada, Local Improvement.. 4s
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "K"..... 4s
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "L"..... 4s
United States Publicity Company.... 5s
W., Lt. & Pow. Co. of Hot Springs, S.D., 5s
Water Works Co. (San Antonio).... 6s
Waynesboro, Ga., Water Works..... 5s
Westchester Co., N. Y., 1st Fire Dist.. 6s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding..... 5s
West Indianapolis Fund'g (July 6th).. 6s
West Orange, N. J., Educational..... 4s
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., City Improvement.. 4s
Wilmington, N. C., Refunding..... 4s
Yellowstone Co., Mont., S. D. No 2.. 4½s
Yosemite Valley R. R. Co..... 5s

BRANCHES
Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY
25 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE JULY, 1915, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

DUE JULY 1.

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
City of Oregon, Mo., W.W. & Elec. Lt. 5s
City of Rome, Ga., Ren. or Ref. Mtg. 4½s
City of Sedalia, Mo., Refunding 4½s
Central Market St. Ry. Co. 1st S. F. 5s
Citizens Gas & El. Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Refdg. 50-year 5s
Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st 5s
Denver Union Water Co. 1st Mtg. 5s

NEW CITY BONDS AT 102.

Bankers Offer the Serials on a Sliding Income Basis.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William A. Read & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co., the banking houses which received the bulk of the city bonds at Tuesday's sale, established an offering price of 102 for the fifty-year bonds yesterday and prices for the serials varying from a 3.50 per cent. income basis for the one-year bonds to a 4.30 basis for those maturing in fifteen years. The bankers said at the close of business that applications had been satisfactory, and that a heavier participation was expected today.

Action of the firms in fixing the offering price of the long-term bonds at 102 worked to bring about a recovery of the securities on the Curb. In the open-air market they sold at the opening at 101⅝, but gradually hardened and at the close were quoted at 101¾. About $800,000 sold on the Curb on a "when issued" basis.

WANT BETTER WATERWAY.

St. Louis Hopes to Utilize Mississippi with Panama Canal.

Mayor Henry W. Kiel of St. Louis, whose grandfather came from Germany long ago, arrived at the McAlpin yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Kiel and by his daughter, Miss Edna.

Mayor Kiel came East with a commission of Aldermen who have been investigating municipal ownership of electric lighting at Cleveland and Toronto, and the power plant at Niagara Falls.

In St. Louis, just now, according to the Mayor, everybody is talking water transportation down the Mississippi to the Gulf.

"People out our way realize that the Panama Canal will not do St. Louis or any part of the Mississippi Valley any good unless we utilize the river," said Mayor Kiel. "As matters stand, it will be cheaper to send freight from New York to the Pacific Coast by the Canal than from St. Louis. We have not been utilizing the river to any great extent for freight, and the plan is now to use self-propelling barges. Then we are planning to improve our water terminals with docks. The Illinois Valley as well as the Mississippi is keenly interested in using the river to New Orleans.

"St. Louis is now under a new charter, adopted last August, a modification of the commission plan. Only the Mayor, the Controller, and the Board of Aldermen are elected. The Mayor has hardly more than fifteen appointees. The plan works well."

Mayor Kiel will leave this afternoon for Boston.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—Thirty-nine corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $1,314,700 were chartered today. They include:

M. E. S. Corpn, realty, builders, contractors, real estate agency, brokerage, $180,000; W. M. Wechsler, F. A. Zott, G. Goldson, 1,018 East 163d St.

Clifton Audit Co, auditing, accounting, $150,000; F. B. Keech, W. F. Wainwright, C. N. Edge, 402 Madison Av.

J.A.Stevenson & Co., clothing, dry goods, millinery, specialties, $100,000; A. F. Bargmann, J. A. Stephenson, Jr., E. E. Wirg, 32 Nassau St.

Pan-American Silk Co., Buffalo, textiles, wearing apparel, $150,000; E. L. Thomas, E. R. Griffin, Jr., F. L. Kromer, St. Catharines, Ont., Canada.

J. P. Arango & Co., commission, selling agents, coffee, hides, horns, minerals precious stones, Spanish manufactures, $100,000; W. H. Clark, H. F. Von Behrens, J. P. Arango, 10 Bridge St.

Adams-Williams Mfg. Corpn. trading, vehicle tops, auto parts, supplies, $100,000; F. C. Schwab, K. G. Osborn, Vincent J. Stahl, 317 Riverdale Av.

Cortwright Co., distillers, liquor dealers, $100,000; A. Dryfoods, Eugene Bascho, E. Blum, 42 West Broadway.

A. D. Burgesser & Co., Esopus, millinery, wearing apparel, $100,000; H. Cohen, E. Adler, W. C. Foster, 942 Greene Av.

Harrison-Warren Realty Co., Syracuse, construction, realty, $50,000; W. A. Schuyler, T. W. Dixson, R. A. Truax, Syracuse.

Photo Player Co., of New York, pianos, player pianos, musical instruments, $50,000; M. A. Ritter, L. T. Noonan, J. Robert Rubin, 319 West 99th St.

Ontario Canning Co., Rushville, fruits, vegetables, agriculture products, boxes, $40,000; F Holbrook and F. M. Calder, A. R. Hatfield, New Hartford.

The Sheffield-Fisher Co., Rochester, printing, art work, engraving, $25,000; J. H. Welch, H. W. Fisher, A. C. Sheffield, 99 Laburnam Crescent, Rochester.

Metal Toy Mfg. Co., metal novelties, $25,000; L. Schiaeppi, E. Ropaschmiski, L. Schumacher, 41 First St.

Plaza Waist Co., ladies' apparel, $15,000; L. Greenfield, R. Zipper, P. Rosenwasser, 150 Bay 26th St., Brooklyn.

Justice Construction and Supply Co., Corona, contracting, operate factories, quarries, brick yards, rolling mills, furnaces, $20,000; J. L. Castro, M. V. Scuderi, 128 Radcliff St., Corona.

The Rosemary Waist and Brassiere Co., garments, dry goods, merchandise, $15,000; W. Bankes, W. B. C. Clarke, S. Lipton, 259 Thirteenth St., Brooklyn.

Scandinavian Film Corpn., theatres, vaudeville, moving pictures, $10,000; C. B. Smail, W. B. Yeomans, C. G. Voigh, 13 Park Row.

The Model Photo Play Co., Brooklyn, theatrical, vaudeville, moving pictures, saloons, garages, liveries, $10,000; W. Miller, A. and E. Eisenberg, 1,265 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

G. and E. Realty Co., $10,000; B. J. McChane, J. J. Furcell, C. W. Stafford, 650 First Av.

H. M. C. Chemical Products Co., construction materials, machines, telephone, electric contrivances, paints, cements, $5,000; W. L. Hatch, A. M. Mitchell, W. T. Chapin, 11 Union Square.

Gillis & Co., women's clothing specialties, $5,000; G. A. Jantzeu, A. E. Hill, M. Zivek, 21 West 115th St.

Bigenuf Bungalows, realty, trading; $5,000, W. L. Sayers, H. Roberts, H. Schieffelin Sayers, 31 Nassau St.

Goodwin Motor Sales Co., Rockville Centre, auto accessories, supplies, bicycles, motor cycles; $5,000. A. T. Frank, J. A. B. Goodwin, Rockville Centre.

E. R. Barr Co., Buffalo, groceries, meats, inventions, patterns, tools; $5,000. W. R. McConnell, C. T. Hackett, H. B. Hobbs, Buffalo.

Philip Funck Corporation, Rochester, machine shop, manufactured articles, inventions; $5,000. E. A. Marsh, J. and J. Funck, 115 Laburnam Crescent, Rochester.

David Mack Co., ladies' neckwear, dress accessories; $5,000. S. Katz, F. Taussig, D. Mack, 21 East 22d St.

Our Own Building Co., construction, contracting; $5,000. J. Thorndike, E. O. Philips, G. Richman, 1,553 East 14th St.

Capital increases: J. C. Francesconi, New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Lucas & Drake Co., Rochester, $15,000 to $20,000.

Capital reduction: Price & Rosenbaum, New York, $300,000 to $100,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Alpicamisa & Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 30.—Charters filed here:

Lapas Sugar Corporation, $500,000, to cultivate sugar cane, sugar beets, and other tropical fruits and vegetables; Serafin Arasy Carreno, Cadenas, Cuba; Virgilio Santusis Martenez, Perico, Cuba; Juan E. Pedimonte y Rossele, Havana, Cuba; John F. Myer, Montclair, N. J.; Walter Keys, Port Richmond, N. Y.

United States and Ecuador Steamship Company, $3,000,000, to own, operate, construct, and maintain all kinds of sailing vessels, barges, &c.; G. H. Richter, J. A. R. Anderson, A. C. Hidalgo, Philadelphia; J. M. Frere, Wilmington, Del.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

The Catskill Mountains

a region of
ROMANTIC SCENERY
ALTITUDE 2000 TO 4000 FEET
ATTRACTIVE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES
MANY TROUT STREAMS
POPULAR WALKS AND DRIVES
MOUNTAIN CLIMBING — CAMPING
A WONDERFUL COUNTRY
OF WILDWOOD CHARMS

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains, including Pullman service. The RIP VAN WINKLE EXPRESS leaves New York, Cortlandt Street, 12:40 noon, West 42d Street 1 o'clock P. M. daily except Sunday.

Steamers of the Hudson River Day Line make direct connection at Kingston Point with afternoon trains for all points in the mountains.

The Summer schedule for season of 1915 is now in effect.

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, and corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent, Kingston, N. Y.

$11 OVER FOURTH OF JULY
Sat. Dinner to Tues. After Brkft.
ROOM & MEALS
Two persons in one room, $20.
At Brighton Beach, N. Y. Ocean Parkway
HOTEL SHELBURNE
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
30 minutes from the heart of New York. 200 rooms, 75 private baths. Every comfort and convenience. Running water in rooms. Frequent social diversions. Dancing. Surf Bathing.
$35 Per Week for 2 Persons Room and Meals
SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE.
Write for Booklet.
Special Shore Dinner Noon to 10 P. M. $2

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from N. Y. Frequent electric service Penna. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

FOREST HILLS INN
FOREST HILLS, L. I.
New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.
Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.
References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T. Room 716, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

LONG ISLAND'S
Seashore, Bays, Lakes, Woods and Hills
are pictures and described in the book, "Long Island and Real Life." FREE at ticket offices, 170 B'way and Fifth Ave. Bldg. Arcade, or mailed upon receipt of ten cents by the Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Long Island R. R., Room 303, Pennsylvania Station, N. Y.

Gedney Farm Hotel
400 Acres of Chateau, Cottages and Country Club
LEAFY lanes and shady paths on a horse that thrills under knee and rein.
OPEN ALL YEAR. Private Motor-Bus Service without charge. Table d'hote or a la carte. Under same management as the Allenhurst Club, Allenhurst, N. J., which is now open.
GEDNEY FARM HOTEL, White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL

Hotel Marion
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
The Summer playground of the cultured and refined. Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people. Trip by automobile or train is easy enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

MORLEY'S—LAKE PLEASANT, N. Y.
R. P. CORNELL, Prop.
Modern hotel in Adirondacks, accommodating 250. All amusements. New management. Booklet.

Adirondack Inn, Sacandaga, N. Y. Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; bathing, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.

DUTCHER HOUSE PAWLING N.Y. GOLF
LELAND W. BLANKENSHIP, Lessee.

MANSION HOUSE
Cottages, Bungalows, Always Cool.
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr., 18 W. 25th St., N. Y.

THE BREAKERS
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Directly on the ocean. Now Open.
L. N. MOSS, Prop.

White Peacock Inn, Jefferson Valley, on Lake Osceola, one hour from Peekskill; excellent cuisine; garden vegetables; boating, bathing, fishing; $8 per week and up.

Red Swan Inn, Warwick, N. Y. Booklet. Berkeley S. Davis, 14 East 28th St.

Hotel St. Regis, Fleischmann, N. Y. City office, Hotel Bon-Ray, 92d St.-Mad. Av.

STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
Folder & infor. at 1180 B'way, N.Y. F.H. Duffy, Mgr.

Out of Door Life
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ADIRONDACKS and 1000 ISLANDS

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"The Adirondack Week End"
Leaves Grand Central Terminal 12.30 noon
Fridays Only
Arriving in the Adirondacks Same Evening
Commencing Friday, July 2nd

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Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.?
30 Miles up the Albany Post Road.
50 Minute Electric Train Service to Scarboro.
600 Feet Elevation.
All the advantages of country life and the comforts of the best city hotel.
New York Office—402 Madison Avenue.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Kaaterskill, N. Y.
PARENT & RICHARDS, Inc., Props.
Grand Opening Ball, Saturday, July 3.
Prizes Awarded; Also Exhibition Dancing During the Ball.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
10th season; 45 min. to 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy; vegetable garden; music, dancing, tennis; rates $9 up; outside sleeping porches; garage; furnished cottages; booklet.

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LONG BEACH, L. I.
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All Rooms Facing Ocean.
Private Bath—En Suite or Single.
Service and Cuisine Unexcelled.
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SAG HARBOR, L. I.
The 17th successful season. All modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the N. Y. & New London boat.
J. H. MORRIS, Sag Harbor, L. I.

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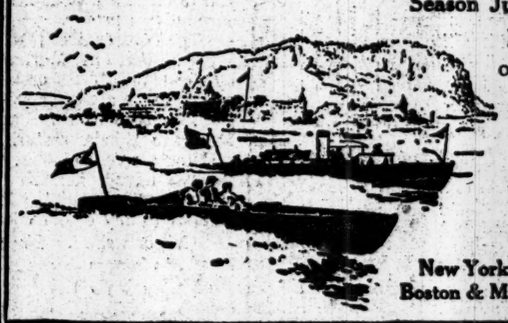

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COURT CALENDARS

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FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Anderson, J.—Room 8, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Elec Supply &c Co< Kew & N Arcade.
Lauers<Robertson & S. Benedict<CNY.
At 2 P. M.:

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 837, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Miller<Sonn Bros.
Pennanah<NY, N H & H RR.
Clarke<NY, NH & H RR.
Lounsbery<Borden's C Co.
Shapiro<Wells, Farso Co.
D'Amato<Pitts Con Co
Smolik<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Beath<Silverstein.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
US<Tug P J T Co No 12.
US<Tug M Moran (2).
US<Tug E F Moran.
Bush Term Co<Tug Slattington.
Erie RR<SS Lusitania.
Cleary<Tug Salutation.
US<Tug P J T Co No 7.
US<Tug Julia C. Moran.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor.—At 10 A. M. Admiralty—Case on: Re SS Titanic, (limitation,)
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Hough<Societa Electrique.
NY & Barmudez Co< Mowinckel.
O-So-EZY Mop Co< Channell Chem Co.
Smith<Simms Mfg Co.
US<SS Frankmount.
Wright & Cobb<Royal Dutch Mail.
Whitney<Universal Film (2).
Stevenson<Lighter J W Wonson.
US Hoffman Co<Murino.
Siegel Stores Corp< Simpson-Crawford.
US<Tug Bee.
US<Tug C N Kimpland.
US<Illinois Surety Co.
Univ Sav Corp<Morris Plan, &c.
Smolek<P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Sargent<Gale.
Doherty<Smith.
Cent Leather Co< McCarthy.
Irving Fitt Mfg Co< Heinn Co.
Gozansky<Nat Elec Sign Co.
Battle<Prince Line.
Indust Drinking Cup Co<Errett.
Panoulias<Ford.
Denton<Fulds.
Re SS Pomarron.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalizations, at 9:30 A. M.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Re Ida Volk.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar, at 11:30 A. M.
US<Palumbo & Messina.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Meyer<Newgass.
Belanger<Cowan.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Belmont<N Y Press.
Stevenson<Gilbert.
Hydrox Chem Co<N Y Food Products Co.
Wagner<Perlmutter.
Scheuring<No Am Br.
Gallagher<R Horton.
Paul<Hastorf.
Halsey<Kass (2).
The Coulter.
Finch<Barry.
Bernhardt<Richards.
Marquis<Marquiz.
Re Witness (Pacific Coast Cas Co).
Re Lachmann.
Conway<Cary Mfg. Sob<Newson.
Mercantile Nat Bk< Collara (3).
Bitterfeld< Uschengran.
Bradley<Bradley.
Sieger<Mills.
Dubin<Dubin.
Skonieczny<Donato.
Re Wyman.
Re Donohue (E 238d St).
Painter<Fletcher.
Mutual Life<McNall.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Wisch<Rudiger.
Rones<Freed.
Re Hess (Siemfeld).
Cooper<Norske, (2.)
Schafer<Schafer.
Eckhardt<Eckhardt.
Re Cohen (Tobias).
Mistretta<Familia.
Au of Mu Ben.
Falk<Wheeler.
Re Cosmas Feat Film.
Nat Ry Gen Co< Bright.
Crystal Glass & Syphon Mfg<Feigl.
Driscoll<Hammill.
Lebost<Abraham.
Kessler<Wilner.
McGee<Fausner.
Lask<Child's D Hall.
Tarsia A Realty Co.
Hardman T & R Co< Stand Vul Pen Co.
Howard<Nodell.
Re Relich.
Mutual Life<Fisher.
Hallenborg<Greene.
Levengston<Farmer, Lehman<Spies.
Gotham Silk Hosiery Co<Landay Bros.
Gerber<Parrish.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Brainer<Zodikow.
Lindemann<Richter.
B Boro Realty Co< Stevenson.
Ford<Heaney.
Re Mannattan Ry Co<Baer.
Rosenthal<Siegel.
Re Sullivan.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Le Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Sheffield F, S D Co< Ward.
Glden<Zucca.
Naddelman<Ward.
Stettiner Bros<Intnat'l Bureau of Patents.
Griffin<King.
Cohen<Cohn.
Nicholas Power Co<H. Robertson & Co.
Sheffield F, S D Co< Ward.
Gerken<Hilson.
Udall & Barlow<Cooley
Mayer<Kloss.
Stokles<Coleman.
Decker & Son<Shapiro
Elliott<Townsend.
Drukker<Corsini.
Levin, Kronenberg & Co<Diaz Bldg Co.
Chambers<Eakins.
Smith<Pittsburgh Con.
Herrman<Leland.
Perrine<Yorkville Pickle Works.
Briskman<Collins.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Cimsic<Schalk.
Wechsler<NY Rys.
Brunzel<Whyte.
Goldat<NYU Int Ry.
Bulkley<Com Deliv Co.
Weinstein<Denbosky.
Bloom<Real Life Picture Co, Inc.
Bandler<Newark-Ohio Furn Co.
Miller<Lax (2.)
Norita<Wolansky.
Sickels<Coleman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Guyre<Jacobson.
Beck<M Bonwit & Co.
O'Brien<Koch.
Apfelbaum<Kohn,
Bederick Waist Co< Eden Mfg Co.
Evans<Hickson.
Case on.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Lynch, J.—Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Farand Mfg Co< Walls.
Alter<Goldhagen.
Hayward<MacDonald Const Co.
Michelson<Wadsworth.
Hirsh<Charlop.
Canal Equip Co<J Stewart & Co.
Quasha<Russell.
Ellias<Bartelstone.
Case on.

PART IV—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Koch<Degelman—Frank Mors. Johnston<Crown Oper. Co.—J. Robert Rubin. Mossman<Pasinsky —J. Campbell Thompson. Re Sloan—Francis W. Pollock. Re Zalkin—Eugene Frayer.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Treeger<Minsebeler—Isadore C. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—N. Y. Trust Co.<Brandt—Henry W. Albany.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Halsey<Kass (2)—Henry de Forest Baldwin. Bowers< Smith—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Pinkus Nathan<Morris Marsans—Chas. S. Campbell. Irving Rosenfeld<Louis Schwartz—Chas. S. Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Julius Oppenheimer<Monterey Property Co.—James A. Farrell. Annie Hayes<Louis M. Zola—Edwin W. Sohmer. Anna M. Terwilliger< Margaret E. Weill—Henry Flugelman. Stephen O. Lockwood<Angelo Di Benedetto—James A. Donegan. Rector Calvary Church <James Powers—Abraham G. Meyer. Addie B. Selegman<Louis Brenner—Maurice J. McCarthy. Citizens' Sav. Bk.<Edward Greenberg—Dennis C. Cohalan. Addie De Witt Seligman<Giza Schwartz—Fred'k R. Rich. Lawyers Mtg. Co.<Abraham D. Levy —Henry W. Pollock. Same<Clara Klingenstein—McDonald De Witt. John Cullen< Elisabetta Pandalfino—John H. Rogan. Domestic and Foreign Missionary So. P. E. Ch.<Chas. L. Stickney—Morton C. Coon. B'klyn Sav. Bk.<Paterno Bros.—Montgomery Hare. Empire City Sav. Bank<Funnie Hamlin—Phoenix Ingraham.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Jones<Jones.
Yanofsky<Yanofsky.
Re Animal Relief Soc.
Fink Bread Co< Machanski.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Electric Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Bradley< Murtha—C Arthur Arnstein.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Duryea<Cooper.
East B'klyn Sav B'k< Gompert et al.
Re Josslemon St. (Valentine).
Farrell<Robins Dry D & Repair Co.
Horstmann et al<Wyckoff et al.
Waitword<Waitword.
B'klyn Sav Bank< Freese et al.
Grady<Emery Constr Co et al.
Mureski<Goodman Collar Co.
Ketcham<Deutsch et al.
Field<Astor Banit, Inc
Re Union Bank. (Minck.)
Re same, (Brodie Mfg Co.)
Grant<Smith.
Rich Assets Collecting Co<Bache et al.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the Summer.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Summer.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary Stolhoff,
Anton Wilen,
Elizabeth Bahr.
Estates of:
Harry Herman,
Peter Duffy.
Accountings of:
John Murphy,
Eliza Mulry,
Julia Kennedy,
Mary E. Bulmer,
David F. Daly,
E. Buttenfield,
Henry Marks,
Max Berger,
Otto Wiemann,
Matilda Webb,
Thomas Wall,
Gunn Infants.

County Court.

PART IV.—Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10, at 10:30 A. M.
Calendar called in Part IV., Room 10, at 10:30 A. M.
Herch<Kusin.
Knief<Morson.
Levy<Block.
Smith<N Y Cons RR.
Dlithey<Manns.
Van Daulen<Remus.
Magdor<B H R R.
Padavano<Shults Co.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY SIMON, trading as WEST MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Order of Publication.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of JULIUS H. REITER, verified the 26th day of June, 1915, that a petition was duly filed in this court on the 28th day of April, 1915, praying that the above-named Harry Simon, trading as West Michigan Furniture Co., be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district within which the said Marshal after due and diligent search made by him has returned the subpoena issued herein and has filed and marked on said subpoena a notation, "Not Found," and has therefore been unable to serve the same, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that service of said subpoena cannot be procured, it is—

Now on motion of Julius H. Reiter, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that Harry Simon, trading as West Michigan Furniture Company, the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer or demur on or before the 19th day of July, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 28th day of April, 1915, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 1st day of July, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of business, No. 706 City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated N. Y., June 28, 1915.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND,
U. S. D. J.

NO. 21816.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD W. SHAW, Bankrupt.

Richard W. Shaw was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 16th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on July 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 29, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 21855.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS S. NELSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris S. Nelson are hereby given notice that on June 21st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 12th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 30th, 1915.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. Estate of:
Blanche E. Robinson.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
Contested wills:
Mary Sweeny,
Catherine A Plimley,
Frank Fuller.
Silvin C Milligan,
Kate Sullivan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Le Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Sheffield F, S D Co< Ward.
Glden<Zucca.
Naddelman<Ward.
Stettiner Bros<Intnat'l Bureau of Patents.
Griffin<King.
Cohen<Cohn.
Nicholas Power Co<H. Robertson & Co.
Sheffield F, S D Co< Ward.
Gerken<Hilson.
Udall & Barlow<Cooley
Mayer<Kloss.
Stokles<Coleman.
Decker & Son<Shapiro
Elliott<Townsend.
Drukker<Corsini.
Levin, Kronenberg & Co<Diaz Bldg Co.
Chambers<Eakins.
Smith<Pittsburgh Con.
Herrman<Leland.
Perrine<Yorkville Pickle Works.
Briskman<Collins.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Cimsic<Schalk.
Wechsler<NY Rys.
Brunzel<Whyte.
Goldat<NYU Int Ry.
Bulkley<Com Deliv Co.
Weinstein<Denbosky.
Bloom<Real Life Picture Co, Inc.
Bandler<Newark-Ohio Furn Co.
Miller<Lax (2.)
Norita<Wolansky.
Sickels<Coleman.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Guyre<Jacobson.
Beck<M Bonwit & Co.
O'Brien<Koch.
Apfelbaum<Kohn,
Bederick Waist Co< Eden Mfg Co.
Evans<Hickson.
Case on.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Lynch, J.—Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Farand Mfg Co< Walls.
Alter<Goldhagen.
Hayward<MacDonald Const Co.
Michelson<Wadsworth.
Hirsh<Charlop.
Canal Equip Co<J Stewart & Co.
Quasha<Russell.
Ellias<Bartelstone.
Case on.

PART IV—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Koch<Degelman—Frank Mors. Johnston<Crown Oper. Co.—J. Robert Rubin. Mossman<Pasinsky —J. Campbell Thompson. Re Sloan—Francis W. Pollock. Re Zalkin—Eugene Frayer.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J.—Treeger<Minsebeler—Isadore C. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—N. Y. Trust Co.<Brandt—Henry W. Albany.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Halsey<Kass (2)—Henry de Forest Baldwin. Bowers< Smith—Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Pinkus Nathan<Morris Marsans—Chas. S. Campbell. Irving Rosenfeld<Louis Schwartz—Chas. S. Campbell.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—Julius Oppenheimer<Monterey Property Co.—James A. Farrell. Annie Hayes<Louis M. Zola—Edwin W. Sohmer. Anna M. Terwilliger< Margaret E. Weill—Henry Flugelman. Stephen O. Lockwood<Angelo Di Benedetto—James A. Donegan. Rector Calvary Church <James Powers—Abraham G. Meyer. Addie B. Selegman<Louis Brenner—Maurice J. McCarthy. Citizens' Sav. Bk.<Edward Greenberg—Dennis C. Cohalan. Addie De Witt Seligman<Giza Schwartz—Fred'k R. Rich. Lawyers Mtg. Co.<Abraham D. Levy —Henry W. Pollock. Same<Clara Klingenstein—McDonald De Witt. John Cullen< Elisabetta Pandalfino—John H. Rogan. Domestic and Foreign Missionary So. P. E. Ch.<Chas. L. Stickney—Morton C. Coon. B'klyn Sav. Bk.<Paterno Bros.—Montgomery Hare. Empire City Sav. Bank<Funnie Hamlin—Phoenix Ingraham.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Jones<Jones.
Yanofsky<Yanofsky.
Re Animal Relief Soc.
Fink Bread Co< Machanski.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Electric Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Bradley< Murtha—C Arthur Arnstein.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions.
Duryea<Cooper.
East B'klyn Sav B'k< Gompert et al.
Re Josslemon St. (Valentine).
Farrell<Robins Dry D & Repair Co.
Horstmann et al<Wyckoff et al.
Waitword<Waitword.
B'klyn Sav Bank< Freese et al.
Grady<Emery Constr Co et al.
Mureski<Goodman Collar Co.
Ketcham<Deutsch et al.
Field<Astor Banit, Inc
Re Union Bank. (Minck.)
Re same, (Brodie Mfg Co.)
Grant<Smith.
Rich Assets Collecting Co<Bache et al.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the Summer.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the Summer.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Mary Stolhoff,
Anton Wilen,
Elizabeth Bahr.
Estates of:
Harry Herman,
Peter Duffy.
Accountings of:
John Murphy,
Eliza Mulry,
Julia Kennedy,
Mary E. Bulmer,
David F. Daly,
E. Buttenfield,
Henry Marks,
Max Berger,
Otto Wiemann,
Matilda Webb,
Thomas Wall,
Gunn Infants.

County Court.

PART IV., Hylan, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V., Room 10, at 10:30 A. M.
Calendar called in Part IV., Room 10, at 10:30 A. M.
Herch<Kusin.
Knief<Morson.
Levy<Block.
Smith<N Y Cons RR.
Dlithey<Manns.
Van Daulen<Remus.
Magdor<B H R R.
Padavano<Shults Co.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY SIMON, trading as WEST MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., Alleged Bankrupt.—Order of Publication.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of JULIUS H. REITER, verified the 26th day of June, 1915, that a petition was duly filed in this court on the 28th day of April, 1915, praying that the above-named Harry Simon, trading as West Michigan Furniture Co., be adjudged a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district within which the said Marshal after due and diligent search made by him has returned the subpoena issued herein and has filed and marked on said subpoena a notation, "Not Found," and has therefore been unable to serve the same, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of the said alleged bankrupt, but that service of said subpoena cannot be procured, it is—

Now on motion of Julius H. Reiter, Esq., attorney for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that Harry Simon, trading as West Michigan Furniture Company, the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer or demur on or before the 19th day of July, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 28th day of April, 1915, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 1st day of July, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known place of business, No. 706 City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated N. Y., June 28, 1915.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND,
U. S. D. J.

NO. 21816.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD W. SHAW, Bankrupt.

Richard W. Shaw was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 16th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on July 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 29, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist of N. Y.—No. 21855.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS S. NELSON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Morris S. Nelson are hereby given notice that on June 21st, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 12th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 30th, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH FORDON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Fordon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 8th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM ROTHSTEIN, JOSEPH WOLF, and WILLIAM WOLF, individually and co-partners doing business as ROTHSTEIN & WOLF, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Rothstein, Joseph Wolf, and William Wolf, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 28th, 1915, praying for a discharge from their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES HERBERT HALCOMB, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Herbert Halcomb, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30th, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FREEDMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 1st, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fine jewelry, safe, fixtures, etc.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee.
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.
WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH FORDON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Fordon, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 8th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ABRAHAM ROTHSTEIN, JOSEPH WOLF, and WILLIAM WOLF, individually and co-partners doing business as ROTHSTEIN & WOLF, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Rothstein, Joseph Wolf, and William Wolf, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 28th, 1915, praying for a discharge from their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES HERBERT HALCOMB, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Herbert Halcomb, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 30th, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FREEDMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, July 1st, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fine jewelry, safe, fixtures, etc.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee.
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C.
WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises...4:31 | Sun sets..7:55 | Moon rises..10:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:07	11:31	4:37	5:16
Governors Island	11:45	11:55	5:36	6:50
Hell Gate	1:35	1:45	7:16	7:39

Arrived—Wednesday, June 30.

SS Chicago, Bordeaux, June 20.
SS Iroquois, Landon, June 17.
SS Ancona, Cristobal, June 22.
SS Dagland, Macoris, June 23.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, June 23.
SS Saratoga, Havana, June 27.
SS Iroquois, Puerto Plata, June 24.
SS City of Savannah, Havre, June 19.
SS Falk, Macoris, June 22.
SS Evelyn, San Juan, June 23.
SS El Valle, Galveston, June 24.
SS Sabine, Tampa, June 25.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, June 27.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, June 29.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Bolton Castle	Colon	June 20
Leeds City	Leghorn	June 12
Tronto	London	June 16
Knutsford	Havre	June 15
Tagomina	Naples	June 17
G. de Lantsheer	La Pallice	June 17
Chicago City	Swansea	June 17
Santa Marta	Kingston	June 22
Comanche	Jacksonville	June 28
Antilles	New Orleans	June 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Lapland	Liverpool	June 23
Oranje Nassau	Curacao	June 19
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	June 26
Comal	Galveston	June 26
E. Bud	Galveston	June 26

DUE SATURDAY.

Eastern Prince	Bahia	June 19
Atherston	Havre	June 19
Langton	Oran	June 17
Kroonland	San Francisco	June 13
Poniston	St. Nazaire	June 18
Advance	Cristobal	June 26
Lenape	Jacksonville	June 26

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	June 26
Neches	Rotterdam	June 18
Lancastrian	Cardiff	June 19
Veronia	Naples	June 18
Ile de la Reunion	Marseilles	June 18
Philadelphian	London	June 26
Sjoa	Liverpool	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 28
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	——	13:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Uller, Barbados	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jethou, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Yaguza, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Ardgorm, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Czartiza, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 30.

SS Lapland, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due July 2, afternoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 27 miles N. of Nassau at noon.
SS Antilla, Progreso to New York, was 241 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 241 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 324 miles S. at noon.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 20 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 318 miles N. of Key West at noon.
SS Millinocket, Philadelphia to New York, passed Overfalls at 8 P. M.
SS Nelson, Matanzas to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 7:30 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 385 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 3, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 3, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 9 P. M. July 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. July 5, SS Athinai.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. July 20, SS Tamele.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 10, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 30, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 8, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 6, SS Taormina.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...July 1
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (especially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Manao .....July 1
Hawaii (via San Francisco)

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$147,000 Obtained at Auction for 579 Clason Point Lots —Two Heights Deals Involving Apartment House Block Fronts—Forty-sixth Street Flat Resold—$1,350,000 Mortgage on Murray Hill Hotel.

In addition to the close of the two-day auction sale of Bronx property in the Clason Point section yesterday at the Vesey Street salesroom, there were several other features of noteworthy activity in the realty market. Upper Manhattan furnished some transactions of more than ordinary importance, including the sale of two block fronts of apartment houses, one being on Broadway and the other on Fort Washington Avenue. On the whole, as Messrs. Day and Davies remarked after their auction sale, it looked as though real estate was holding its own very firmly at the present time.

When Joseph P. Day began the final session of the Bradish Johnson estate holdings in the Clason Point district of the Bronx, in the morning, there was a good attendance, many new bidders being noticeable, attracted no doubt from the low prices on the preceding day. Of the total of 579 lots, 254 remained to be sold, and they brought $71,725. On the former day 325 lots were sold for $75,275, making a total for the 579 lots of $147,000, an average per lot of about $254.

Michale Garone, one of the leading buyers on the first day, was an active bidder, and in the two days he bought over thirty lots, being the largest individual buyer. W. Parsons Todd, who has been a buyer in all the recent sales held by Day & Davies, took ten plots. John Kottek, an operator, bought three lots at the northeast corner of Commonwealth and Story Avenues for $850. Levine & Posner bought the northeast corner of Rosedale and Ludlow Avenues, 50 by 100, for $1,025. G. Suily took the adjoining two lots on Ludlow Avenue for $475 each. The northwest corner went for $1,175. A. Prokpowicz paid $1,400 for four lots on the east side of Rosedale Avenue north of Ludlow Avenue, and six lots, adjoining, were knocked down at from $350 to $300 to Emily Black, Samuel Horowitz, and I. Levy.

Lots on Beach Avenue, between Story and Ludlow Avenues, brought from $125 to $375, a small gore lot selling for $75. On Taylor Avenue, between the same thoroughfares, they brought from $75 to $175.

In the block bounded by Commonwealth, Lawrence, Story, and Ludlow Avenues, corners brought $400, $425, $450, and $475, and inside lots from $150 to $275.

Mr. Day said that he regarded the sale as a distinct success, showing that it was possible at the present condition of the financial and realty markets to sell 579 lots and find active bidders for them. At the low prices for which they were obtained, he predicted profits within a short time.

Two Block Front Apartment Deals on Heights.

The Upper Washington Heights section contributed the largest share of activity in the Manhattan realty market, furnishing two block front apartment house deals and others of smaller volume. Of the two leading transactions one involved the two six-story houses on the easterly Broadway block front, 200 feet, between 163d and 164th Streets. The property was sold by the Hall-Berwin Corporation. The northeast corner of Broadway and 163d Street, occupied by the Medford South apartment, was sold for the Medford Realty Company, and the adjoining southeast corner of 164th Street, with the Barry Home apartment, was sold for the estate of Elizabeth N. Barry. Each covers a plot 100 by 100. The buyer was an investor.

A few blocks to the north the two six-story apartments on the easterly Fort Washington Avenue block front, between 171st and 172d Streets, 200 by 122, were sold by the Tillman Construction Company to the Hudson Trust Company. The property was held at $500,000. In part payment the buyers gave the three-story house at 558 West 161st Street, 16 by 99.11, nineteen lots at Morris Park, three two-family houses at 2,817 to 2,821 Creston Avenue, each 25 by 100, and twenty lots at Riveredge, N. J., figuring at a $200,000 valuation. Calder, Nassoit & Lanning were the brokers.

Operators and Builders Buy Upper Manhattan Parcels.

A plot of six lots, 150 by 100, on the north side of 191st Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, have been purchased by Lewine & Kempner from the Jacob estate. It will be offered for sale to builders. Joseph Silverson was the broker.

The vacant plot on the southeast corner of Haven Avenue and 171st Street, 51.8 by 108.11, has been sold by Hattie P. Weber to a building syndicate for improvement with an apartment house.

The two frame buildings at 515 and 517 West 156th Street, 50 by 100, have been purchased by Ennis & Sinnott from the Crowley estate. It will be resold to builders. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers.

The Lansdowne Resold.

The Lansdowne, a six-story apartment house at 352 to 356 West Forty-sixth Street, has been resold by the D. H. Jackson Company to an out-of-town investor.

In part payment the buyer gives 448 Broome Street, a six-story loft building, 25 by 50, adjoining the corner of Broadway, and leased to Spaulding & Son; also the dwelling 22 West 120th Street, facing Morris Park, on lot 18 by 115. John P. Finneran and F. J. Ryan negotiated the trade. Mr. Jackson purchased the Lansdowne several weeks ago from John W. Condit.

Buys East Side Dwelling.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for Jacob W. Rubin to Stephen Duncan Marshall 150 East Eighty-first Street, three-story and basement high stoop brownstone front dwelling, on lot 19.6 by 104.4.

Tenement Sales.

An investing client of the Charles R. L. Huston Company has purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company 532 West 125th Street, a five-story triple flat with stores, on plot 26 by 100.1.

$1,350,000 Mortgage on Murray Hill Hotel.

A mortgage of $1,350,000 has been placed by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company on the Murray Hill Hotel, covering the block front of the west side of Park Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, being 197 feet 6 inches on Park Avenue by 130 feet on Forty-first Street by 230 feet on Fortieth Street, and also including the small building on Forty-first Street adjoining the hotel, being 16 feet 8 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company made the loan.

Riverdale Estate Sale.

Cammann, Vorhees & Floyd have sold a portion of the estate of Miss Julia Livingston Delafield at Riverdale, to the Stadacona Company. The property contains 116,580 square feet, fronting on both sides of Palisade Avenue and extending to the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, with 64,751 square feet under water west of the tracks.

Bronx Sales.

Louis E. Kleban has purchased from the Thomas Realty Company, Levis W. Minford, President, a plot on the easterly side of Crotona Park East, 450 feet north of the corner of 173d Street; 62.6 front by 130 in depth, and 95.6 in the rear.

This is the first plot sold from what was originally the Minford Homestead, and has been in the family for over fifty years.

The plot is directly in the rear of the 174th Street Subway Station, and will be improved with a high-class apartment house by the purchased. William J. Gabel was the broker in the transaction.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Frazer & Berau, Inc., a vacant plot of land 50 by 100, located on the northerly side of Hornaday Avenue, formerly West Street, between Crotona Parkway and Mohegan Avenue.

$74,905 for Flatbush Lots.

In the Brooklyn Exchange salesroom yesterday the Jere Johnson, Jr., Company sold 121 lots in various sections of Flatbush for the William Protsmann Estate for a total of $74,905. Lots on Gravesend Avenue, between Cortelyou Road and Ditmas Avenue, brought $1,025 to $2,000. Lots on Cortelyou Road, between East Second Street and Gravesend Avenue, brought $1,250 to $1,275, and on East Second Street, south of Cortelyou Road, from $875 to $975. Lots on Avenue Q and East Second Street went from $400 to $750; on Avenue S and West Third Street, from $300 to $325, and on Avenue M, between Ocean Parkway and Coney Island Avenue, from $500 to $700.

Among the buyers were Patrick B. Lynch, Paul C. Weiner, John T. Lavelle, Charles M. Burdaker, James J. Lahey, M. V. White, Herzfeld, Sweedler & Siegmeister, W. Redmond, Charles Thiele, and A. H. Selinger.

Builder Buys L. I. City Flat Sites.

The Seidel Realty Company has sold for William Wiencke a parcel of land on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, about 400 feet north of Broadway, in Long Island City. The purchaser will erect a four-story modern apartment for eight families.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff has sold for the Charles H. Downing estate a modern cottage at 15 Madison Avenue, Arrochar, Staten Island, on a plot 54 by 126 feet, to L. Laimo.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased the store and basement at 109 Reade Street to Topper & Berger, wholesale shoe dealers; also the store at 49 Church Street for the Schulte Realty Company to John Karaglanis and Harry Carabliainas, and the store and basement at 68 Beach Street and 394 Greenwich Street for the Empire State Surety Company to Sirrotta & Lieb.

William A White & Sons have rented through M. Bernstein the store and basement at 110 Bleecker Street to S. Weisman & Brothers.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store and basement at 803 Ninth Avenue to Nicolo Marzulli.

Real Estate Notes.

A syndicate headed by Leslie R. Palmer is reported to be negotiating for a lease of the Sloan estate property at 7 East Thirty-eighth Street and 10 and 12 East Thirty-ninth Street. Plans for a twelve-story building for the site have been prepared by Herman Lee Meader.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 1,744 to 1,748, s e corner of 56th St, 181.9x122.7x120.2x88.7, seven-story Rockingham apartment house; adjourned to July 14.

By Henry Brady.

130th St, 17 East, n s, 214 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11, three-story dwelling; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against James E. Troy et al.; Frederick L. Allen, attorney; James A. Lynch, referee; due, $7,706.62; taxes, &c., $51.42; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Samuel Marx.

137th St, 241 West, n s, 451 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11, five-story dwelling; William Rankin against Colman Faludy et al.; William R. Adams, attorney; Alexander A. Tansky, referee; due, $10,712.51; taxes, &c., $576; to the plaintiff for $2.000.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner of Allen St, 60x54.6, 2 five-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; adjourned to July 7.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Nelson Av, 1,080, e s, 205.6 ft n of 165th St, two-story dwelling; Louise Schroeder against Jasper Bayne Co. et al.; Henry Wendt, attorney; C. O. O'Neill, referee; due, $3,816.78; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

Nelson Av, 1,080, e s, 205.9 ft n of 165th St, 15.10x93.1x15.10x98.1, two-story dwelling; Louise Schroeder against August Brandes et al.; Henry Wendt, attorney; C. O. O'Neill, referee; due, $3,879.96; taxes, &c., $200; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

Walton Av, n w corner of 172d St, 14.11x150.10x25x100x25x42.4 to 172d St x13.11x20x15 to 172d St x20.1; Action 8; vacant; A. R. Crossley against James A. Woolf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; George E. Weller, referee; due, $3,444.22; taxes, &c., $205; to the plaintiff for $100.

172d St, East, n s, 20.1 ft w of Walton Av, 17.7x20x5, grv, 76.10; same against same; Action 7; same attorney and referee; due, $267.27; to the plaintiff for $100.

Parcel beginning at a point 42.4 ft n of 172d St, 25x50, vacant; same against same; Action 6; same attorney and referee; due, $370.65; taxes, &c., $30; to the plaintiff for $100.

Belmont St, s s, 148.9 ft w of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 56.5x23.11x45.10, vacant; Anna R. Crossley against Verona Schmitz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney, Elek J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $903.23; taxes, &c., $140; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

East 126th St, 14, s s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11, three-story dwelling; John A. Brown, Jr., against Jacob Schattman et al.; Frederick H. Comstock, attorney; Matthew P. Breen, Jr., referee; due, $10,258.03; taxes, &c., $340.87.

By Samuel Marx.

Sherman Av, s w corner of 204th St, 100x110; vacant; J. Allen Townsend against Lawrence Mulligan et al.; Paul M. Goodrich, attorney; David E. Goldfarb, referee; due, $21,926.41; taxes, &c., $1,298.15.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Main St, or City Island Av, 290, e s, 109.7 ft s of Fordham Av, 25x87.1x25x86.11, vacant; John B. Livingston against Mary L. Roeder et al.; Charles D. Hallock, attorney; W. Stebbins Smith, referee; due, $3,390; taxes, &c., $176.

Main St, 267, or City Island Av, 267, w s, 61 ft n of Prospect Av, 40x84.4x40x84, vacant; John B. Hallock against Mary L. Roeder et al.; Charles Hallock, attorney; W. Stebbins Smith, referee; due, $1,256; taxes, &c., $8,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bush St, 211, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 43.11x80x20.6x86.6, two story dwelling; William D. Lent against Frank A. Schorer et al.; Jacob H. Shaffer, attorney; Samuel S. Koenig, referee; due, $7,399.62; taxes, &c., $525.

By James Donovan.

Edgewater Road, 1,501, w s, 547.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; Bertha Beringer against Amalie I. Mihholland et al.; Lee & Fleischmann, attorneys; William W. Penfield, referee; due, $5,511.33; taxes, &c., $250.

Gleason Av, 1,807, n s, 50 ft e of 173d St, 25x100, vacant; Bernardina F. E. Hake et al; Frees & McEvoy, attorneys; Ellsworth J. Healy, referee; due, $3,125.37; taxes, &c., $375.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

West End Av, n w corner of 75th St, for a twelve-story apartment house, 106x181.6; Charmion Construction Co., (Henry Mayer, President,) 2,309 Broadway, owner; Neville & Bagge, 105 West 40th St, architects; cost, $600,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Bowery, 222 and 224, to a five-story clubhouse; Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West 23d St, owner; Parish & Schroeder, 12 West 31st St, architects; cost, $35,000.

63d St, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, to a five-story dwelling; J. Huber, 111 East 54th St, owner; J. J. Petit, 108 Park Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

8th Av, 812, to a four-story dwelling; C. L. M. McMurtry, premises, owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 56th St, to a six-story apartment; A. J. Shipman and E. L. Mooney, 87 Wall St, owners; R. J. Bailley, 477 5th Av, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,364 and 2,366, w s, 25 ft s of 178th St, 80.8x100; Max Marx to Convent Court Corporation, 128 Broadway, (mtg $68,000,) June 26; attorney, M. Marx, 128 Broadway $1

ARDEN ST, e s, 161 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x110; Maria C. Ott to Charles Heusle Realty Co, 530 West 207th St, (mtg $22,000,) June 30; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway $100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 183d St, 104.11x25; Bertha Dodt to John D. Grotheer, 1,938 Webster Av, (mtg $83,000,) June 29; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av $100

BLEECKER ST, 375, e s, 86.9 ft n of Charles St, 18.9x81.10x irregular; Mary G. Becker to Manville B. Titus, 533 West 152d St, Sept. 8, 1914 ..... Gift

CANAL ST, 368, e s, 25.10x84.10x25x90.3, w s; Mary E. Mack, Livingston, N. Y., to Arthur C. Mack of Edgewater, N. J., all liens, June 4; attorney, E. McK. Whiting. $1

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; Max Marx to Convent Court Corporation, 128 Broadway, (mtg $140,000,) June 26; attorney, M. Marx, 128 Broadway $1

FORT WASHINGTON AV, 38, n e corner of 190th St, 102.2x102.8; Maximus A. Lesser, referee, to Anna Werner, 1,880 Crotona Parkway, (mtgs $126,000,) June 29; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St $200

INTERIOR LOT, begins at centre line between 40th and 41st Sts and 100 ft w of 3d Av, runs s 33.11 x n w — x e — to beginning; Harold Graham against Samuel M. Cohen, 507 West 112th St, a. t., quitclaim, June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Douglas Graham to same, a. t., quitclaim, June 28; attorney, same $1

JAMES ST, 45, w s, 25 ft s of Madison St, 25.1x80.2x25.3x59.8, (foreclosure June 29;) John H. Rogan, referee, to Metropolitan Saving Bank, 59 Cooper Square, June 30; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St $12,000

JUMEL PLACE, w s, 213.3 ft s of Edgecombe Av, 25x100; John A. Murray to William D. Kilpatrick, 71 East 95th St, (mtg $2,750,) June 28; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St $1

MANHATTAN AV, 117, w s, 84.11 ft n of 121st St, 16x90, (foreclosure June 25;) John H. Judge, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 28; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $9,000

MANHATTAN AV, 519, w s, 84.11 ft n of 122d St, 16x90, (foreclosure June 25;) same to same, June 28 ..... $9,000

SOUTH ST, 13, n w s, 16.5x75.5; Louise Schermerhorn to Eliz. C. Schermerhorn, her daughter, 1,219 Madison Av; 1st and 2d liens, June 26; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St ..... Gift

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 39 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; Deane Realty Co. to Margaret McLoughlin, 415 Fort Washington Av, quitclaim, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

WATER ST, 502, w s, 45.9 ft w of Montgomery St, 22.2x56.3, (foreclosure, June 25;) Jacob M. Guedalia, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 29; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $4,400

WAVERLEY PLACE, 156, s s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 22.2x97; Mary G. Becker to Maybelle E. Titus, 533 West 152d St, Sept. 8, 1914 ..... Gift

3D AV, s w corner 115th St, 25.2x100; Max Tannenbaum to Anel Realty Co., Inc., all liens, June 28; attorney, S. W. Tannenbaum, 165 Broadway $100

5TH AV, 1,080, n e corner of 89th St, 25.2x102.2, 1,089 5th Av Corporation to Jennie C. Whitman, Burlingame, Cal., (mtg $160,000,) all liens, June 19; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $100

8TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Solomon Ehrenfeld to Jacob Reisbard, 122 Penn St, Brooklyn, (mtg $15,250,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

10TH ST, 384 East, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Jacob Rosenthal to David Glaubinger, 885 Beck St, ½ part, (mtg $30,000,) June 28; attorney, M. Goodman, 287 Broadway $1

19TH ST, 49 West, n s, 225.4 ft e of 6th Av, 18.11x92.5, with all right, title, and interest to strip on w 0.4x92x on e 0.2½x92, (foreclosure;) Thomas W. Churchill, referee, to Emanu-El Congregation of N. Y., 494 St and 5th Av, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, N. & M., 37 Wall St $30,000

32D ST, n s, 588 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.9; Grunert Realty Corporation to D. A. Cushman Realty Corporation, 132 9th Av, (mtg $360,000,) also assumption of bills, &c, for $25,000 and issuance of 2d mtg bond for $115,000, May 29; attorneys, Kidder, A. & Riggs, 27 William St $500,000

33D ST, 317 East, n s, 211 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Francis E. O'Callaghan, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary for Italians, 317 East 33d St, all liens, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

34TH ST, 123 East, n s, 111.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 22.9x98.9; Harry Bijur, referee, to Louise D. Bergh, 100 West 75th St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $38,000

39TH ST, 316 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Charles Buehmann Realty Co. to Harris Realty Co., 307 Grand St, all liens, April 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

66TH ST, 425 East, n s, 260 ft w of Avenue A, 40x½ block; Samuel Jacobs to Herman S. Jacobs, 64 St. Mark's Place, (mtg $41,500,) May 8; attorney, Solomon H. Eisler, 269 Broadway $100

68TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Anna Riehl to Thomas F. Devine, 327 West 85th St, (mtg $50,000,) Dec. 13, 1914; address, 79 West End Av $1

75TH ST, s s, 153.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21.10x102.2; 79th St, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; William A. Hawes to Isabella R. Schloss, 156 West 75th St, b. & s., c. a. g., all liens, May 18; attorney, N. Y. T. L. Co., 135 Broadway $1

87TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Joseph V. Treat to Valentine Treat, 158 West 87th St, party of the first part reserves life interest, June 30; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St $1

87TH ST, 20 West, s s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Frank C., wife of J. Frederick Talcott, Seabright, N. J., to himself, b. and s., Feb. 5; attorneys, Dexter, O. & F., 71 Broadway $1

96TH ST, n s, 154.8 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 98.9 to w s of 20-ft lane x n w 2x w — x s 100.8 to st x e 19.8 to beginning, with all title to lane; John W. Bohlman et al, executors, &c, of Hugo Gorsch, to Gertrude Isaacs, 213 East 87th St, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,750

101ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; St. John's Park Realty Co. to John A. Murray, 3,920 Broadway, (mtg $11,000,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

102D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 62.9x e 25x n 38.2x e 25x s 100.11 to street x w 50 to beginning; Milton Rosenthal to Joseph Mescor, Yonkers, N. Y., undivided right, title, and interest, (mtg $24,000,) June 28; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway $1

126TH ST, 243 West, n s, 435 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Marion C. Moffett, Clinton, N. J., to Louis M. Bailey, 118 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, b. & s., all liens, June 28; attorney, Alexander & G., 120 Broadway $1

137TH ST, 241 West, n s, 451 ft w of 7th Av, 19x99.11, (foreclosure, June 30;) Alexander A. Tansky, referee, to William Rankin, 119 West 77th St, June 30; attorney, William R. Adams, 25 Broad St $2,000

172D ST, s s, 54.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40.8x95; The Gerbereux Co., Yonkers, N. Y., to Fifth Avenue Bond and Mortgage Co., 334 5th Av, (mtg $34,500,) June 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

Bronx.

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 75 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; William E. Smith (referee) to Hermann C. Schrader, 850 Tinton Av, June 28; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av $3,000

EVELYN PLACE, s s, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; William J. Harnisch to Mary Harnisch, 28 Watson Av, East Orange, N. J., June 29; attorney, George S. Husch, 160 Broadway $1

FOX ST, w s, 167.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 50x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Charles H. Clark and another, executors, Sound Beach, Conn., June 29; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $1,000

FOX ST, w s, 200 ft n of Longwood Av, 99.8x100; Charles Volkle to Realty and Commercial Co., 30 Church St, (mtg $39,000,) June 29; attorneys, Hillquit & L., 30 Church St $100

GREEN LANE, w s, 200 ft n of Lyons Av, 25x100; Dolphin Allard to John N. Wayland, 1,840 Harrison Av, May 22; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,040 East Tremont Av $100

HEWITT PLACE, 760, e s, 26.11x45.7; Lawrence P. Decker to Jacob Klein, 1,020 Avenue St. John, (mtg $4,800,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

INTERVALE AV, 1,116, e s, 160.8 ft s w of Kelly St, 20x irregular; Raffaele Ferridino, 1,126 Intervale Av, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 31, 1914; attorney, A. E. Vitale, 1,044 East Tremont Av $100

KATONAH AV, n w corner of 237th St, 25x98; N. Taylor Phillips to Mary E. Lowry, 1,906 Emerson St, June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $6,000

LOT 496, map of Van Nest Park, 25x100; John A. McEvoy (refree) to William Dettner, 790 East 100th St, June 22; attorney, E. A. Acker, 776 Forest Av $3,000

LOTS 686 to 692, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; Roscoe E. Reich to Kath. K. Hensey; Cumnock, N. C., (mtg $8,100,) March 24; attorney, S. A. Henszey, P. O. Box 1,277, N. Y. $1

LOTS 213 and 219, map of Seton Homestead; Henry Steilman, trustee, to Gotham Investors Co., 2,426 Westchester Av, June 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $200

MARMION AV, 170, s w corner of Elsmere Place, 100x25; Steinmetz Construction Co. to John J. Brennan, 239 East 95th St, (mtg $28,000,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MONTGOMERY AV, n w corner of Popham Av, 61.1x123.1; Sarah E. Henderson to Mellwin Realty and Construction Co., 1,694 Clay Av, (mtg $5,249,) June 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 157.4 ft s of Kingsbridge Road, 75x100; John J. Hynes, referee, to Charles H. Clark and another, executors, Sound Beach, Conn., June 29; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $1,500

OLD MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 281.10 ft w of Eastern Boulevard, 57x158.11; Charles E. Baxter Construction Co. to Marie E. Baxter, 3,073 Middletown Road, (correction deed,) June 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

RAILROAD AV, e s, 100 ft s w of 173d St, 50x100; Dresnel Railway Lamp Works to Mabel M. Glassey, 386 East 16th St, Brooklyn, June 28; attorneys, Sproull, H. & S., 1 Madison Av $100

STEBBINS AV, 685, w s, 449.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 40x100; Sandow Realty Co. to Moses Hess, 545 West End Av, (mtg $29,000,) June 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 121.3 ft s of 174th St, 38x41.9; Annie C. Olsen and another to Lawrence Nelson, 127 Smith St, Newark, N. J., Jan. 8; attorney, A. H. Olsen, 2,706 Heath Av $1

WASHINGTON AV, 1,752-54, e s, 35.10x109.7; Sarah Ensler to Adeline A. Sass, 17 Livingston Place, (mtg $33,667,) June 29; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway $100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 272.5 ft e of Tinton Av, 33.9x111; William Oppenheim to I. & S. Co., Inc., 446 Westchester Av, and another, (mtg $24,000,) June 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

139TH ST, s s, 174.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Ellner-Richard Realty to Charlotte D. Ellner, 777 Hewitt Place, June 28; attorney, Charlotte D. Ellner, 777 Hewitt Place $1

139TH ST, 357 East, n s, 25x99.9; John J. Brennan to Steinmetz Construction Co., 1,416 Glover St, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

147TH ST, 463 East, n s, 16.8x100; Anna Bade to Andrew Bade, 463 East 154th St, (mtg $4,500,) June 29; attorney, Andrew Bade, 463 East 154th St $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, e s, 181 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x110; Charles Hensle Realty Co. to Marie C. Ott, 17 Arden St, prior mtg $22,000, due July 1, 1918, 5 p. c., June 30; attorney, J. J. Michael, 111 Broadway $2,500

AUDUBON AV, s w corner 183d St, 104.11x25; John D. Grothier to Bertha Dodt, 350 Audubon Av, June 29, prior mtg $33,000, due as per bond; attorney, G. Frey, 3,429 3d Av $5,000

BEEKMAN PLACE, e s, 20.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x100; Mary L. Schmid to Rudolph J. Schaefer and another, executors of Maximilian Schaefer, at Larchmont N. Y., June 29, due April 30, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St $2,000

BRADHURST AV, e s, 79.10 ft s of 153d St, 39.11x100; Loyal Building Co., Inc., to Abr. Davis and another, 241 West 113th St, June 30, prior mtg $33,000, due as per bond; attorney, Julius H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $5,500

MADISON AV, w s, 93.5 ft n of 60th St, 16x98; Susan H. Cyrille, Jr., et al., executors, to Woodlawn Cemetery, 20 East 23d St, 5 years, 4½ p. c., June 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1,000

MANHATTAN AV, 515, w s, 84.11 ft n of 122d St, 16x90, (foreclosure June 25;) same to same, June 28 ..... $9,000

SOUTH ST, 13, n w s, 16.5x75.5; Louise Schermerhorn to Eliz. C. Schermerhorn, her daughter, 1,219 Madison Av; 1st and 2d liens, June 26; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 88 Nassau St ..... Gift

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 39 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; Deane Realty Co. to Margaret McLoughlin, 415 Fort Washington Av, quitclaim, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

WATER ST, 502, w s, 45.9 ft w of Montgomery St, 22.2x56.3, (foreclosure, June 25;) Jacob M. Guedalia, referee, to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 29; attorneys, Cary & C., 59 Wall St $4,400

WAVERLEY PLACE, 156, s s, 287.6 ft w of 6th Av, 22.2x97; Mary G. Becker to Maybelle E. Titus, 533 West 152d St, Sept. 8, 1914 ..... Gift

3D AV, s w corner 115th St, 25.2x100; Max Tannenbaum to Anel Realty Co., Inc., all liens, June 28; attorney, S. W. Tannenbaum, 165 Broadway $100

5TH AV, 1,080, n e corner of 89th St, 25.2x102.2, 1,089 5th Av Corporation to Jennie C. Whitman, Burlingame, Cal., (mtg $160,000,) all liens, June 19; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St $100

8TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft e of Avenue B, 21.9x97.6; Solomon Ehrenfeld to Jacob Reisbard, 122 Penn St, Brooklyn, (mtg $15,250,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

10TH ST, 384 East, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3; Jacob Rosenthal to David Glaubinger, 885 Beck St, ½ part, (mtg $30,000,) June 28; attorney, M. Goodman, 287 Broadway $1

19TH ST, 49 West, n s, 225.4 ft e of 6th Av, 18.11x92.5, with all right, title, and interest to strip on w 0.4x92x on e 0.2½x92, (foreclosure;) Thomas W. Churchill, referee, to Emanu-El Congregation of N. Y., 494 St and 5th Av, June 25; attorneys, Guggenheimer, N. & M., 37 Wall St $30,000

32D ST, n s, 588 ft w of 5th Av, 50x98.9; Grunert Realty Corporation to D. A. Cushman Realty Corporation, 132 9th Av, (mtg $360,000,) also assumption of bills, &c, for $25,000 and issuance of 2d mtg bond for $115,000, May 29; attorneys, Kidder, A. & Riggs, 27 William St $500,000

33D ST, 317 East, n s, 211 ft e of 2d Av, 16x98.9; Francis E. O'Callaghan, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary for Italians, 317 East 33d St, all liens, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

34TH ST, 123 East, n s, 111.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 22.9x98.9; Harry Bijur, referee, to Louise D. Bergh, 100 West 75th St, June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $38,000

39TH ST, 316 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Charles Buehmann Realty Co. to Harris Realty Co., 307 Grand St, all liens, April 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

66TH ST, 425 East, n s, 260 ft w of Avenue A, 40x½ block; Samuel Jacobs to Herman S. Jacobs, 64 St. Mark's Place, (mtg $41,500,) May 8; attorney, Solomon H. Eisler, 269 Broadway $100

68TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Anna Riehl to Thomas F. Devine, 327 West 85th St, (mtg $50,000,) Dec. 13, 1914; address, 79 West End Av $1

75TH ST, s s, 153.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21.10x102.2; 79th St, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; William A. Hawes to Isabella R. Schloss, 156 West 75th St, b. & s., c. a. g., all liens, May 18; attorney, N. Y. T. L. Co., 135 Broadway $1

87TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.8x100.8; Joseph V. Treat to Valentine Treat, 158 West 87th St, party of the first part reserves life interest, June 30; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St $1

87TH ST, 20 West, s s, 118 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Frank C., wife of J. Frederick Talcott, Seabright, N. J., to himself, b. and s., Feb. 5; attorneys, Dexter, O. & F., 71 Broadway $1

96TH ST, n s, 154.8 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 98.9 to w s of 20-ft lane x n w 2x w — x s 100.8 to st x e 19.8 to beginning, with all title to lane; John W. Bohlman et al, executors, &c, of Hugo Gorsch, to Gertrude Isaacs, 213 East 87th St, June 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,750

101ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; St. John's Park Realty Co. to John A. Murray, 3,920 Broadway, (mtg $11,000,) June 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

102D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 62.9x e 25x n 38.2x e 25x s 100.11 to street x w 50 to beginning; Milton Rosenthal to Joseph Mescor, Yonkers, N. Y., undivided right, title, and interest, (mtg $24,000,) June 28; attorneys, Fluegelman & T., 299 Broadway $1

126TH ST, 243 West, n s, 435 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Marion C. Moffett, Clinton, N. J., to Louis M. Bailey, 118 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, b. & s., all liens, June 28; attorney, Alexander & G

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Residence for sale, rent, or exchange; immediate possession could be had; absolutely modern in equipment and recently renovated. Apply Libman, 532 West 161st St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
80 West 40th Street. Tel. Bryant 7948.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Party in need of some ready cash will sell his two lots in Jamaica for $136 each; two blocks from trolley and station. This is a bargain. Title guaranteed. Bryan, Box 109 Times Downtown.

Will sell to party who can pay $16 monthly, easy 7-room cottage; all improvements; ground for chickens and garden. Cottage, 111 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

House for Rent.—West 103d St.; 12 rooms, 3 baths; electric light; parquet floors; moderate rent. Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway. (103d St.)

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

ROLL-TOP DESK, $8.50. ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $16, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT. CLEAN. TELEPHONE, TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Loft in fireproof Miets Building, 134 Mott St., near Grand St., 75x80; excellent light; steady steam power, heat, elevator; suitable machinist, light manufacture; immediate possession. Owner, 87 Elizabeth St.

To Rent.—Office facilities in large, high-class office; mahogany furniture; just telephone; stenographers and general service. Apply 29 Liberty St., Room 310-315.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,473 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 0785-5786 Bryant.

LOFT—SHOWROOM—OFFICE.
Near Grand Central; very low rent; concessions desirable tenant. Inquire Henry Hof, 567 3d Av.

Sublet attractively furnished outside office; telephone and stenographer. Room 1,208, 110 West 40th.

STORE, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Loft, light 4 sides. 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

1st Av., 318.—Large store, double show window; suitable for dry goods, stationery; $50.

Offices to let.—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Desk room to let, Singer Building; two large windows facing Broadway. Room 1,111.

Private office to rent; desk room; office conveniences. Reed, 16 East 33d St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Architectural gem at Hartsdale, built by an architect for his own home; very attractive and comfortable; beautifully located corner plot; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 lavatories; will sacrifice. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for holiday inspection appointment. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

RYE—45 minutes from Grand Central Station, on Boston Post Road; frame cottage, 9 rooms and bath; plot 100x190; large stable; a bargain at $7,000. Lewis B. Preston, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rolling Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my handsome seven-room cottage and plot at Jamaica; all improvements; city water, sidewalks, &c.; near beautiful lake; short walk from depot and two blocks from trolley; newly decorated and painted; this is a big bargain for right party; only $150 cash, balance easy; perfect title. Jamaica, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

Beautiful shore front gentleman's residence; magnificent views; deep water, sheltered anchorage; garage; fine plot, with large modern 14-room house in perfect order; 30 minutes from Broadway; price $45,000. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for holiday inspection.

Will sell my fine little farm, consisting of small house, barn, 5 chicken houses, pigpen, and rabbit house; large plot of good soil cultivated, ready for farming; complete for $1,475; only $100 down, balance $10 monthly; free tickets to investigate; hour cat. C. Treis, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Douglas Manor, shore front rights; rare marine and landscape views; high elevation; modern house; 5-cent fare zone; beautiful surroundings; reduction of $2,000 to settle estate. Telephone 2387 Greenpoint for advance appointment. Herbert E. Williams, Executor, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Small farm of 2 acres; good rich soil and shade fireep; adjoining 3 of the best towns; ful price $775; will let responsible party have it for $7 a month; title guaranteed. C. Farm, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

Have a little bungalow on a large plot near station and water; needs some repairs, so will sell cheap on terms of $75 down and $14 monthly; beautiful, healthy location. C. Barnad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opp. L. I. R. R. Depot.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO own a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

GREAT BUNGALOW BARGAIN.
Needs repairs; few minutes from station, about 30 minutes' walk to the water; boating, bathing, and fishing; 50 minutes from city; price $2,900; will take $200 cash, balance $14 per month. A Bargain, 243 West 34th St.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Fine seven-room house; 35 minutes out; improvements; parquet floors; easy terms. Hellberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Bungalow Lots.—Bargain; easy terms; boating, fishing, tennis, electricity; 25 minutes from Penn. station. J. C., 2,483 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

For sale, 140 acres, Farhills, N. J.; gentleman's country home and going farm in splendid condition. A. S. Lanphear, 25 Pine St.

Westfield and Fanwood houses and lots for sale on very easy terms; low prices for attractive cottages; send for particulars and photographs. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Bungalow, stucco, modern in every appointment; 7 rooms, large living room; plot 60x170; five minutes' walk from station; $4,900; easy terms. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each; easy terms; 15 cents railroad fare; small payment down; $10 monthly. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Picturesque mountainside bungalow, overlooking river; glorious woodland; large rustic porches; fireplace; $675; commutation, 13c. Lane, 324 World Building.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

One of the few remaining acreage tracts on the Hudson River, commanding a twenty-mile unobstructed view; within five minutes' walk of station; near country club; 12 acres; owner will divide in acre plots. For additional information address Z 283 Times Annex.

St. Lawrence River cottage for sale; $3,500 buys Stanwix Lodge at Pine View, near Clayton, in 1,000 Islands; bargain, with easy terms. W. A. Douglas, Arcade, Utica, N. Y.

FARM FORECLOSED! Colonial house, 10 rooms, bath, heat; 40-mile view; charming shade; excellent spring; 185 acres. A rare chance. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Tents, bungalows, hotel; finest mountains; refined, simple; 3½ hours. C. Miller, Woodland, N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 156 Times Downtown.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly. answer at once. C., Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite L. I. R. R. depot.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage. Fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS
A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath. Best location and service in New York. Price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

TO SUBLET FOR SUMMER MONTHS
A handsomely furnished, cool apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED APARTMENT; non-housekeeping; two rooms, bath; service included. Apply Superintendent, 77 Irving Place.

19 East 48th.—Large studio, bedroom, dining room, kitchen, bath, elevator. Holley. (daily.)

Apartment, ground floor and studio; two grand pianos. Christensen, 121 E. 40th.

321 ST., 7 East (The Durham.)—2 furnished rooms and bath; high class elevator house.

West Side.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE. with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970. Downtown Office, 2 W. 45th St., Room 1201.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 223-229 W. 99th St., Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

SUMMER RATES.
THE WILSONIA, 2-3 Rooms, Bath, & 225-229 W. 99th St., Kitchenette, $40-$45 up; near Broadway. 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near Sub., "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

Alcazar, 215 Manhattan Av., Corner 109th. Capitol, 107 West 109th St.
Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, modern elevator building, near "L," subway, Central Park; rents $30 monthly up; references essential. Phone 10200 and 9785 Riverside. Restaurant in building, open evenings.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside.—Why live in hotels when you can get two and five roomed apartments and housekeep? Strictly high class, cosily furnished; maid service, linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $80 monthly.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN,
Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six, eight and nine rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

Completely furnished 5-room apartment; southern exposure; Summer months or longer; linen, silver, electric lights, tiled baths, and hardwood floors. Earl D. Wright, phone 4020 Audubon. 550 West 157th St.

Sublet attractive four-room apartment; complete, modern; immediate possession; moderate; Riverside. Inquire after Wednesday, Goff, 610 West 141st.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
FOR RENT AT
$80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

115th St., 604 West.—8-room elevator apt.; specially cool; best location in city for Summer; park, subway; lowest terms. Phone 6740 Morning. Allen.

Attractively, completely furnished, six rooms, southern exposure, from July 1 to Oct. 1; reasonable rent to desirable party. 519 West 143d St. Phone 2051 Audubon.

Sublet to responsible party for $45, nicely furnished five-room apartment, complete in every detail; near subway. M. Rosenblatt, 519 West 160th St.

SUBLET FIFTEEN MONTHS.
High-class, seven-room furnished apartment West 87th; 3 months considered. L 182 Times.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three, and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5892.

Artist's studio, large, delightfully cool, north light; private phone and bath; kitchenette; small suite optional. 2827 Plaza.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 5 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Five outside large, light, cool rooms; elevator; $65 month, now to Sept. 15. Apartment 52, 200 West 86th.

44th, 210 West—Bachelor chambers; complete service; old English garden; ideal city Summer residence; telephone Bryant 5860.

29 Convent Av.—Handsomely furnished, 4 rooms, front, $35. Tel. 8420 Morningside.

Riverside Drive, 400, (Apt. 6-B.)—Six rooms, best class; faces Hudson; reasonable.

Handsome corner 7-room apartment; reasonable; sacrifice. Blackley, 393 West End Av.

51st St., 70 West.—Two rooms, nicely furnished; 2d flight; $7-$8 weekly.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartments; $40-$50; one unfurnished, $30; references.

5 rooms, bath; well furnished; $50; references; subway 96th. 336 West 96th.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

Apartments Wanted

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

WISH TO FIND FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET FROM OCTOBER 1ST TO JUNE 1ST, 5 TO 7 ROOMS AND BATH. MUST HAVE OPEN FIREPLACES AND ELECTRIC LIGHTS, AND BE ON OR NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE. S 39 TIMES.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (one with kitchenette,) 19 EAST 32D ST., connected with THE FERNERY restaurant, Miss S. M. Tucker, 22 East 33d St; rentals $45 to $75, with service. Apply to THE FERNERY, phone Murray Hill 2297, or WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., John 5700.

203 EAST 19TH ST.,
near 3d Av., 12 rooms and 2 baths; suitable for furnished rooms or doctor's office; rent $1,000. Apply to caretaker on premises.

Attractive apartments, two rooms, bath, $35; modern improvements. Janitor, 126 Lexington Av.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

West Side.

THE LANGHAM,
72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

203 WEST 107TH ST.
Six rooms and bath, select elevator apartment, $70-$80. HALL & BLOODGOOD, 542 Fifth Av. Bryant 7632.

179th St., 714 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $28 to $38; near 181st St. Broadway subway.

169th, 516 West.—Four and five large, light rooms; electric lights and telephone; all modern improvements; $28-$32; near 168th St. Broadway subway.

67th St., 129-131-55 West, (near Broadway.) —5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath, hot water, &c.; rent $25-$30.

178th, 599 West.—Corner apartments, four, five, seven rooms; electric light and telephone; all modern improvements; $25-$45.

175th St., 516 West.—5 rooms; steam, hot water; one flight; $23, $25; concessions. Barnett, 11 East 126th St.

12th St., 132 West.—Desirable apartment, six rooms and bath; improvements; $45. See janitor.

118th, 507 West.—4-5-6 rooms; elevator; every improvement; $540-$900.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Rockfall Apartments, 545 West 111th; 6 to 9 rooms; 2-3 baths.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms, Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 6 bathrooms.

838-844 Riverside Drive, near 158th St.: 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av. and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining.)—All modern improvements; 5 and 6 rooms; $31-$35; concessions.

140th St., 505 East, (Near Brook Av.)—7 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $30-$33; concessions.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

ENGLISH family offer to gentleman or married couple every comfort in their modern, artistic home; lovely, large garden; beautiful surroundings; private setting room if desired; 40 minutes South Ferry. F 350 Times Downtown.

BOYS FIND good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies in country parsonage. M 54 Times.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av.—Spitz cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 87.

Long Island.

HIGH-CLASS HOUSE on ocean; capacity 125 guests; coolest spot within 900 miles; 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station,) 25 minutes Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) frequent trains; monthly commutation, $7.50; finest, cleanest, safest beach; superb bathing, fishing; mile long ocean boardwalk; tennis, music, dancing; charming young society; bountiful table; delicious cooking; dainty service; room and board, $14-$21 each; two in room, $25-$30; special advertising "get-acquainted" rate over July 4, limited to first 80 persons applying, mail or phone; room and board, two days, $6; Saturday dinner to Monday lunch, includes large room two nights, six square meals, ticket to Arverne and return, and ocean bath; three days, Saturday lunch to Tuesday after breakfast, railroad ticket, ocean bath, $8.
THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Av. Phone 415 Hammels.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I.
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk & Beach (Beach 130.)
High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; Rockaway Park Station.

ELSTONE PARK HOTEL.
Far Rockaway, L. I. Phone 401-402.
Special over the Fourth, from Saturday to Tuesday morning, $10.

SEA GATE, L. I.
The RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av.; $10 weekly. Coney 1808.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

Seagate.—Private family accommodate few paying guests; excellent table; references. K. M., 109 Times.

Northport.—Bay View Cottage, at water's edge; boating, bathing, fishing; home cooking.

New York State.

LADY, widow, graduate of medicine, owning beautiful home, can accommodate a few guests; special diet and care given to middle-aged or convalescent guests. Address Ideal Home, general delivery, Middletown, N. Y., or phone 4498 Audubon.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; excellent table; $10-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

ULSTER COUNTY fruit farm; good board. White, 306 West 40th. Phone Bryant 84.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2977.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

Attractive rooms and board; excellent location, at Horseshoe Lodge; $8.50 up; one hour city on D., L. & W. Tabor, N. J.

Beach Hotel, Sea Girt, N. J., offers you special 4th of July rates; Sat. dinner to Mon.; dinner $4; directly on surf.

BOARDERS wanted at Horseshoe Lodge; Tabor, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

A beautiful farm, charming section of Poconos, near lake house; newly furnished, bath; excellent table; $9, $10. G. H. Eberhardt, R. D. 1, Stroudsberg, Penn.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Toland, Conn.

Vermont.

Gentlewoman, having charming home directly on Lake Champlain, offers few rooms to people of culture seeking homelike conditions. Owner, 38 West 50th, Plaza 5442, or Del Khos, Grand Isle, Vt.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

TO LET.
Newmarket, N. H.—Magnificent 6-acre estate bordered by dammed trout stream. Modern 12-room colonial house, beautifully furnished, with pool room; fruits, garden, etc.; garage; 5 minutes to Great Bay (salt water.) Rent for season, $750.
Also several estates in Jaffrey, Peterboro, and Dublin, N. H. Also beautiful estate, Reading, Mass., 12 miles from Boston, $800. Also largest list of farms, estates for sale throughout New England. Chamberlain & Burnham, Inc., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

AT TWIN LAKES, CONN.,
Foothills of the Berkshires.
Furnished bungalow with six bedrooms. Private dock and boats; accommodation for car. Fine bathing, boating, fishing, walks and drives. Convenient to station, post office, store, telegraph, telephone. Rent August and September very reasonable. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COTTAGES AT
MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.,
in connection with
STADLER'S MONMOUTH BEACH INN.
Fully furnished in every way; electric lights, long-distance telephone; entire service and meals from hotel if desired. Apply at Inn for full particulars, booklet, etc.

Beautiful furnished seven-room cottage, bath, electric light, every convenience; garage; wide verandas; salt water three sides; private dock; bathing beach; boating, fishing, crabbing; between New London and Watch Hill. Address Box 115, Stonington, Conn.

To let, July 1 until October, furnished house, Summit, N. J.; nine rooms and bath; all improvements; short walk to station; garage; price $200 for three months; references. F 348 Times Downtown.

Country house, Westchester County, 35 minutes, for rent furnished for Summer; two servants, large porches and grounds, three baths, garage, &c.; references. F 346 Times Downtown.

LONG BRANCH.—Cottage, 12 rooms, 3 baths, on Ocean Boulevard, 3 minutes East Long Branch Station; spacious grounds, garage; completely furnished; $400. James A. Knowles, 406 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Handsomely furnished house, 16 rooms, bath; facing lake in New Hampshire; seven fireplaces; magnificent trees, large grounds, wonderful country; garage, stable, boats; $350. S 19 Times.

Attractive home, Huntington; 7 rooms, bath; very well furnished; garage, garden, beautiful grounds; season, $300; exceptional value. D. M. Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.C.

ON BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—Rent, fully furnished, farmhouse, 10 rooms, bath; motor boat, ice, fuel; famous fishing, boating, golf. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Ocean Grove, Asbury Park.—Six rooms, $135 season. Particulars, phone 4194 Riverside.

Sea Gate.—Well-furnished, eleven-room house, two baths; private park; near ocean. Enos Booth, 165 Broadway. Cort. 5186.

Exquisitely furnished house, twelve rooms; improvements; private water front; low rental. M 90 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

125TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

West Side.

30TH ST., 72 WEST.—Rooms, newly decorated; board two, $14; single, $7 upward; Southerners.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; reference.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

54 AND 56 WEST 68TH.
Electricity, private baths; also smaller rooms.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, cool parlor, private bath, alcove; also small room.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 122 AND 131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, cool, well furnished rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 267, 308 WEST.—Desirable, cool, double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners.

78D ST., 118 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms; Summer visitors or transients; private bath; excellent table; subway, L, surface cars.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool front room; also smaller rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant double, single rooms; private baths; unsurpassed table; electricity.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; table guests; references.

79th, 114 West, Norsee Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; cool, comfortable, convenient; advantageous terms now; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

80TH, 124 WEST, (Ideal Location. — Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 West.—(Grayecourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transient; table boarders.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Large, cool, beautifully furnished rooms; single, double; American family; moderate.

86TH, 137 West.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Airy rooms; excellent table; refined home; convenient location; moderate; references.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, all home comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 325 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private boarding house; home cooking; Summer rates.

114TH, 526 WEST. — Delightfully situated, cool, quiet rooms; table guests; Summer rates.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Rooms, overlooking Hudson; closets; water; good meals; telephone; reference.

Northport.—Bay View Cottage, at water's edge; boating, bathing, fishing; home cooking.

New York State.

LADY, widow, graduate of medicine, owning beautiful home, can accommodate a few guests; special diet and care given to middle-aged or convalescent guests. Address Ideal Home, general delivery, Middletown, N. Y., or phone 4498 Audubon.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; excellent table; $10-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

ULSTER COUNTY fruit farm; good board. White, 306 West 40th. Phone Bryant 84.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, 27 Hillside Av.—Select, refined house, centrally located; screen piazza; hot and cold water in rooms; excellent cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. Montclair 2977.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Hollywood Lodge, (Mrs. Younes, Manager.)—Delightfully located, marine and country view; cuisine and service a specialty.

Attractive rooms and board; excellent location, at Horseshoe Lodge; $8.50 up; one hour city on D., L. & W. Tabor, N. J.

Beach Hotel, Sea Girt, N. J., offers you special 4th of July rates; Sat. dinner to Mon.; dinner $4; directly on surf.

BOARDERS wanted at Horseshoe Lodge; Tabor, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

A beautiful farm, charming section of Poconos, near lake house; newly furnished, bath; excellent table; $9, $10. G. H. Eberhardt, R. D. 1, Stroudsberg, Penn.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Toland, Conn.

Vermont.

Gentlewoman, having charming home directly on Lake Champlain, offers few rooms to people of culture seeking homelike conditions. Owner, 38 West 50th, Plaza 5442, or Del Khos, Grand Isle, Vt.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel or club life, may find cool, comfortable room; with, without bath; references; telephone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome suite, room with piano, single room; references; telephone.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Cheap during Summer; large, handsome rooms; call and make offers.

82D ST., 130 EAST, (2 blocks from Park.)—Middle-aged widow wishes quiet, permanent person; cool room suitable 2; French cooking if desired; private, Mrs. Ackerman.

80TH, 154 EAST.—Elegant rooms, suitable one or two; telephone; private house.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

71 IRVING PLACE.
Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath.

West Side.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms; telephone, references.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand. —Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 52 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Exclusive parlor suite; smaller rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

66 WEST 49TH ST.
Large rooms; Summer rates; all conveniences.

50TH ST, 36 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights; telephone; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath; also desirable single room; reasonable.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; $8 week Summer months; gentleman; references.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Attractive front room; southern exposure; small rooms; Summer rates.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms, $5-$9-$10; electricity, bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, kitchenette; private bath; telephone; $9; other rooms.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; running water; elevator, electricity, telephone. Dunn.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Handsome, large, small; shower, electricity, subway. $5 upward. Stoel.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate; references; telephone.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms; single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST ST., 282 WEST. — Large, small rooms; corner house; hot, cold water; references.

72D, 152 WEST.—Two large, connecting south rooms; private bathroom; reasonable; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D ST. WEST.
Exceptional room, floor; private house; gentlemen. Z 227 TIMES ANNEX.

73D, 153 West.—Attractively furnished rooms; also room with bath; telephone; Summer rates.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Second story; private baths; single rooms; Summer prices; references.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable, large rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; delightful Summer location; subway, "L"; transients accommodated; moderate prices.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

76TH, 104 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also small room; gentlemen, couple; private house.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor floor and private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; home comforts; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Light, airy, single front room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Front, back parlors; private bath; single, basement; modern improvements.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HUPMOBILES, 1915, 1914, 1913 MODELS.
All are excellent in both condition and appearance and guaranteed the same as new. They have every equipment and many extras. No reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Beautiful 1914 Velie, Oakland, King, touring and runabouts; electric equipment; greatest bargains ever offered; installment plan or cash; your own expert permitted to thoroughly examine any car; wonderful value for discriminating buyers; don't purchase before examining these cars. 300 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Cadillac 1914, like new, $900; $8,000-75 H. P. Fiat roadster, perfect shape, $800; 1913 Oakland 6 cylinder, 7 passenger, electrically equipped, $750.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.,
World's Largest Dealers,
S. W. Corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Packard (1916) Touring, 38 H. P. Mercer (1915) Touring, six weeks old. Lancier (1914) Runabout, 25 H. P. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 8247 Bryant.

S. G. V. BROUGHAM, limousine, Westinghouse shock absorber, wire wheels, electric system, curved roof; like new. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 Broadway.

Cadillac touring car, 1912; full equipment; electric starter and lights, &c.; A1 condition; will sacrifice; $325. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile, 1913 roadster; A1 condition; $400. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Cadillac 1914 seven-passenger car, like new, $975. Phone 127 Melrose.

STUTZ ROADSTER, foredoor, 1912, perfect. Roskam-Scott, 1,896 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
by Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contract. Phone 774 Circle, 128 West 52d St.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Beautiful Garford six, seven-passenger touring; like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

To rent, monthly, day, or hour, latest model touring car, with competent chauffeur. 340 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

FIAT touring car to rent, with chauffeur, hourly, daily, or monthly. Al. Celia, 890 6th Av. Plaza 470.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 681A.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Large five-passenger touring car for hire reasonable. Telephone 429 Madison.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3.50 hourly. Telephone Bergman, 1,941 Circle.

Packard touring car for hire; satisfaction guaranteed; day, month. Gifford, 9021 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

**West

MRS. BECKER PLEADS WITH ROSE FOR HELP

Surprises Him by Appearing in Schepps's Shop, to Which Another Calls Him.

THEIR STORIES IN CONFLICT

Condemned Man's Wife Asserts ex-Gambler Admitted He Lied, but He Denies It.

Jack Rose, whose testimony in the Rosenthal murder case was chiefly responsible for the conviction of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, told last night of a meeting with Mrs. Becker in this city on Sunday, at which, he said, she implored him to help save her husband, who has been sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing in the week beginning July 12.

The meeting was at Sam Schepps's jewelry store, 702 Seventh Avenue, Rose declared, and was arranged without his knowledge. He said he told Mrs. Becker that, although he was very sorry for Becker, he could do nothing for her, for he had told the truth when he said Becker plotted the gambler's murder. Mrs. Becker tried to arrange another meeting with him at her home in the Bronx, Rose asserted, but he sent word that he would not see her.

Mrs. Becker had a different version to tell of her meeting with Rose, though her story agreed with his as to the manner of their meeting.

"Last Monday, when I heard that Jack Rose was in town and could be found in Sam Schepps jewelry store," she said, "I went to see him to have him tell the truth and try to save my husband from going to his death. He was astonished when I confronted him, and I thought he was greatly shocked at the sight of me. I said to him: 'I'm sorry that I have taken you so by surprise, but you know that you ought to tell the truth.'

Says He Admitted Lying.

"We then went aside and held a confidential talk. Jack Rose told me that he had testified falsely at both trials in order to save himself. I asked him if he wouldn't be man enough to tell the truth openly. He said he had had some of the best legal advice obtainable and had been told that it would be suicidal for him to retract his statements. He told me, though, that he would go to Governor Whitman and try to save my husband.

"We parted pleasantly after he promised to telephone me Tuesday evening and arrange another consultation after he had consulted his lawyer again. On Tuesday evening I received a telephone message at my home from some man who said he represented Jack Rose, and I had my suspicions who this was. He told me, 'It is impossible for that party to keep that engagement with you. There was nothing else said.'

Mrs. Becker was certain that it was Rose who had suggested going to the Governor, and that she had not asked him to do anything except "tell the truth openly." She was equally sure that he had admitted perjuring himself, though none but herself heard the confession.

Rose was found last night at the home of Reginald Wright Kauffman, the author, at 119 East Thirty-first Street. The meeting was arranged by Bernard H. Sandler, his attorney, as the result of a story that Rose had consented to see Governor Whitman in an effort to save Becker.

"That story is untrue," Rose said. "I am going to tell you exactly what happened. In the first place the story said that I called Mrs. Becker on the telephone last week and arranged a meeting which took place later in the week. I was not in New York last week and my visit here this week is entirely a business trip.

Called by Sam Schepps

"I came here on Sunday to see about a suit in connection with moving picture interests with which I am associatcd. Mr. Sandler is my counsel. When I arrived at the Maryland Hotel I got a telephone message from Sam Schepps to meet him at his store, Seventh Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Now, when I come to New York from Medford, Mass., where I am now in business, I often stop in to see Schepps, so I was not surprised to get the message.

"It was about 11 o'clock in the morning when I went there. The store is usually closed on Sundays, but it was open that day, and when I went in I found Schepps and another man, whose name I will not disclose unless the District Attorney or some one in authority wants me to. We talked there for some time, and several times I started to leave, but the others asked me to stay awhile. Then a shower came up, and I had to stay.

"It must have been 12.30 when I saw the door open and a lady walked in. I recognized her immediately as Mrs. Becker. I was greatly surprised. I had not seen her since the trial. Mrs. Becker walked right up to me and said:

"'Mr. Rose, I have been wanting to see you very much.'

"'What do you want to see me for?' I asked.

"'I have a message for you from Charlie,' she replied in a very low voice.

"She burst out crying. I felt very sorry for her, for I have always admired her loyalty and love which she has shown toward her husband. 'I want you to help us,' she said.

"I told her that there was nothing I could do. I am very sorry for Becker, as I am for every man in the death house. When I finished my testimony at Becker's trials I had done everything that I was to do in the case. But I told the truth when I testified, and there is nothing that I could say to help Becker.

"'Don't you know that my husband is innocent?' she said then.

"Your Husband Is Guilty."

"I didn't know what to reply. I didn't want to say anything to hurt her. Finally I said:

"'Mrs. Becker, you arranged this meeting, not I. I knew nothing about it. But you are asking me now whether the testimony which I gave at your husband's trials was or not false. I can only say that your husband is guilty—as guilty as hell.'

"When I said that, Mrs. Becker said something to the effect that there must be a dictograph concealed in the store. I told her that if there was any dictograph it had been placed there by those who arranged the meeting, not by me. Then I started to leave. She stopped me.

"'Won't you let me see you again some time?' she asked. 'Can't you come to see me at my house in the Bronx?'

"I thought a moment and replied: 'I will not see you at your house. Perhaps I will see you at some place outside, however. I will let you know.' She gave me her telephone number in the Bronx. Here it is—Fordham 1029.

"Yesterday I sent a friend of mine, the Secretary of the company with which I was associated, to call her up. 'Mr. Rose will not come to see you,' I told him to tell her. He reported that he had called up the number and that a lady's voice answered. He gave her the message and she asked him to repeat it, which he did.

"There is nothing I can do for Becker. I am sorry for him, but I will see no one connected with the case—the Governor or the District Attorney, or any one else. If the Governor or the District Attorney sends for me I will tell them what I have told you and also the name of the man who was present besides Schepps."

"Was the other man a relative of Becker's?" Rose was asked.

Pleas by Becker's Agents.

"I will not say anything whatever about him to you," he replied. "I want to say further that that was not the first time since Becker's second trial that agents of his have been to see me."

"Have you ever seen Martin T. Manton or John B. Johnston, Becker's lawyers?"

"Not since the trial."

"Of course," Rose continued, "what has been intimated is that there was a frame-up. That is not true. In the underworld's code of ethics there is one rule stronger than any other—'Thou shalt not squeal.' When I was arrested after Rosenthal's murder I had no idea of squealing. I was going to shield Becker. I made a statement for one of his lawyers in which I said I did not know Becker and that he had nothing to do with the killing. I made a similar statement to the District Attorney and repeated it several times later.

"Becker knows that when his agent, Plitt, came to see me I sent word back that I would stick. My decision to tell the truth did not come until I heard that Webber and the others were about to tell what they knew. Those circumstances show that there was no frame-up.

"Was there any truth in the report, published last week, that you told Deputy Sheriff Edward Ginty, of Danbury, that Becker did not say to kill Rosenthal, but to 'queer' him?" Rose was asked.

"No," Rose replied. "I have talked with many persons all over the country about the Rosenthal murder, but I never said that. I have told you that the truth was as I testified."

Rose said he would remain in New York for several days to consult with Mr. Sandler in regard to the legal matters which called him here. After that he would return to Medford.

Schepps Won't Discuss It.

When Sam Schepps was found at his jewelry store last night he refused to give any information about the meeting of which Rose told, and referred a TIMES reporter to Governor Whitman.

Mr. Manton will go to Albany today to confer with Governor Whitman about Becker's plea for clemency. He will present documents, the nature of which he has refused to discuss, in support of a request that Governor Whitman hold a hearing in Becker's case. The meeting will be in the nature of a preliminary conference.

DU PONT ON MUTUALIZATION

Announces Equitable Plans to Insurance Supt. Hasbrouck.

General T. Coleman du Pont has written State Insurance Superintendent Frank Hasbrouck that, as holder of the majority of stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, he is ready to cooperate in all ways possible with the management in working out a method of mutualizing the society. If mutualization is found not to be practicable, he says, he will assist in working out a plan which will make clear to the public exactly what the future management is to be. The letter supplies the first information from General du Pont himself as to his attitude toward mutualization, although his position has been made known before through his representatives.

The letter replies to one written to General du Pont by Mr. Hasbrouck inquiring about the plans of the majority stockholder. At a recent meeting in this city of the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners Mr. Hasbrouck was asked to write General du Pont to this effect as a matter of public interest. General du Pont's reply, dated June 28, was given out by Mr. Hasbrouck yesterday.

"My desire is that mutualization of the society be brought about," he says, "in order to give assurance that affairs will always be managed in the interest of the policy holders, fears relating to stock control being forever ended. For I believe that such assurance is necessary, if the society is to be brought to the larger success which seems to be within its reach.

"I understand that the management has been for some time trying to find a way to mutualization. I wish to cooperate with them, and to this end have already been in conference with the Mutualization Committee.

"If such mutualization as is practicable is not satisfactory, I am ready to co-operate in seeking some other way to accomplish the purpose above stated, that is, giving assurance as to future management.

"Whatever plan may be agreed upon must, of course, have the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance; and I assume that we shall have his cordial co-operation in the work of finding such a plan, and, thereafter, in carrying it out.

"Since the problem is a new one to me and is one which has puzzled abler men and men of larger experience in such matters, I cannot, of course, be expected to suggest a plan at once; but with the Insurance Department, the management of the society and myself working with the same purpose, I feel justified in expecting that the problem will be solved before long.

"As to distribution of earnings and savings through policy holders, dividends and safeguarding the company's investments, I have now neither opinion nor intention. I presume such matters are controlled for the most part by the law and the Insurance Department. The majority of the present Board of Directors represent the policy holders, and all of the Directors are men of the highest character, who may be expected to use their best efforts to conserve the assets of the society, safeguard its interests and increase its power for good in the community.

"While we are trying to devise a plan for the purpose stated above, it is my intention, by continuance of the present voting trust or otherwise, to secure that the stock which I own shall be voted by gentlemen of high character and standing in the interest of the policy holders according to their judgment."

BAILEY GOT NO LOAN.

Acted as Attorney When He Deposited $1,500,000 Terminal Stock.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The statement made in St. Louis two days ago, in the hearing of a suit before the Circuit Court, that the National Bank of Commerce contended that J. W. Bailey, ex-Senator from Texas, had pledged $1,500,000 worth of stock of the Nashville Terminal Company as security for a loan is an error. It now appears that the bank in its suit does not contend that Mr. Bailey pledged this stock for a loan.

Mr. Bailey never borrowed anything from the Bank of Commerce on this stock. His only connection with the Nashville Terminal Company was as attorney for the Tennessee Construction Company. Mr. Bailey, it appears, deposited certain stock under option with a New York trust company. The option never was exercised and the securities deposited under it have reverted to their proper owners. The bank began suit June 28 to recover the stock in question.

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR
2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

O. OSBORNE FLIRTED FROM OVER THE WAY

Miss Ungar Says She Saw Him Across Street and Repulsed Missing Man's Advances.

HIS COLLAR IS IDENTIFIED

Landlady Recognizes It by Betting Memorandum Inside—How Slades Met Safford.

The Government produced another witness to swear that the elusive Oliver Osborne was a very real person and not a myth when the conspiracy trial of David and Maxwell Slade and their private detective, Albert J. McCullough, was resumed yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court. This witness was Miss Blanche Ungar, a stenographer in Bloomingdales' department store, who said that from her desk in the office of the store she could look directly in the window of Oliver's room at 161 East Sixtieth Street, and that he had flirted with her and with other girls in the store. She also produced two notes which she said he wrote to her.

James W. Osborne, who was the defendant in Rae Tanzer's original $50,000 breach of promise suit, from which the present suit sprang, was not in court yesterday.

Miss Ungar described Oliver about as other witnesses had described him and said that he often went to his window and nodded at her and other girls in the store. He also waved his hand at them, she said. It was in September that she first noticed him. One day Oliver waved a note at her, Miss Ungar said, and shortly thereafter she saw him enter the office in which she worked with other girls and nod to her. He had two notes in his hand and she went to the railing to see what he wanted. Oliver handed her the notes and tried to make an appointment to take her to dinner, but she declined.

More "Oliver" Notes.

One of the notes was addressed "To the girl over the way." They were read in evidence and in both of them he called her "My dear friend." He explained that one of the notes was written a week before the other, but that he had had no opportunity of getting it to her, and spoke of one note he had sent to her going "to the wrong lady." In both notes he urged her to take dinner with him and afterward "go to a show," but Miss Ungar said she did not accept the invitation. One of the notes was signed "O. H. O." This was the first record that Oliver had ever used a middle initial.

In February of this year, the witness said, Oliver again appeared in the store and she found him talking with another girl, who introduced him as "Mr. Osborne."

Mrs. Stewart N. Dunham, who ran the house at 161 East Sixteenth Street in which it is said Oliver lived from July, 1914, to March, 1915, was recalled to the stand for cross-examination by Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense. She explained that she delivered letters addressed to "Oliver Osborne" to her boarder, who had given her the name of "C. Bacon," because several girls had called at the house and inquired for him and because he had received notes from them addressed to Oliver Osborne. Mrs. Dunham identified a pocketbook or certain collar that she said Oliver has had in his room. This identification was possible because there was written in ink inside the collar the following notations: "Won $50 on Army-Navy. Won $100 on Harvard."

Mrs. Dunham said the collar had hung on her boarder's bureau for a long time.

How Safford Was Found.

William M. Darling, a printer of Bound Brook, N. J., who was an acquaintance of Franklin D. Safford, the witness at the preliminary hearing in the Tanzer-Osborne case, who has been convicted of perjury, testified that Safford had sent a letter to the Slades by him just before he (Safford) resigned as clerk at the Hotel Kensington, in Plainfield, N. J., where it was alleged that Rae Tanzer was accompanied by Oliver Osborne. The Slades said they wanted to see Safford, according to Darling, and he told them Safford was in Paterson. They went for him in an automobile and finally found Safford at the Mountain Lake House, Greenwood Lake, N. J. Here, the witness said, Safford told them he had only twenty-one or twenty-two cents and they gave him $10 for expenses and took him to New York to look at a photograph of James W. Osborne and say whether James W. was Oliver. On seeing the photograph, Darling asserted, Safford said that it looked like the man "as far as the neck," but that he could not identify the profile.

The production of Darling brought the Government's case to the point against the Slades involving "tampering with witnesses." At the request of Roger B. Wood, Assistant District Attorney, in charge of the prosecution, Judge Russell agreed to hold the hearing today in Commissioner Houghton's court, a floor below the room in which the case has been tried. It was there that the prosecution charges, James W. Osborne was pointed out to Safford by McCullough, the detective, as he entered the room and before he had been called on to identify Osborne. The object of transferring the hearing is to give the jury an opportunity to see the actual place in which each person concerned stood.

Judge Russell announced yesterday that court would convene at 10 o'clock this morning and that it would hold a session on Saturday to prevent losing three days during the celebration of the Fourth of July.

A rumor that the Federal authorities had been notified that Oliver Osborne was in the city was denied by Assistant District Attorney Hershenstein.

MURDER PLOT ARREST.

Prisoner Admits He Is "Bill" Named in Forney's Promissory Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—William McKinley Bowers, 19 years old, an electrician, was arrested at his home here today on the charge of being implicated in a conspiracy to murder T. Franklin Schneider, the Washington capitalist, who was assaulted in a Pittsburgh hotel last Thursday and whose son-in-law, Thomas G. Forney, a Washington lawyer, has confessed to having plotted to kill him. Bowers readily admitted to detectives that he was the "Bill" mentioned in a promissory note which Forney is alleged to have given to George McHenry, a Washington waiter, to secure the payment to McHenry and "Bill" of $4,000 for murdering Mr. Schneider.

The promissory note was found in McHenry's room here. It read as follows:

"I agree to pay Bill and George $4,000 for putting this man out of the way.

T. G. FORNEY."

Bowers said he knew his name was mentioned in the promissory note because Forney had told him so. He had protested against this use of his name.

KIAO-CHAU REFUGEES SAIL.

Safe Conduct Given by Britain to 77 Germans, Including Officers.

The seventy-seven German refugees who arrived in New York last Saturday from the Province of Kiao-Chau via San Francisco sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. They were brought to the pier in Hoboken from the Hamburg-American steamship President Lincoln, lying in South Brooklyn, where they slept Tuesday night, in a special tug. Mrs. Meyer Waldeck, wife of the former Governor of Kiao-Chau, who is held a prisoner by the Japanese, and Mrs. von Pappenheim, wife of the German Attaché to Peking, declined to make any comments before they sailed. The safe conduct of the entire party of seventy-seven persons, including thirty non-commissioned officers from legation and official residences in Peking and Kiao-Chau, has been guarantee by the British Government.

THREATENS WHITE HOUSE.

Austrian Arrested Here by Secret Service Men.

Rudolph Malick, an Austrian, was locked up late last night in the Greenwich Street Police Station by Agents Schlamm and Rich of the Federal Secret Service, who, under the direction of Chief William J. Flynn, had been on his trail for some time. It was said he was charged with sending a threatening letter to the White House in Washington, and Chief Flynn intimated last night that he had confessed.

Malick is 43 years old and a salesman, and, according to information obtained by the Secret Service officials, has been in this country only a year.

CAPTAIN SWEENEY HONORED

Organizer of Junior Police Wins Two Tributes in a Day.

A large delegation from the east side gathered in Police Commissioner Woods's office yesterday to praise Captain John F. Sweeney of the Fifth Street Station, organizer of the junior police of the neighborhood. Speeches were made by ex-Assemblyman Meyer Greenberg, Dr. John Bender, Dr. L. J. Ronker, Henry Freeberger, and Nathan Philipson extolling the Captain for his work with the junior police and the general improvement in his precinct. A set of engrossed resolutions was presented to Captain Sweeney, and a check for $85 to the Honor Roll Relief Fund.

APACHE TOWED IN DISABLED

Clyde Liner's Steering Gear Breaks Down Off Scotland Lightship.

The Clyde Line steamship Apache, which left Jacksonville with passengers for New York on June 27, arrived at midnight in tow of the tug Daizell.

Her steering gear was disabled as the vessel was nearing the Scotland Lightship yesterday, the Captain said.

SUBSIDIARY OUSTS LACKAWANNA MEN

Morris & Essex's Stockholders Win Proxy Fight Lasting for Nine Hours.

TRUESDALE PUT OFF BOARD

Victors Hope to Enforce Provisions of Lease Strictly—8 Per Cent. Dividend at Issue.

The stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad, a leased line of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, rebelled against the Lackawanna at their annual meeting yesterday, and by a decisive vote threw out of office their President, William H. Truesdale, also President of the Lackawanna, and defeated for election as Directors all twelve of Mr. Truesdale's selected nominees. The vote marked the end of a bitter proxy fight against the Lackawanna-Morris & Essex interlocking directorate. An entirely new directorate, opposed to the strong forces of the Lackawanna, was placed in office.

A special committee of Morris & Essex stockholders, headed by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, led the fight against the Lackawanna. The Lackawanna officials, led by Mr. Truesdale, fought hard for the continued control of the Morris & Essex. The meeting, which was held in the Lackawanna Terminal in Hoboken, started at 10 o'clock in the morning, and it was 7 o'clock at night before all of the votes had been counted.

Out of 300,000 shares of stock of the Morris & Essex Railroad outstanding, 218,784 were voted. The Van Tuyl Proxy Committee voted 127,534 and the Lackawanna 91,230. The insurgent faction, therefore, had a majority of 36,324.

Members of New Board.

The new board of the Morris & Essex will consist of Philemon L. Hoadley of Newark, N. J., President of the American Insurance Company; Edward Milligan, Harttord, Conn., President of the Phoenix Insurance Company; A. N. Williams, Hartford, Vice President of the Aetna Insurance Company; George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Dunlevy Milbank, representing the estate of Joseph Milbank; J. William Clark of Bernardsville, N. J., President of the Clark Thread Company of Newark; Samuel S. Dennis, Morristown, N. J., President of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark; Wynant D. Vanderpool, Morristown, representing the Vanderpool family and estate; William E. Stewart, Director of the American Insurance Company, and John O. H. Pitney, Morristown; John R. Hardin, Newark; Adrian R. Larkin and Henry V. Poor, all attorneys for the Van Tuyl Proxy Committee.

These thirteen new Directors represent more than 12,000 shares of stock. The retiring Directors, it is asserted, represented only about 150 shares in their own names.

With Mr. Truesdale on the defeated slate were Moses Taylor Pyne, Charles S. Colton, E. E. Loomis, Arthur D. Chambers, Frederick H. Gibbens, Samuel Sloan, Dudley Olcott 2nd, John Sanford, Charles B. Rogers, Frank Sturgis, Howard C. Stoats and William H. Bailey.

No organization meeting has been called by the new Board of Directors, but it is expected that Mr. Hardin, Mr. Larkin, and Mr. Poor will retire and make way for other stockholders. The three lawyers were included in the list at the last minute to make it complete. Probably one of the places will be offered to Mr. Truesdale or to some other Lackawanna official. Others who have been named for places are Frank Dunlap Pavey, attorney for Madeline Dinsmore, holder of 1,200 shares of Morris & Essex stock, and Archibold A. Gullck, attorney representing the Mrs. Mary Bell estate, which holds 1,600 shares.

To Enforce Lease Provisions.

"This is an important victory for the stockholders of the Morris & Essex Railroad," said Mr. Van Tuyl last night. "The Lackawanna has been controlling the Morris & Essex not only through its perpetual lease, but through the interlocking Directorate. The stockholders had no voice at all. The new Directorate will, of course, not attempt to operate the Morris & Essex. The Lackawanna, under its lease, will continue the operation. But we aim to see that the property is operated in accordance with the lease and not in disregard to the best interests of the stockholders."

The success of the insurgents has a direct bearing on the suit filed by minority stockholders of the Morris & Essex against the Lackawanna and its officials on April 24. This suit is now pending in the Chancery Court of New Jersey. It is asserted that the Lackawanna should pay 8 per cent. on the $15,000,000 stock of the Morris & Essex instead of 7 per cent. The lease of the Morris & Essex, signed in 1868, provides for a 7 per cent. dividend, but calls for 8 per cent. when 20 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Morris & Essex are sufficient to pay all the interest on its bonded indebtedness and 10 per cent. on its capital stock. That condition, it is contended in the suit, has existed for at least ten years. It is alleged also that the interlocking Directorate hid the real earnings, authorized illegal bond issues, and charged millions in expenses to the road which should have been charged to the Lackawanna proper. An accounting is demanded.

Mr. Truesdale in a recent interview denied all the allegations against the Lackawanna.

8 Per Cent. Dividend Claimed.

It was recalled yesterday that the claim for an 8 per cent. dividend often had been made, but that the Lackawanna always had been in a position to head off any legal fight. The suit, with the backing of many large insurance companies and trust companies, would now be pushed hard, it was announced. If the insurgents win the action the new board may call for the repayment by the Lackawanna of $1,500,000 back dividends and place the Morris & Essex on a regular 8 per cent. basis.

The result of yesterday's contest was a surprise. When Mr. Van Tuyl, at the opening of the meeting, thumped on the Directors' table and laid down a pile of proxies several feet high it caused astonishment in the room. The attorneys for the Lackawanna vised every proxy. Many stockholders, it appeared, had given their proxies to both committees. In the weeding-out process several thousand were lost.

There are about 2,500 shareholders in the Morris & Essex and each side represented about half of the number. The Van Tuyl faction claimed support largely from banks, trust companies, and individual holders in Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Lackawanna support, it was said, came mainly from Lackawanna stockholders who held Morris & Essex stock also.

FLEMISH REFUGEES HERE.

Son from Duluth Will Care for Aged Farmer of Ypres.

After living all his life on the farm in old Flanders, where his forefathers had dwelt for more than 300 years, Victor van Elslande, 76 years old, arrived yesterday on the steamship Chicago from Bordeaux to end his days in Duluth, Minn., with his son, Cyrille, who met him at the pier. The old farmer was accompanied on the ship by his granddaughter, Alice, 13 years old, who had been living with him at the farm for seven years, while her parents were in Duluth.

Alice told the reporters that she and her grandfather had remained on the farm at Boesenche, three miles from Ypres, until May 24, when all the surrounding houses had been destroyed by the shells of the Germans. They had to flee into France to save their lives with what was left of their possessions.

"For many months," the young Flemish girl said, "we heard the thunder of the cannons day and night. I saw the wounded soldiers carried past the house by hundreds, and the worst of all were the poor men who had been poisoned by the gases from the trenches, two and a half miles away."

In speaking of the poison gases, the girl burst into tears. Many of the victims were young Flemish farmers from around Ypres.

Cyrille Van Elslande said he had come to this country seven years ago with his wife and started in the mill engineering business in Duluth and had become naturalized. He had a letter from the State Department authorizing the immigration authorities to permit his father to land.

Five New Fire Captains.

Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday promoted five Lieutenants to the rank of Captain as follows: Washington S. Howe of Engine 33, Peter Farley, Hook and Ladder 110; William S. Ferry Engine 16; Charles H. Lauth, Hook and Ladder 15, and Hugh T. Dunn, Hook and Ladder 29. The promotions are all to take effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

RIPWOOD
E&W RED-MAN COLLARS 2 for 25cts.
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

G. F. TOUCHARD, JR., ARRESTED AS THIEF

Tennis Champion Accused of Stealing Golf Balls from His Employers.

FOLLOWED BY DETECTIVES

Young Athlete Alleged to Have Disposed of Booty—Other Peculations Talked Of.

Gustave Fitzhugh Touchard, Jr., the champion tennis player and son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Jabish Holmes of 108 East Seventy-eighth Street, was locked up in Police Headquarters last night charged with the theft of forty-eight dozen golf balls, worth $288, from Abercrombie & Fitch, 53 West Thirty-sixth Street, for whom he had been head of the sporting department for the last three months. It was said by the police that Touchard's peculations from the firm would prove to be greatly in excess of $288, since they had been going on for weeks.

Frederick E. Hill, Treasurer of the firm, declined to tell when the thefts had been discovered or how much in all his firm had lost. Touchard was arrested on his charge, and Mr. Hill will appear against him in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

Touchard had nothing to say for himself when he was arraigned in Police Headquarters, and answered only questions as to his name and address, saying that he lived at 24 East Forty-eighth Street, was 26 years old, and was a widower. His wife, the former Miss Emeline Williams Holmes, died on May 30 of last year, a week after a son was born to her. She was only 21 years old, not yet having made her debut when she was married to Mr. Touchard in the South Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, on Oct. 11, 1911.

Miss Holmes met Touchard in the tennis set at Newport, and their engagement followed his victory, with Raymond D. Little, in the national doubles championship over Hackett and Alexander in 1910. Miss Holmes had been one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Vivien Gould and Lord Decies and was the third of these girls to marry within a year after that wedding.

The arrest late yesterday afternoon followed the discovery, some time ago, that Touchard's employers were being robbed systematically. Private detectives were employed and suspicion fastened on Touchard. According to Detective McGann of Headquarters, he and Detective Devanney followed Touchard yesterday when the latter left the store carrying a suit case to another sporting goods store in Forty-third Street near Fifth Avenue. There, they say, he disposed of the golf balls, which were recovered later.

Touchard was in financial difficulties in 1912 when, on March 12, he filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as $3,033 and his assets as $12. At that time he lived with his wife at the home of her parents. He contended that creditors whom he named held gambling debts over him and it was said then by his friends that his passion for gambling had been a source of worry to them at many times.

Touchard was bailed out just before midnight, a surety company providing a bond of $1,000, which Magistrate Deuel accepted.

Bomb in Tenement Basement.

The explosion of a bomb at 11 o'clock last night drove thirty families in terror from the tenement house at 17 Stanton Street. The bomb was placed in the basement occupied by Frank Alleo, a dealer in spaghetti. It wrecked the basement and the force of the explosion blew in the door of the Alleo apartment and shattered the plate-glass window in front of the store. Alleo lives behind the shop with his wife and three children. None was injured. The damage was $200. Alleo told the police that he had received no threatening letters.

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THE NEWEST LION CREATION
A SUMMER ROLL COLLAR
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OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

Escape the Heat
of mid-day by lunching at Shanley's. A remarkable appetizing luncheon in a delightfully pleasant place.
Cabaret throughout the evening—seven to one.
Ideal for the luncheon—Seven courses—75c. (Music)
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BROADWAY AT FORTY-THIRD STREET
Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York
ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 TO $5.00 PER DAY.
"The Wallick Is Popular, Because It Is Good."
An Extract from the New York Eve. Sun of May 25:
"The Hotel Wallick, on the corner of Broadway and Forty-third Street, was known for years as the Cadillac. It was taken over some time ago by Louis C. Wallick, modernized throughout, so that it is practically a new hotel, and under its new management is one of the most popular hostelries in town."

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BUSINESS MEN'S AND LADIES' LUNCHEON
Famous for our Wonderful Steaks and Chops; and Delicious Milk-Fed Chickens, Fresh Daily from Our Long Island Farm.
FINEST COFFEE VARIETY OF EXCELLENT PASTRY

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CABARET—DANCING
Special Southern Dinner, Served in Grill, $1.25
An Exceptional Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.00
Served from Five to Ten and Sundays Noon to Ten.
Dance Between Courses. A la Carte Portions.
Banquet Halls. Beefsteak Garret. Estimates Submitted.

For Summer Comfort, 1,400 Outside Rooms, 17 Floors. Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

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Southern Cooking. Hot Breads. BEST DINNER IN TOWN, 50c., 5:30 to 7:30

Visit Broadway's Latest and Most Magnificent French Restaurant. THE MONACO B'way & 50th St. Winter Garden Bldg. Phone Circle 2230.
Parisian Dinner $1. Also a la Carte. Dancing—3 P.M. to closing time—Beautiful Souvenirs for ladies. ANTHONY SCAZZINI (late of Bustanoby's Domino Room), Mgr.

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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel. Subway station at door. Large Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence. All the comforts of New York City's BEST HOTELS at specially low prices. SUMMER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

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MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 64 E. 34TH ST. Modern Dances. Special Attention to Beginners. Murray Hill 427.
A. A. SAATO ACADEMIES OF DANCING. Broadway, 58th & 57th Sts. All Modern Dances Taught. Summer Rates.
MISS BOBBY BURNS 47 West 42d St. and 46th Street.
Mansfield Studios, 33 West 44th.—All dances taught, absolute privacy; Summer prices.

The entire Sample Line of Blum & Koch Straw Hats (about 4000 of them)
Yours to choose from at $1.95
THERE are some few things in the world that stand so far in the lead that the mention of the name alone tells the whole story—
In Straw Hats the name that counts most is Blum & Koch—incidentally they make no hats that sell for less than $3—from that on up to $10.
Sennits, Splits, Milans, Leghorns, Bankoks, included.
Wallach Bros.
Two Broadway Stores: Broadway, corner 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. 647 Eighth Ave. } Open Evenings.
The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

84th Remnant Sale Starts Today—Suit, $18
Opportunity is again knocking. Piece ends—short lengths—$25 to $50 materials—are ready to be made to your measure. There is a big assortment.
Broadway & 9th St. Store Closes Saturday at 1 P.M. Arnheim

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NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10 MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 2:10. Greatest Musical Show Ever Presented. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE SEE ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Added Feature:—Nora Bayes.
GEO. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. MONDAY, JULY 5TH
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | JUST LAUGHS
BIRTH OF A NATION AT LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. THE TWICE DAILY. Incl. Sundays. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2 Other Mats. 25-50-$1 D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.
HARRIS W. 42d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Holiday Mat. Mon., July 5. TWIN BEDS
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Saturday 2:15. Extra Holiday Mat. Monday, July 5th. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
ASTOR B'WAY, 45th St. Daily 2:30 & 8:30. Mts. 25-50c. Nights & Sat. Mts. 25-50-75c. NOW A COMPLETE PHOTO TRIUMPH. GEO. BEBAN in THE ALIEN
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.), Sat. & Monday. Laughing Hit of New York. A FULL HOUSE By Fred Jackson.
CANDLER West 42d Street. Last 4 Times. 500 GOOD SEATS IN FIRST BALC. 50c, 75c & $1.00. LAST MATINEE SAT. 2.30. ON TRIAL
NORTH BEACH Boats from East 99th & 134th Sts. Also direct trolley via Queensboro Bridge. FREE FIREWORKS TUES. & THURS.
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. MAT. TODAY. LEW KELLY BEHMAN SHOW Added Feature. Morton & Moore in "Alexander's Rag Time Band."
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way, 47th St. EVA TANGUAY, Wm. COURTLEIGH, Sam & Kitty Morton, Alan Brooks & Co., Herman Wasserman, others. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
Steeplechase Coney's Only Funny Place. Foxey Grandpa Gives Free Toys. Dancing Contests Start Friday, July 9.
LUNA Free Dancing, Free TOYS Free Concerts, Free Circus. Free Vaudeville, Free Playgrounds.
Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Ev'g Ex. at 8:15. 6 PEACHES AND A PAIR (Musical Comedy) & 10 other acts. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. Lesbia Madonna. The Goddess. Beg. 10th. Frank Daniels in Crooky.
Strand B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Victor Moore in "Chimmie Fadden" 10 to 50c. Strand Orchestra and Soloists.
NEW Mat. Today BRIGHTON Brighton Beach Orville Harrold, Edward Abeles & Co., "Woman Proposes," Ben Welch, Willie Holt Wakefield, Ota.
EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Heroes. Xtra Attractions. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.